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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## Volume XLII (Nos. 1 to 4).

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# PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## *Governor of Madras.*

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

## *Members of the Executive Council.*

1. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

### *I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely : —
   - (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue
   - (*b*) Maintenance of land records; survey for revenue purposes; records of rights.
   - (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures; relations of landlords and tenants; collection of rents.
   - (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   - (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   - (*f*) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
   - (*g*) Management of Government estates.
   - (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments; water storage and water power.
3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
6. Development of mineral resources
7. Protection of wild birds and animals.
8. Agency tracts.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass
10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
12. General service questions.
13. Provincial Gazetteers.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

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*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. Geological survey
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics
8. All-India services.
9. Territorial changes.
10. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur. Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses ; Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    (*a*) Factories.
    (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
    (*c*) Boilers.
    (*d*) Gas.
    (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
    (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
15. Criminal tribes.

*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

3. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

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*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
   (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.
9. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
10. Sources of all-India revenues
11. Currency and coinage.
12. Public debt of India.
13. Savings banks.
14. Indian Audit Department.
15. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
16. Trading companies and other associations.
17. Opium (central questions regarding—).
18. Central research.
19. Ecclesiastical.
20. Archæology.
21. Regulation of ceremonials, titles, order of precedence and civil uniform.
22. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

4. The hon Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Law Member. Took his seat on 13th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes
10. Forests (including cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major ports.

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*Ministers.*

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
(2) Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
(3) Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
(4) Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
(5) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
(2) Excise.
(3) Registration.
(4) Medical administration.
(5) Pilgrimages within British India.
(6) Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
(7) Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Civil Veterinary Department.
(3) Co-operative societies.
(4) Development of industries.
(5) Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
(6) Fisheries

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## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President.*

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

*Deputy President.*

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

*Panel of Chairmen.*

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.
Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

*Secretary to the Council.*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

*Assistant Secretary to the Council.*

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

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## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law. | Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban. |
| 2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Madras City, Muhammadan Urban. |
| 3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. | Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. | Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T. | North Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 7. Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur, C. V. | NOMINATED. |
| 8. Anjaneyulu, P. ... ... ... | Guntur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 9. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ... | Salem, N.-M. Rural. |
| 10. Ari Gowder, H. B. ... ... | The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural. |
| 11. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Central Districts (Indian Christian). |
| 12. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ... | Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian). |
| 13. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 14. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ... | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 15. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ... ... | Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 16. Bheemayya, J. ... ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 17. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 18. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., G. T. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 19. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 20. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K. | Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 21 Congreve, C. R. T. ... ... | Madras Planters—Planting. |
| 22. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 23. Davis, J. A. ... ... ... | Anglo-Indian. |
| 24. Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 25. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. | Salem, N.-M. Rural |
| 26. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. | Guntur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 27. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 28. Foulkes, R. ... ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 29. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 30. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J ... | NOMINATED. |
| 31. Gopala Menon, C. ... ... | Southern India Chamber of Commerce. |
| 32. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ... | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 33. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 34. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ... | NOMINATED. |

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| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 35. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ... | Kurnool, N.-M. Rural. |
| 36. John, V. Ch. ... ... ... | Northern Districts (Indian Christian). |
| 37. Kaleswara Rao, A. ... ... | Kistna, N.-M. Rural. |
| 38. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ... | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 39. Karant, K. R. ... ... ... | South Kanara, N.-M. Rural. |
| 40. Kay, Kenneth ... ... ... | Madras Chamber of Commerce. |
| 41. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. | Anantapur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 42. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | East Coast, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 43. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ... | Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural. |
| 44. Krishnan, K. ... ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 45. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Malabar, N.-M. Rural. |
| 46. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V. | Chingleput, N.-M. Rural. |
| 47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu). | Nellore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 48. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 49. Kuppuswami, J. ... ... | Guntur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 50. Luker, A. T. ... ... ... | Madras Trades Association. |
| 51. Madhavan Nayar, K. ... ... | Malabar, N.-M. Rural. |
| 52. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur (*Chairman*). | South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 53. Mallayya, B. S. ... ... | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 54. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ... | North Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 55. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 56. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ... | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 57. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. | Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 58. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. | Malabar, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 59. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 60. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. (*Chairman*). | Chittoor, N.-M. Rural. |
| 61. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 62. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman | West Coast Landholders. |
| 63. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. | Ramnad, N.-M. Rural. |
| 64 Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*). | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 65 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*). | NOMINATED. |
| 66. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N. | Chingleput, N.-M. Rural |
| 67. Nagan Gowda, R. ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 68 Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. | NOMINATED. |

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| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 69. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*). | Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 70. Narayana Raju, D. ... ... | Godavari West, N.-M. Rural. |
| 71. Narayana Rao, Mothay ... | Godavari West, N.-M. Rural. |
| 72. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ... | Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association. |
| 73 Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. | NOMINATED. |
| 74. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ... | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural |
| 75. Obi Reddi, C. ... ... ... | Anantapur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 76. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ... | Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural. |
| 77. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R. | Chittoor, N.-M. Rural. |
| 78. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural |
| 79. Premayya, G. R. ... ... | NOMINATED |
| 80. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo). | NOMINATED |
| 81. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E (Sir P. Ramarayaningar). | North Central Landholders |
| 82. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupathi). | Southern Landholders |
| 83. Rajan, P. T. ... ... .. | Madura, N.-M. Rural. |
| 84. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ... | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 85. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ... | Nellore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 86. Ramanath Goenka ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 87. Ramasomayajulu, C. ... ... | Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 88. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ... | Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban. |
| 89. Ramjee Rao, V. ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 90. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ... | Bellary, N.-M. Rural. |
| 91. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 92. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 93. Saldanha, J. A. ... ... ... | West Coast, Indian Christian. |
| 94. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ... | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 95. Sarabha Reddi, K. ... .. | Kurnool, N.-M. Rural. |
| 96. Satyamurti, S. .. ... ... | Madras University. |
| 97. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*). | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 98. Shetty, A. B. ... ... ... | South Kanara, N.-M. Rural. |
| 99. Simpson, Sir James, *Kt.* ... | Madras Chamber of Commerce |
| 100. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 101. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N. ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 102. Siva Rao, P. ... ... ... | Bellary, N.-M. Rural. |
| 103. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S. | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 104. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. | NOMINATED. |
| 105. Soundarapandia Nadar, W. P. A. | NOMINATED. |

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| | Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|---|
| 106 | Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ... | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 107. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ... | Ramnad, N.-M. Rural. |
| 108. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 109. | Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*). | South Central Landholders. |
| 110. | Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 111. | Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K. | Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban. |
| 112. | Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R. | East Godavari, N.-M. Rural. |
| 113. | Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. | Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 114. | Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ... | Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 115. | Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 116. | Thomas, Daniel ... ... | Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian. |
| 117. | Tulasiram, L. K. ... ... | Madura City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 118. | Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ... | Malabar, Muhammadan. |
| 119. | Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 120. | Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ... | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 121. | Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ... | Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 122. | Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ... | Madura, N.-M. Rural. |
| 123. | Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (*Chairman*). | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 124. | Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ... | North Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 125. | Venkataratnam, B. ... ... | East Godavari, N.-M. Rural. |
| 126. | Venkiah, S. ... ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 127. | Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ... ... | NOMINATED. |
| 128. | Wright, W. O. ... ... ... | European. |
| 129. | Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka). | Northern Landholders, II. |
| 130. | Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo). | Northern Landholders, I. |
| 131. | Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu). | Kistna, N.-M. Rural. |
| 132. | Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal). | Madura, N.-M. Rural. |

## SPECIAL MEMBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 133. | Meston, Rev. Dr. W. ... ... | NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act. |
| 134. | Ramalinga Reddi, C. ... ... | NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act. |
| 135. | Smith, W. E. ... ... ... | NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras University Act. |

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Official Report.

*Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act,* 1919.

**VOLUME XLII.**

## Tuesday, the 27th March 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E, I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajula Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Maniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Raja of Ramnad.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simpson, *Kt.*, Sir James.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandiya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Seithur.

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27th March 1928]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Local Boards

*Alleged issue of free passes to travel in buses by the President, Chingleput District Board.*

*1789 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the President of the Chingleput District Board issued passes to some of the servants of the District Board so as to enable them to travel in the buses plying for hire without paying the fare;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the President issued notices to the licensees, threatening cancellation of licences for buses, if they refused to carry the District Board servants free of fare; and if so in how many cases;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that in some cases the President insisted on the bus owners refunding the fares collected from the District Board servants; and if so in how many cases; and

(*d*) under what provision the servants of the District Board are entitled to travel in buses free of fares, and under what authority the President issued exemption passes to them?

*A.—(*a*) & (*d*) Yes. The President states that a friendly requisition was made to allow some of the Taluk and District Board peons free of charge in cases of emergency and that it was left to the option of the bus owners to collect the fares or not. He reports that in many cases fares were collected from the peons.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

*Opening of branch toll-gates in Tiruvallur and Saidapet taluks.*

*1790 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Chingleput District Board under the leadership of its President, has opened one branch toll-gate in the Tiruvallur taluk and another in the Saidapet taluk after the contractor has taken out the lease in public auction?

*A.—Yes.

*Interference of the President, Chingleput District Board, in taluk board elections.*

*1791 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government is aware and have received complaints that the President of the Chingleput District Board is unduly interfering in the taluk board elections and is abusing his influence as the President; and

(*b*) if answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

*A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such complaint has been received.

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## Medical

*Admission of private patients into the General Hospital.*

* 1792 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the physicians and surgeons of the General Hospital issue instructions to their assistants or the assistants on duty at the General Hospital to admit their private patients in the wards assigned to them ;

(*b*) whether instructions are also given to admit a private patient of a particular Medical Officer in the ward belonging to that officer though that day happens to be the admission day of some other officer ; and

(*c*) whether the Medical officers in the General Hospital are allowed the use of instruments and any other appliances for their private patients outside the hospital and if so, whether the same privilege can be allowed to the members of the independent medical profession?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no reason to suppose that the facts are as indicated in the question. Medical officers are not allowed to treat their private patients in Government Medical institutions.

(*c*) Medical officers are allowed to use hospital instruments when treating their private patients, on payment of a fee. The concession cannot be extended to private medical practitioners.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have made enquiries and satisfied themselves regarding the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As I have said on a previous occasion regarding this matter, the inquiry of the Government will be facilitated if the hon. Member will give one or two instances."

## Registration

*Reduction of the private attendance fees for the registration of documents.*

* 1793 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the reduction of the private attendance fees for registration of documents from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 does not help the poor gosha women very much and that they still find it very hard to pay Rs. 15 even for a small document of Rs. 25 ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to reduce it to the former rate of Rs. 10 ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Registrars do not give any concession at all ;

(*d*) how many cases of such concessions there were during the last six years in South Kanara ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that in order to get the concession even the poorest people have to pay the batta in the first instance before registration and apply again before their case for concession can be considered; and

(*f*) whether the Government propose to lay down that in the case of poor people their case may be considered and decided whether they are entitled to the concession before the registration begins ?

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*A.*—(*a*) & (*c*) *to* (*f*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

(*b*) No. The effects of the recent reduction of fees from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 will be watched before a further reduction is considered.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Land Revenue

*Villagewar list of Government waste lands according to the Tanjore resettlement report.*

1794 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table a villagewar list of the area of the Government waste lands with their taram, and present acreage market value according to the Tanjore Resettlement Report, and the acreage value as per recent sales and lease transactions of adjacent patta lands between the ten years 1918-27; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to state the amount awarded to the parties on the average acre of wet and dry lands acquired for canal excavation by the Special Deputy Collectors?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government do not understand the question. The Tanjore Resettlement Report was written in 1920 and it therefore cannot contain information as to present market values nor does it contain villagewar lists of Government waste lands.

(*b*) Assuming that the question refers to land acquired in Tanjore district for the Mettur Project canals, the information has been called for.

### Legislative

*Representation of Viswakarma community in the Legislative Council.*

1795 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the Government has not given any representation of the Viswakarma community in the Legislative Council as formed in 1923 and 1926;

(*b*) whether in 1923 a promise was held out to that community that when vacancies arise in the Council the question would be considered favourably;

(*c*) whether the Government have received both in 1923 and 1926 memorials and monster petitions from East Godavari and other districts requesting the appointment as a Member of the Legislative Council of M.R.Ry. Pandit Ganala Ramamoorthy Garu;

(*d*) whether his name was recommended by the District Collector for nomination to the Legislative Council; and

(*e*) if the answers to (*c*) and (*d*) are in the affirmative, what is the action the Government has taken or propose to take thereon?

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*A.*—All representations received on the subject have been duly considered. The Government are not aware of any promise such as that suggested in clause (*b*). Nominations to the Legislative Council are at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor.

## Civil Justice

*Proposal to entrust the service of summonses to vakils.*

1796 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that several Bar Associations have protested against the proposal of the Government to entrust the preparation and service of summonses to vakils; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will drop the proposal?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are aware that objections were raised against the introduction of the scheme relating to the preparation of processes by pleaders. But this scheme is based on the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee and the object is to avoid delay in the preparation of processes in courts. Vakils have not been entrusted with the service of processes.

## Public Health

*Construction of piecemeal drainage system in Kumbakonam.*

1797 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, applied for permission for the construction of piecemeal drainage system in the wards where lands had been already acquired for the purpose?

(*b*) whether any permission was granted for the same, and if not, why not?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

## II

## AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*Standing Order No. 40.*

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider my amendment to Standing Order No. 40, and I beg it may be considered. Since the report has been circulated among the hon. Members of the House I request the report be taken as read."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the report be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the following clause be added to Standing Order No. 40 :

' (5) The Secretary of the Legislative Council shall be the ex officio Secretary of the Select Committee and send notices of its meetings and conduct all correspondence connected with its business.'

(After a pause) " I take the House is ready for a vote."

The House having agreed, the motion was put to vote and carried.

*Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The next item in the agenda is a motion by Mr. J. A. Saldanha for certain amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52. Under Standing Order No. 76 I have now to read the draft amendments and ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. The amendments have been circulated to hon. Members of this House and I do not think it is necessary that I should read them. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House. (After a pause.) Since no Member objects I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six Members of the Select Committee have to be selected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf, the President, the Deputy President and the Advocate-General being ex officio members of the Committee. One of the members of the panel of Chairmen is to be nominated by me as a member of the Committee. I fix 2 p.m. to-day as the hour within which nomination papers may be handed over to the Secretary."

## III

BILLS TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have had a talk with hon. Members regarding the Andhra University Bill ; I told them it will be better if the matter is postponed to the August session. Most of the hon. Members agreed to it ; and Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai also has agreed to defer it to the next session."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I don't know why I should not be allowed to speak on behalf of myself. (Laughter.) In deference to the request of the party leaders I agree to the adjournment of this matter to the next session."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be convenient if a motion is made for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill to the next session."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I beg to move that items (1) to (7) in the agenda be adjourned to the next session of the Council."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is items (1) to (7) in the agenda be taken up in the next session."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Before I give my vote I should like to know from the Government where we stand regarding the construction of building the headquarters and other necessary structures. Hon. Members of this House may remember that more than a year ago Government said that plans and estimates for the necessary headquarters were under scrutiny. Subsequently the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities concerned had had interviews with His Excellency the Governor and the hon. Minister for Education. Now we are being treated to a series of Bills the effect of which it is difficult to forecast. I should like to know whether Government are going to stay their hands entirely in this matter or whether they are going to issue directions, tentative though they might be, as to where the headquarters are to be situated."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think the hon. Member knows quite as well as I do that the Government will take no steps with regard to the building of the headquarters till a decision has been arrived at in this Council. I was rather surprised that the hon. Member should rise and demand from me an answer. I can assure him that Government will take no steps in this matter till the Council has come to a decision on this matter."

The motion for adjournment was put to vote and carried.

## IV

### A BILL TO AMEND THE MALABAR WILLS ACT, 1898.a

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act, 1898, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Sir, this Bill seeks to make Muhammadan law applicable to the wills executed by the Mappillas governed by Marumakkattayam law. These Mappillas are living in the North Malabar and in a portion of South Kanara. It is simply islamising some of the customs prevailing among these Mappillas. This matter was referred to the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara and they are in favour of it. The Collector of Malabar says: 'I have consulted sixteen individual Mappillas and two Muhammadan Associations and have received in reply eight opinions. They are all in favour of legislation of the kind intended by the Bill. Briefly stated the grounds on which the legislation is advocated are: (1) In view of the Mappilla Succession Act, 1918, which brought the law of intestate succession among Marumakkattayam Mappillas into line with Muhammadan law, it is anomalous and improper that it should remain permissible to this class of Mappillas to make testamentary dispositions that violate the principles of Muhammadan law'."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member is reading his speech."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" I am reading the opinion of the Collector. (Laughter.) The second reason adduced by the Collector is 'The present state of the law in regard to wills exposes Marumakkattayam Mappillas to adverse criticism and even ridicule on the part of other Muhammadans.' The third reason in favour of the proposed legislation is 'the proposed legislation (it is said) only gives effect to the original intentions of those who promoted the passing of the Mappilla Succession Act'.

a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 8th November 1927—printed as Appendix on pages 62-63 infra.

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All enlightened Mappillas of North Malabar are reported to be in favour of the legislation. In the end the Collector says 'legislation (whatever form it may take) designed to give effect to the object which the author of the present Bill has in view will meet with a very large measure of support from the community affected by the Bill. I therefore support the proposal to legislate on these lines.'

"The Collector of South Kanara says 'the general opinion is that the proposed amendment is necessary and may be accepted . . . The proposed amendment is only intended to give effect to the provisions of the Muhammadan law relating to the power of testamentary disposition and therefore seems to me to be unobjectionable.' For these reasons I beg to move the motion."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be taken into consideration."

*Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say a few words in order to remove any possible doubt that might be entertained in the application of the Act. The words 'all Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law of inheritance' have been borrowed from the Mappilla Succession Act, 1918. The Act applies not to the tarwad property owned by such Mappillas, the tarwad property being governed by Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law of inheritance, but only to the separate property of a Mappilla including cases where the Mappilla concerned happens to be, so to speak, the last of the race. The tarwad property to which he has become solely entitled could not be ordinarily said to be the property of the Mappilla concerned. The scope both of the Mappilla Succession Act as well as this Act is confined to cases of separate property at the absolute disposal of the Mappilla concerned or of the tarwad property which becomes solely his he being the last surviving member of the tarwad. I think this particular explanation of mine may be useful to clear up the ground when the construction of the phrase, which occurs not only in this Act, but also in the prior Act of 1918, comes before the courts for discussion. With these observations I beg to support the motion." 11-15 a.m.

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were separately put to the House and carried.

The clauses were allowed to stand part of the Bill. The preamble was put to the House and carried ; and it was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"I move that the Bill be passed into law."

*Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR : —"I second it."

The question that the Bill be passed into law was put to the House and carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

## V

## A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT[a], THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, AND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The object of this Bill is to define what is meant by the term 'public' as applied to public streets, roads, etc. The term 'public' is used . . ."

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 21st February 1928.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Under the new Standing Orders no discussion can be permitted when the Member in charge of a Bill introduces a Bill."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I introduce my Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act.

"The Bill having been introduced, I move

'*that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of the following members.*'

"But before I mention the names of the Members I should like briefly to explain the purpose of this Bill . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need only take the trouble of giving a description of the Members who will constitute the Select Committee." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I move, Sir, that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of the following Members:—

(1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government,
(2) The hon. the Law Member,
(3) The hon. the Advocate-General,
(4) Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan,
(5) Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami,
(6) Mr. N. Siva Raj,
(7) Mr. A. B. Shetty,
(8) Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, and
(9) Myself."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I second it."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Mr. President, Sir, I object to the composition of the Select Committee I have absolutely nothing to say against the individuals mentioned here. It looks to me that the selection has been made without any regard to other parts of the Presidency except South Kanara. There are three members coming from South Kanara among the elected members, three others are officials and the remaining three are nominated members. This is a matter which vitally concerns other parts of the Presidency as well and the hon. Mover ought to have included the names of other members in consultation with the Leaders of parties. There are ever so many members who have had a good deal to do with the administration of local bodies and they can render useful service on the Select Committee. In the list of members now before the House I do not find even one except the officials who has been connected with local boards administration or municipal administration. For these reasons I strongly object to the composition of the Select Committee."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Premayya, has given notice of an amendment to this motion. He not being in his place, the motion is deemed to have been withdrawn."

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In the absence of Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan, the following amendment was moved by Mr. V. I Muniswami Pillai with the leave of the House :—

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the following names be added to the list of members of the Select Committee :—

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib.
Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
Mr. K. R. Karant.
Mr. G. R. Premayya."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Under Standing Order No. 40 (2) the number of such members so nominated shall not, without the leave of the House, exceed fifteen. Nine members have already been proposed and this list contains nine members, which makes the total number of members exceed fifteen. Therefore this motion is out of order."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, before we proceed any further I should like to state that the Government have no objection to this Bill. They are not committed to the principle of the Bill. On this matter they would like to invite the opinion of the local bodies concerned before they can give assent to the principle contained in this Bill. As has been rightly pointed out by the Raja of Ramnad, the presidents of local boards who have been working this Act know the difficulties in the application of the clauses that are about to be introduced and they will have to be consulted before any definite decision is arrived at. As the Raja of Ramnad pointed out, even the presidents of local boards who are already in this House are not put on the Select Committee, and I would ask Mr. Saldanha whether he and I could meet together and settle the list of members of the Select Committee and submit it this afternoon for the consideration of the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the House will take it up this afternoon."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I move that the consideration of the motion that the Bill be referred to a select committee be postponed to the next meeting of the Council."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I second it."

The motion was put to the House and carried, and the consideration of the question was postponed.

The following item was deemed to have been withdrawn in the absence of the Member who gave notice of it :—

" Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar will move for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic. If the motion is carried, he will introduce the Bill."

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## VI

### MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

### AMENDMENT OF SECTION 130 OF THE ESTATES LAND ACT.

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" I beg to move

> *' that this Council recommends to the Government that section 130 of the Estates Land Act be so amended as to permit a proprietor purchasing the property of a defaulting tenant for arrears of rent to set off against the purchase money the amount due to him from such tenant.'*

"Sir, I understand that under the Civil Procedure Code it is usual to allow a set-off of the decree amount if the judgment-debtor purchases the sale property. Now under section 112 if a property is brought to sale and under section 130 if the proprietor purchases the property he is forced to pay the whole amount of money. He is to pay double the amount of money, once in the shape of arrears of rent and another time in the shape of the purchase money. Of course it may be contended that he would get the money back after some time. But the purchaser will have to undergo a lot of difficulty and lose a large sum by way of interest. I request the Government to be pleased to introduce such a section in the amending Bill which will remove the difficulty to which the proprietor is put."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I second it."

1-30 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' that this Council recommends to the Government that section 130 of the Estates Land Act be so amended as to permit a proprietor purchasing the property of a defaulting tenant for arrears of rent to set off against the purchase money the amount due to him from such tenant '."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not think that an amendment of this sort is necessary especially having regard to the way in which properties worth Rs. 400 and 500 are purchased by zamindars for nominal values of 4 annas and 5 annas. The vagaries of the Estates Land Act are many and varied and I do not want that another should be added to them. The sales of properties for payment of a small sum or execution of decree are very often held in village chavadis or under a tree. Nobody knows where the sales are held. Somebody bids or nobody bids. It is stated that the property was purchased in the name of the proprietor's agent. Whether the agents have got power of attorney or not is doubtful. It is rather dangerous that somebody acting in the name of the proprietor should sit somewhere under the shade of a tree, that he should bid and set off against the purchase money the amount due to the proprietor from the tenant. Unless the sale is conducted in a public place there will be no guarantee that the zamindar bids for a proper amount. I do not think that any zamindar should be given help of this sort when he purchases the lands for 4 or 5 annas and deducts from this amount the money due by the tenant to the zamindar. If the properties are sold in public auction I can understand it. If it is a case in which the property is sold in the precincts of the court with a presiding judge I can understand it. When the sales are held in far-away villages and when many of them are not sometimes properly

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conducted, I think it is conferring too much in favour of the landlords that such an indulgence should be given to them. The landlord can always afford to bid for a small sum of rupee one for lands worth large sums of money. I think an amendment of this sort would create serious hardship so far as the tenants' interests are concerned."

*The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am of opinion that this motion is not quite opportune now in view of the fact that the Government have before them the amendment of the Estates Land Act and that the amending Bill is in sight. After hearing the remarks which fell from my hon. Friend, the Member from Chittoor, the champion of zamindari ryots or other ryots, I am compelled to say a few words in defence of zamindars. After all, these sales take place in public auctions. What is the relief that the hon. Mover has asked? He has simply asked that the amount due from the ryot, i.e., the decreed rent, should be set off against the purchase money. Where is the question of any fraud? If the sale is effected by fraudulent means it will be set aside on appeal by the ryot who can move the court and have the sale set aside. I know of several cases where the sales have been set aside. Even if the revenue courts sometimes do not set aside such sales by some device or other the matter is taken to the civil court where they are set aside The remarks of the hon. Member from Chittoor is too sweeping and a slander against a class which deserves better treatment. The hon. Mover has brought forward a very innocent resolution though, as I said, in a rather inopportune moment. I request the hon. Mover to withdraw the motion."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, under the Civil Procedure Code for execution of decree we bring the property to sale by a process, first of attachment and then proclamation of sale and actual auction in the precincts of the court or as the proclamation decides elsewhere near the land. Discretion is left to the court to decide at the time of the settlement of the proclamation whether the land is to be sold within the premises of the court or somewhere else. The decree-holder has got a right to apply for permission to bid at the sale and when the court gives him permission he can bid for the amount of decree passed against the judgment-debtor. In the ordinary course of procedure, in the case of a decree obtained in a civil court, facilities are provided for realizing the amount as easily as possible. Applying the same analogy and the same principles provision must be made in the Estates Land Act also so far as execution proceedings are concerned. Two methods are provided for realization of rent in the Estates Land Act. One is the summary procedure as contained in sections 112 and 114 whereby the land can be attached and brought to sale for arrears due under certain conditions. Or a decree is obtained in a revenue court. In both these cases it is open to the court to fix the place of sale either at the place where the property is located or at the court premises. The judgment-debtor and the landlord have equal opportunities of laying before the court the place which is most convenient in the interest of both of them, where the property is to be sold. Therefore I cannot follow the hon. Member from Chittoor when he said that the property was sold under a tree or somewhere else in a village and that the tenant would be deprived of the opportunity of fair sale and fair play. The procedure that was narrated by the hon. Member from Chittoor was not correct because the place where the property is to be sold will be settled at

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the time of the settlement of the proclamation by the court. If the property is sold the judgment-creditor has got a right under the ordinary civil procedure to get the amount of the decree. Why should we deprive that right and privilege to the landlord to realize the amount of the decree in that form? It seems to me to be unfair that the landlord should be deprived of this right available to a creditor. When a decree is passed and the property is sold for a certain sum it is quite necessary that the amount of the decree should be debited. It is the usual procedure in the civil court and the same procedure is sought to be adopted in these cases also.

"But as the hon. Member, the Raja of Ramnad, has suggested, I think the hon. Mover is very unwise in bringing this matter before the House at this stage. It is quite unnecessary to bring a piecemeal proposal like this now. An amending Bill is under consideration of the Government. What is the procedure to be followed for the realization of the rent due under sections 112 and 113 is one of the points that was keenly contested in the Special Committee itself. Therefore I would ask the hon. Mover not to press the resolution and to withdraw it because this question and other connected questions will be dealt with in connexion with the amending of the Act."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, as more than one hon. Member has pointed out, the question of the amendment of the Estates Land Act has been under consideration for some time and a committee has been dealing with it and has prepared a draft Bill which is complete, I understand, except for two clauses. That draft Bill contains a provision on this very point which has been discussed to-day. So there need be no fear that the matter will not receive attention. The Bill has yet to be considered by the Government and what has been urged on both sides to-day will be borne in mind when they deal with the proposals in the draft Bill. I would suggest that it is not necessary to deal with this matter now and come to a decision on this isolated matter in advance of the whole Bill."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to note that my motion was misunderstood by some hon. Members. It is only intended to expedite matters. We do not know what is taking place in the committee; the proceedings of the committee are kept secret—of course it is the convention to keep them secret. I have brought forward this motion which is very innocent as stated by my hon. Friend. As the Government have been pleased to give the assurance that they would consider the question, I withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

## LEVY OF TAX ON LANDS IN MUNICIPALITIES AT A RATE DIFFERENT FROM THAT ON BUILDINGS.

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I beg to move that

> *' this Council recommends to the Government that the Madras District Municipalities Act be amended so as to empower municipal councils to levy the tax on lands at a rate different from that on buildings.'*

" In doing so I should like to bring home to the Council that it is very necessary that different rates of taxation should be levied on lands and buildings. In the pre-reform days the municipal councils had discretion to levy taxes on buildings at a rate different from those levied on lands.

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But after the reforms it has come to pass that whatever amount of taxation is put on land the same amount is put on buildings, which causes great hardship to the landholders. As it is, property owners have to pay tax before the end of each half-year failing which the owners are not eligible to vote at the elections. Poor people in many districts feel the hardship of this taxation. This is a very modest request to the Government that they may give municipalities powers to tax buildings and lands at different rates according to the financial status of the municipalities. Sir, I know of instances where municipalities have surplus funds, but due to this bar they could not tax at their discretion. I hope the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government will accept the resolution."

* Khan Bahadur ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, the tax on buildings and lands is the mainstay of every municipal council and therefore anything affecting this tax will in its turn affect every tax-payer in a municipality. In the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Government had made a distinction between the tax on buildings and the tax on lands. In the new Act of 1920, however they have clubbed the two into a property tax. Section 84 of this Act says that the property tax shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout a municipal area. Now there is considerable difference between a building and a land and a percentage rate which may be equitable to a building will press hard on the land. There are many pieces of vacant sites or agricultural lands included within the limits of most of the municipalities and if these lands which are not productive if they are waste lands or are already paying assessments to Government if they are agricultural lands are made to pay the same rate of tax as a building, the poor owner is hard hit. On the other hand, if you reduce the rate of the property tax so that it may not be felt as a heavy burden by the land-owner, the total income from the tax will be considerably reduced and many a municipal council will not be able to find the wherewithal to carry on its necessary services, not to speak of any amenities. The resolution is thus a very reasonable one and it only asks the necessary discretion to be vested in councils to assess buildings and lands at different rates and not necessarily at the same rate as in the present Act. I am thus only pleading for a reversion to the state of things which obtained for 36 years from 1884 to 1920, and which the Government on the eve of reforms hastily changed without a proper idea of its consequences. The amendment will only be in furtherance of the principles underlying the Act which leave the discretion of the rates of the several taxes to the municipal council and will remove the inequitable provision which at present compels a council to levy the tax on lands at the same rate at which it is found necessary to levy the tax on buildings. In other words, the inter-dependence of buildings and lands will be taken away and the municipal councils will be at liberty to levy the tax on buildings at such separate rates as may be necessary or convenient in their individual towns. The amendment will not affect the income of the municipal councils as the councils have still the discretion to levy the taxes on buildings and lands at such rates as are necessary. On the other hand, the concession will confer a lasting and far-reaching boon on several land-owners. I may add for the information of the Council that even under the present Act, in the municipalities of Cocanada and Tinnevelly and in my own municipality of Saidapet, we have managed to levy tax on agricultural lands at a rate different from the rate of tax on other lands. For this

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privilege, however, we have to depend on the whims and fancies of individual Collectors who do not see eye to eye with the municipal councils or the rate-payers. In one municipality, for instance, in spite of the repeated earnest and imploring requests of the chairman and councillors, an obstinate Collector declines to exercise his discretion in favour of the municipal council. It is to avoid such different treatment to the councils and vest the discretion in the council itself instead of in the Collectors that I now stand before you to second this resolution.

"I trust hon. Members of this House will see the reasonableness, and the equity of the extension of the democratic principle which underlies this resolution, and I commend it to their acceptance. I have no doubt that the hon. the Chief Minister will give the resolution the consideration which it deserves in view of its effects which will be both far and wide and be pleased to accept it."

In the absence of Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sir A. P. Patro moved the following amendment with the permission of the House :—

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I beg to move

'*in line 3 for the words* "different from" *substitute the words* "less than".'

"The hon. Member, Mr. Abdul Razack, has very pointedly shown the injustice done in the matter of land-tax in municipalities. I am not able to see the rationale or the principle under which the agricultural lands are assessed to tax in the municipalities. It is nothing short of zulum. There are two points which have to be considered in this connexion. The agricultural lands were being cultivated long before the municipality was formed or subsequently the limits of the municipality were extended so as to include agricultural lands. They are subject to assessment payable to Government in the form of water-tax, land-tax and land-cess necessary for roads, etc. Nevertheless, these agricultural lands within the municipal limits are further subjected to a tax by the municipality. What is the service which the municipality renders to the agricultural lands or to the agriculturists who hold lands for which he has to pay an additional tax ? I could understand if the house sites in a municipality are subjected to a certain amount of taxation. Even there in the matter of vacant sites and house sites the municipality renders no service. All the services are to be carried out under the municipal rules by the owner himself. He has to keep the site clean and an obligation is placed on the owner himself according to the municipal rules. In cases where the municipality renders no service, what is the reason for the municipality to demand tax even from vacant sites or agricultural lands ? Secondly, with regard to the agricultural lands they are already subject to land-tax assessment, water-rate and land-cess ; and there is no justification for the municipality to levy a tax. As pointed out already, there was already the agricultural land and by extension of the municipal limits the agricultural lands were included. What then is the service rendered to the agricultural land to justify additional taxation ? I submit therefore that it is unjust and unfair that the municipality should levy any tax on agricultural land within municipal limits. Thirdly, Sir, it is also unjust that they should levy tax equal to the house-tax, etc. Whatever may be the reasons for the house-tax as certain services are rendered by the municipality, in the case of agricultural lands no service is

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rendered by the municipality. Therefore, that they should demand some rate of assessment is unjust and unfair. There is no reason whatever that the same amount of house-tax in the case of lands which are in municipal limits and which are subject to so many other payments should be collected. I therefore move that the land tax should be very much less than and different from what it is in the case of house-tax, or no tax should be levied in the case of agricultural lands because no service is rendered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, in the amending Bill to the District Municipalities Act of 1920 we are providing for an amendment in such a manner that the rate levied on lands should be different from that on buildings. But the amendment which has now been proposed by my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, wants it to be less than the rate levied on buildings. I shall have this matter considered and have a suitable amendment introduced."

The resolution, as well as the amendment, was by leave of the House withdrawn.

## PAY AND STATUS OF PANDITS AND MUNSHIS

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I move the resolution standing in my name—

> *' This Council recommends to the Government that pandits and munshis employed in Government colleges, high schools and middle schools be given the same pay and status as college assistants, school assistants and secondary grade teachers respectively.'*

" Sir, the question of the pay, status, prospect and emoluments of these pandits teaching vernacular in high schools and colleges is one that requires sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. Sir, so far as their work is concerned, they take to teaching subjects which are as important as any other subjects. If a teacher takes mathematics or geography or even English, the pandit takes vernacular which he has to teach. That is a subject which the candidates have to qualify themselves, and get the proper marks to make themselves eligible for pass. The one is English educated and the other is not. The latter has to be treated as in an inferior position to the former. So far as the scales are concerned, they are lower than what is available to the corresponding teachers for any college or high school or middle school and the normal maximum does not come to the maximum of the other teachers. I do not see why there should be such a distinction unless it be that they are themselves inferior to the other teachers who deal with the other subjects. The sooner the inferiority is taken away, the better for all concerned. When I find there has been serious speeches made for the vernacularisation of the services, I really see no reason why these teachers who would be the persons who would really fit the students for discharging their duties in their mother tongue should be treated as in any way inferior to those who teach English. Sir, so far as the grades are concerned, in the high schools they do not come to anything that an S.S.L.C. gets, viz., Rs. 35–60. The maximum is only 50 and many of the pandits get only a definite pay and not even a scale pay. I may tell you, Sir, that somehow or other, so far as the local bodies and the Government are concerned, there is a feeling that a pandit or munshi does not require 12 noon.

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to be paid the same pay as an S.S.L.C. or a graduate. I think it is high time that the Chief Minister should look into the matter and see that they are placed on a footing of equality, if not of superiority, with the other teachers. Some of them are so well versed in their subjects that they bear comparison with any and are behind none so far as proficiency in the particular language is concerned. When they are so proficient I do not see any reason why that should be treated as inferiors. With these few words, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I support the resolution which has been moved by my hon. Friend from Chittoor. As one connected with the management of certain schools in one of the districts in the Presidency I know the hardships which these pandits and munshis are put to. I am alive to the fact that I am a party to this hardship, but at the same time I feel I am helpless. It is brought to my notice by some of my colleagues on the district board that if the Government do not propose to treat these pandits on a better footing why should the district board try to put them on a better footing ? There is reason in the argument; therefore I cannot do much to favour these munshis or pandits. I see in the list of appointments that these pandits and munshis start with a salary of Rs. 40 in Government schools and colleges, whereas teachers who are called school assistants and who may be placed in the same category as these pandits, get an initial salary of Rs. 75. Never mind if they do not reach the maximum in the two cadres, we must see that at least the initial pay is equal in the case of the two teachers. As was pointed out by my hon. Friend the previous speaker, there is no reason why the two cadres should be kept separate. These pandits have to undergo special training, and there are also qualifications prescribed for them. In the case, for instance, of a Tamil pandit, he is required to pass some test prescribed by the Madura Sangam and also undergo training in the Meenakshi Oriental College. I am speaking of one district; there may be other centres in other districts where similar examinations and training might be prescribed for pandits. This involves the same amount of training as in the case of secondary-grade teachers. The secondary-grade teachers are appointed as school assistants. Now that there is a cry that the medium of instruction should be through vernacular I do not see any reason why these pandits should be placed on a different footing from other teachers. With these words, I heartily support the motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the amendment that stands in my name, namely, between 'schools' in line 2, and 'be given' in line 3, the following words be substituted: 'and possessing the same general educational qualification'.

" As my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said, many of these pandits and munshis are not inferior to other teachers. They are as proficient in the vernaculars or in the classical languages taught by them as are the other professors and assistants in a Government college or high school. But my object in making this motion is that those who are appointed as pandits should possess some general qualifications. I know that at present the tendency is to appoint as pandits and munshis gentlemen who in addition to possessing a Vidwan title or a certificate from the Madura Tamil Sangham are also graduates. But many schools employ as pandits and munshis on a

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very small pay gentlemen who have a good knowledge of vernaculars or of oriental languages but are absolutely ignorant of English. The result is discipline suffers. I may give one instance. The pandit does not understand English and if a notice or circular comes to him, he merely initials it and passes it on; if some mischievous student asks him 'Kindly tell us what the notice says or at least give us the substance of it'. The teacher in such case will look small in the eyes of his pupils. I have personal experience of such cases. There is also another reason why we should insist upon a general educational qualification. First of all, the University has made provision for higher studies in vernacular languages and also in classical languages in the B.A. Honours—Group VI. Although provision has been made for higher studies in these languages, I know this group is not at all popular. Very few colleges, probably, two out of so many, have provided for instruction being imparted in this group; and if we consider the number of students taking the languages group, I think this may be counted on one's fingers' ends. If we insist upon a general educational qualification, there is every likelihood of more students taking this group in the hope of being appointed pandits or readers in the University. Again, Sir, in order to do justice to these vernacular languages and even classical languages and teach them very efficiently, it is necessary that a pandit or a munshi, what ever his special qualification may be, should be conversant with all the critical literature that is extant on those subjects. Sir, India is no longer an isolated country. Vernacular and oriental languages are being studied in foreign universities and many criticisms are written on many vernacular and oriental works in all these seats of learning. If one listens to lectures such as those delivered by my Friend, Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, one can understand the necessity for studying the criticisms on our oriental works made by other nations for studying these works on the lines of modern criticism and modern research. In order therefore to make the subject interesting and to enable students to engage themselves in research work, surely a pandit or munshi must read all this literature, all articles appearing in the various journals devoted to oriental studies. So this only postulates the need for our insistence on this general educational qualification.

"Again, Sir, translation is an important test—translation from English into vernacular or classical language or translation from vernacular or classical language into English. This is an important test in this respect, namely, not only it tests the pupil's ability to give the substance of what is in the vernacular, but it also tests the student's ability to find out the exact equivalents for words and bring out the diction, the melody and harmony of the original into the language into which he is translating. So in order to prepare the students satisfactorily, insistence ought to be made on this general educational qualification. I think this will entail no hardship on the pandits and munshis. Exceptions may be made if necessary in the case of one or two pandits. So, if this amendment is carried, not only the position and status of these pandits will be raised but also a great impetus will be given to the study of vernacular, or oriental or classical languages in this country, a consummation to be devoutly wished for by all hon. Members in this House."

(The amendment was not seconded.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For want of a seconder, the amendment falls through.

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"The hon. Member Mr. A.B. Shetty has given notice of an amendment very late. The amendment runs thus: In line 3, *for* the words 'the same pay and status as' *substitute* the words 'higher scales of pay than at present and that the relation in the scales of pay to be in the same proportion as in the case of'. Does any hon. Member object? (After a pause) Since no hon. Member objects, Mr. Shetty may move his amendment."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg leave to move the amendment which runs as follows:—

> '*In line* 3, *for the words* "the same pay and status as" *substitute the words* "higher scales of pay than at present and that the relation in the scales of pay to be in the same proportion as in the case of".'

"Sir, the demand contained in this resolution as amended by me becomes more modest and reasonable and also more easily acceptable. The complaint is not only that the scales of pay are low but also that there are too many grades which further minimise the scope for promotion. The pandits and munshis employed in first and second grade colleges have the same educational qualifications. Therefore there should be no difference between pandits and munshis serving in first and second grade colleges, just as there is no difference among college assistants whether they serve in first grade or second grade colleges. Further the high school pandits and munshis must have the same maximum pay as college pandits and munshis, just as it is in the case of school and college assistants. I submit the following proposal for the consideration of this House as well as of the hon. Minister, viz., that the first and second grade college pandits and munshis may be given the scale of Rs 75 to Rs. 125 and that the high school pandits and munshis may be given the scale of Rs. 50 to Rs. 125."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I second it."

12-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is for the discussion of the House. I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I hope you will have no objection to my speaking on the amendment as well as on the main resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it will be more convenient to the House to dispose of the amendment first."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Now, taking only the amendment, i.e., the one proposed by Mr. Shetty I must say that makes the case a more reasonable one than the motion of 'my hon Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu from Chittoor. The scale of these pandits and munshis was fixed in the year 1921-22 on the recommendation of the Reforms Commissioner, Sir Arthur Knapp. Before that the pay was only Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 plus a temporary allowance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. On a motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai in the Legislative Council in 1911 the pay was raised to Rs 100 and again that was raised again by the recommendation of the Reforms Commissioner, which pay remains the same now. I brought it to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction after a motion of this kind was moved on the budget debate last financial year and then the Director of Public Instruction pointed out that if teachers of vernacular languages are to be given the same pay as school or college assistants, it may be necessary to insist on their possessing identical qualifications, which I see was brought forward as an amendment by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar which unfortunately had to be dropped for want of a seconder. As long as the men with the existing

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qualifications are recruited there is something to be said in favour of differentiation of salaries, but in the future it may become increasingly necessary to recruit graduates as vernacular teachers for both secondary schools and colleges. With the introduction of compulsory vernacular in colleges the whole question of the employment of men with merely pandit qualifications will have to be carefully considered and this can only be done in the light of experience afforded by the working of the new system. As a matter of fact, it has been found difficult to get pandits for the Queen Mary's College because they wanted women pandits. They have employed two graduates as teachers for both Tamil and Telugu in the Queen Mary's College, and they are being treated not as pandits but as college assistants and are paid the same scale of salary as other teachers in the Subordinate Educational Service. When we know the result of that experiment and when we know that the standard of teaching has not suffered in any way by the employment of these people, it may become necessary, even in colleges, as the Director of Public Instruction has pointed out, to employ graduate teachers with qualifications, especially as there is an outcry both on the floor of this House and outside that the whole education should be vernacularised and even the administration, as pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I quite agree that these pandits possess a higher knowledge than these graduates, but I would say this: however learned a pandit may be, they to a great extent lack the critical faculty that is found in graduate teachers. I think it will be a great advantage if graduate teachers can be employed, but in view of what has been said by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty I am quite willing to have this matter considered along with the revision of the pay of Deputy Inspectors and the college assistants which is being taken under consideration now and to see that these people are put on a better scale of pay than they are at present getting."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In view of the assurance given by the hon Minister, I do not wish to press the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I wanted to say something on the amendment and now that Mr. Shetty has withdrawn I don't wish to speak on it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What about the main motion?"

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"As the hon the Minister was allowed to speak only on the amendment, I wish to speak after the Chief Minister has spoken on the main motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have said what I had to say on the motion when I spoke on the amendment, because in a way most of the facts that I wished to place before the House were then mentioned. As I said already in view of what has been said on the floor of this House, I would consider in what way the pay of these pandits and munshis could be made better than it is to-day and that would be taken into consideration along with the revision of the pay of school assistants and college assistants. I hope with this assurance my hon. Friend will withdraw his motion."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I shall withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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MARRIAGEABLE AGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

* In the absence of Messrs. Ramjee Rao, Manikkavelu Nayakar and Bheemayya, Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI, with the permission of the House, moved the following resolution :—

> *'This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to communicate to the Government of India that in the opinion of this Council legislation raising the marriageable age of boys and girls to at least* 21 *and* 16 *years, respectively, is necessary.'*

"I beg to move this resolution on behalf of the woman population of this country because, Sir, owing to the prevalence of the early marriage system among the higher class Hindus the advent of a girl baby is never welcome, the birth of a girl is looked upon as a great piece of misfortune especially if the parents are poor; the responsibility of finding a decent suitable husband for her is already felt so keenly as to kill even the paternal and the maternal love with the sad result that in many poor families girl children are neglected from the moment of their birth.

"In a few instances I have seen the girl babies allowed to die out of sheer neglect by their own parents. I know, Sir, after the ordeal of labour is over and the baby's first cry is heard, the parents, grandparents and every one of the relations will be eager to know the sex of the child. Many a time I had to hide the unpleasant truth from them when the baby happened to be a girl, because even among the well-to do the news will be received with feelings of sorrow and disappointment. I have very often desisted from breaking the sad news to the mother lest it should give her a shock or add to the shock especially if the labour had been a prolonged or instrumental one. Even the poor mother may be blamed for having given birth to a girl. The medical woman on attendance will not be remunerated properly. People in their sorrow will forget even the usual practice of distributing sugar and pans to their friends and relations. The whole house will put on a gloomy appearance. The grandparents with great reluctance will break the unwelcome news to their relations and friends; if a boy baby, just the reverse state of things will prevail, when wires, not letters, will take the news to distant places; if a girl, not even an ordinary letter message will be sent to relations.

"Thus owing to this evil custom of child marriage the girl child, even from the moment of her birth becomes a concern and a burden on her family. As she approached her eighth or ninth year, her parents begin to talk of her marriage, her future husband and the probable expenses. So care and anxiety takes hold of the family.

"Naturally the girl shares in the feelings of her parents. We know of many instances when the sensitive girls burnt themselves to death with kerosene oil to save the parents the expense and annoyance of their marriage. Even such tragedies have failed to move the country into action. The sacrifice of such young innocent pure lives have failed to eradicate this pernicious practice, which reveals the horrid fact that what a stronghold this custom has upon our society. Very often she is stopped from attending the school.

"When the bridegroom is actually settled, there is nothing but the talk of marriage and the preparations for the marriage in that house.

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"The girl loses all her childlike innocence, becomes shy, reticent, imitates all the ways and manners of the elderly women of the family. The women in the house having no other outside recreation or distraction indulge in such talks as to infuse into the minds of these girls the sex ideas of a mature brain. After the marriage, the girl becomes the property of the bridegroom's parents and undue restrictions are placed on her movements. She should not run about or play or talk loudly or laugh in the presence of her mother-in-law or strangers. Thus she is robbed of the brightest period of her life, her girlhood and youth. She knows only childhood and womanhood 'Thus from the period of infancy itself she is forced into the period of producing infants.'

"Already she begins to think of her home, her husband, her future children, jewels and clothes, etc. So she lives in a world of her own. Thus she is denied any useful knowledge or enjoyment of outside life except occasional visits to her relations and friends where also the women will gossip only of the jewels, clothes, mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, husband, etc. To a small extent the conditions in the cities may be changing, but the lot of our girls in the rural parts is the same as ever.

"In such an atmosphere and with such a training it is no wonder the girl matures even before her body is fully developed to perform the function of wifehood and motherhood.

"If puberty is delayed beyond 14, the husband's people get ever-anxious and begin to consult the doctors. Many such cases have been brought to me for consultation. Sometimes the girl is made to live with her husband before even the first menses appears. I can bring to memory many such cases—

I. The Triplicane case of a child-wife having been burnt to death because she would not satisfy the animal passion of the husband is still fresh in our memory.

II. I can never forget the case of a girl wife of 12 who looked in her development like a child of ten having been forced to live with her husband who was an M.A., and who was well over 40, a huge figure, even before the girl attained her puberty. She happened to be the second wife and the girl had lost her mother and they were of the Rowjee caste.

"I pleaded for the girl with her husband but in vain. Except in a few and educated and well-to-do families a few months after the girl attains puberty the husband's people demand the girl. If the girl is not sent another marriage for the boy is brought about. The boy may be 16, 18 or 20, sometimes her husband is 50 or 60. Co-habitation will take place, the girl becomes pregnant when her age will be 13, 14 and rarely over 16.

"Mostly such cases end in abortions and miscarriages, the womb not being strong enough to retain the products of conception and to nourish them to their full growth and to full term.

"This very often happens on the day of 'Seemantham ceremony' owing to over-exertion and excitement. On that day the girl is decked with jewels and made to sit for a long time while visitors come and go and music is played. Rarely do pregnancies reach full term in these young immature

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girls and abortions and miscarriages are daily complaints among them. The girls become anæmic and weak and drag on a miserable existence, very often develop tuberculosis.

"In the course of one year they have three or four abortions. The cases that reach full term mostly end in either prolonged, tedious or instrumental labour with consequent disabilities to mother and child.

"During the sixteen years of medical practice among the higher class Hindus, I have attended on many a child mother ranging from 12 to 15 not without many fears and misgivings as to the ultimate results of those unnatural labours.

"I have sat by their bedside nights and days with a heavy heart vainly moaning over their miserable condition, a condition brought about, not of her own free will or choice, not by her own imprudence or misdeed, but by a blind meaningless custom of our society and the ignorant superstition of the parents.

"Thus I have watched the sufferings and pangs of labour in these young girls with ill-developed bodies bitterly cursing the very sky and soil which have given birth to a race that blindly allow their dear and most beloved children to be sacrificed to a mad custom, because in most of these cases the labour is unduly prolonged, goes on for days together and is acutely painful owing to the ill-developed muscles and immature condition of the reproductive organs.

"Very often the delivery has to be ended with instruments which further adds to the shock, to the pain and the dangers of that most critical period—dangers multiplied thousandfold owing to the practice of crude, unskilled, unscientific midwifery in the land.

"So even the birth of one child shatters her health and makes her so many years older.

"Again, I cannot describe to you, Sir, without a feeling of pang in my heart the miserable lot of our young Indian mothers, who themselves not keeping well owing to repeated conceptions, abortions and miscarriages have to look after half-a dozen constantly ailing, fretful, sick children in the house.

"In the middle-class and poor families with an unsympathetic husband and an illiterate cruel-hearted mother-in-law, the lot of the poor young, inexperienced daughter-in-law is very hard indeed. She has to serve as a cook, as a nurse to her children, as the wife and a general servant in the house and in addition has to observe all the foolish acharams prescribed by the elders in the house.

"Such is the sad experience of eminent medical women in this country.

"This is a letter from Dr. Kugler, a lady who has spent 45 years of her precious life on this subject. She writes:

'It was in 1873 that I first arrived in India and my work as a physician among the women and children has afforded me very many opportunities of seeing the evils resulting from child marriage. I have often operated upon child mothers who have been seriously injured in child birth and I have seen many young mothers so injured that they could not again function as wives.

* * * *

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'Were I to enter into the details of my long and varied experience I could give many instances that I have seen of the deleterious effect of child marriage and enforced widowhood. I could also write much of the terrible infant mortality that makes India occupy so low a position in the health records of the world. . . . My own conviction is that if India is to develop she must have the courage of her conviction and be prepared to suffer for the carrying of them into effect.' 12-30 p.m.

"There is another lady doctor of Vellore, Dr. Ida Scudder who writes to me as follows:

'During the twenty-seven years that I have been in Vellore, I have seen many disastrous results of child marriage and I will welcome the day when the age limit is raised to fifteen or sixteen.

'I would probably have never studied medicine and would not have come back to India had it not been for three child wives; none of them over 14 who died during one night in the station I was at the time. I was powerless to help. That was 30 years ago, but only a few months ago a girl of 13 or 14 came to me to be repaired for vesico vaginal fistula (a laceration of the private parts). She was like an innocent child and found it hard to understand what had happened to her. He was certainly between 50 or 60 and proved to be her husband and we still are brought face to face with the tragedy of the child wife and I rejoice that you are taking such a strong stand against it and believe you will win. I think the next thing the medical woman in India should eradicate is the ignorant barber woman dhai.'

"Dr. Macphail for whom we all entertain a high regard, a lady who has spent 50 years in the service of Indian womanhood tells the same tale. She writes:—

'During 40 years of medical work I have attended a good many labour cases, and it is my firm belief that the women of India have to endure an immense amount of unnecessary suffering at the time of delivery and that the high mortality is very largely due to their habits and the rules imposed on them by their social and religious customs and the overwhelming weight of public opinion. Considering the remarkable strength of family affection here and the devotion of parents to their children, it is a very remarkable fact, difficult to understand, that high caste parents insist on marrying their daughters while still children, thus submitting them to the risk of perpetual widowhood before they have realized what marriage means; or to have the marriage consummated while they are still undeveloped and not fully grown.

'I have attended six young girls who were about twelve years old, certainly not yet thirteen and I have attended many who were in their fourteenth or fifteenth year. Almost invariably these labours were abnormally long and difficult and the inevitable suffering was greatly increased by terror. In one case the young mother went insane during labour from terror and pain, and it was many months before she recovered from the nervous shock and strain and was able to take her place in the family. When they do survive this ordeal, the salvation of these young mothers lies in the fact that the babies are usually very small. But it is a very sad outlook for the country if the children of the highest caste are so feeble, puny and undeveloped as many of these children prove to be. Many of these young mothers, we all know, are permanently injured and never really recover.

'It is cruelty to young girls from every point of view to have even the betrothal marriage at so early an age, but it is infinitely worse to allow the consummation to take place while she is still a child, especially if the husband is not a boy a few years older than his bride, but an elderly man who possibly has grandchildren older than his wife. Things are bad enough in Madras but we all know that they are infinitely worse in the mufassal, where when a suitable bridegroom cannot be found for a young girl, her parents give her to any elderly man who is willing to take her since religion demands that she must be married before attaining puberty.

'Not only are the young girls of the higher castes subjected to suffering that early wifehood and motherhood means, but they never have a chance of enjoying the happy, care free girlhood which is considered to be the birthright of girls in the same station in other lands. They have to take on the risks and cares of bringing up children and of rearing them when their education and physical development should be their only care.'

"True it is that every female, whether plant or animal, has to go through that physiological period at one time or the other in its life cycle, but there is a stage in every life, there is a period of development which every living being awaits patiently before it is called upon to fulfil that supreme function of life.

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" Mature bones, mature muscles, nerves and fully developed reproductive organs ought to fulfil their legitimate primary and sacred function of every created life.

" So much for the poor child mothers.

" The infants of those child mothers are puny and small and the mother not having sufficient breast milk, the children have to be fed artificially which in the hands of ignorant and young inexperienced mothers is never done successfully, the result being high infantile mortality and morbidity.

" In spite of these sad experiences very often conception will take place before another full year is over. The same tale of suffering and hardships for the poor child mother will be repeated.

" These child mothers never enjoy life, they feel helpless, they submit to their lot as part of their natural existence and their evil ' Karma ' while the parents of these girls feel equally miserable and helpless. The majority of these husbands being young and irresponsible cannot exercise self-control so as to give their partners rest from these child bearing functions.

" As for the boy husband his lot is very often more to be pitied ; even while he is a student he is burdened with the heavy responsibility of a family and he has to attend on his sick wife and children and he has to spend sleepless nights, has to rush home after the school period is over, constantly call in the doctor ; very often when his wife is subject to constant abortions, his time will be spent between the doctor's and the chemist's.

" Before he finishes his education, he has to be contriving ways and means of earning a livelihood for himself and his family. How could we expect him to reap the full benefit of education, how could we expect him to seek knowledge for knowledge sake ?

" Where is the time and scope for research and for making original discoveries ? How could we expect him to become independent, self-reliant and assertive ?

" Before he reaches his manhood, before his intellect reaches its full growth and before he comes to know the world at its worth, the care and anxiety of home life overtake him. Thus the joy of his innocent boyhood is marred and distorted.

" Even before he attains his full physical and mental growth, he is the father of half-a-dozen children, perhaps already on the anxious quest for a bridegroom for his daughter.

" Another sad aspect of this early marriage is that these little girls at a period of their life when they can well afford to be happy, cheerful and enjoy life at its best, free from all the anxieties and worries of a family life are snatched away most mercilessly from their schools and playgrounds and the heavy burden and responsibility of home life is most cruelly imposed upon them when their mind and body is least prepared for such an ordeal.

" Thus not only these girls are denied the unsullied joy of the most innocent period of their life that period between their childhood and their womanhood, but also denied the education and enlightenment that is a part of that life that would best enable her to be an efficient housewife, a wise mother and a useful citizen. It is most deplorable, most regrettable that to

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a blind and meaningless custom devoid of any reason or judgment, the health, the happiness, the comfort and peace not only of those child wives and mothers, but also of our progeny is sacrificed and thus we allow ourselves to be styled a nation of pigmies.

"How could you expect a girl child of 10 or 12 or even 13 to know the full significance of a married life, to understand its responsibilities and to perform the sacred function of a mother—the function of training her children to become patriotic, good and useful citizens? How could you expect a girl of 12 or 13 or even 14 to maintain order and discipline in the home, to keep the home beautiful, clean and hygienic and how could you expect her to serve as your better half, to be your help-mate, and a friend in distress.

"Here is the definition of a wife given in *Mahabaratha*:—

'A wife is half the man, his truest friend;
A loving wife is a perpetual spring
Of virtue, pleasure; wealth; a faithful wife
Is his best aid in seeking heavenly bliss;
A sweetly speaking wife is a companion,
In solitude, a father in advice
A mother in all seasons of distress,
A rest in passing through life's wilderness.'

"So, could you imagine for one moment that our ancients expected the above qualities in a girl wife of tender age, say 12, 13 or even 14?

"In addition to disease, suffering and death, by a system of child marriage you deny to yourself and your children the happiness and comforts of a well organized perfect home life, by a system of premature and ill-fitted alliances you deny to yourself all the joys of a happy wedlock and above all you do irreparable damage to the future race.

"The saddest consequence of all is the presence of a large number of child widows in our midst whose lot and status in a Hindu family is most deplorable.

"We are too painfully conscious that the child widows, for no fault of their own are subjected to such indignities, ill-treatment in a Hindu household that her life is rendered very miserable indeed. Here are the figures I have produced to convince the House of the iniquity of the evil custom even in our presidency.

"Number of married to the total women is 95 lakhs to 217 lakhs.

"Number widowed is 40·9 lakhs and thus it forms nearly half of the total number of married women.

| Age. | Married. | Widowed. |
|---|---|---|
| 0— 5 ... ... ... ... | 20,369 | 1,316 |
| 5—10 ... ... .. ... | 123,472 | 6,146 |
| 10—15 ... ... ... ... | 537,206 | 23,623 |
| 15—20 ... ... ... ... | 1,176,063 | 60,544 |
| 20—25 ... ... ... ... | 1,769,587 | 157,026 |
| 25—30 ... ... ... ... | 1,655,742 | 223,384 |
| | | 472,039 |

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"The great physicians Sushruta and Charaka advocate marriage for a girl only after 16 and for a boy after 24. We know also during the Vedic period and the Puranic period of our history no early marriage was practised. 'Swayamvara' or marriage by choice was in vogue.

"Damayanthi, Sita, Savitri and a host of our great women who ornament our history were allowed full freedom in the matter of choosing their husbands. It was in Smrithi period that this pernicious custom had invaded the Hindu society and the lives of such single women as Viswavara, Shashvathi, Gargi, Meitrayi, Apala, Gosha, Aditi, Romasha, Banumathi and Lilavathi illustrate the fact that marriage was not the only avocation for a woman, was not the end and aim of a woman's life. They could remain single and devote their lives to study, to research and to useful service.

"Baroda and Bharatpur have taken a step in advance. The Baroda Legislative Council has fixed the marriageable age for boys and girls at 18 and 14 respectively. The Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned a new law prohibiting marriage of girls before 14 and boys before 18. The Indian States of Gondal, Kotah, Mysore and Indore have enacted similar laws. The State of Rajkot leads all India as it has made the legal age at 15 and 19 for girls and boys respectively.

"This measure commands wide sympathy and support from all quarters, from the high and low. The enlightened manhood and womanhood of the country have been long demanding for this most urgent reform.

"For the last few months, this question has been agitating this country and several meetings have been held in its support as we all know. Of course there is a certain amount of ignorant, orthodox opposition, as for that in every country, however advanced it may be, there will be always opposition. I have got one of the memorials sent to me from a very orthodox quarter from Mayavaram. They say: 'We the Brahmans do not want to lose anything of the ancient traditions . . . . The Brahmans were quite content with the physical strength needed for performing our Vedic and religious duties and saying our sandhyavandhanam, etc.' Is that an argument, Sir, against the abolition of early marriages?

"There will always be a few backward set of people who are against any change in their practices and who are worshippers of mad custom. The Government and the thoughtful amongst us can well afford to ignore them because these are the very people, Sir, who want to maintain caste, untouchability, who want to keep down women and who do not want to move with the times.

"Surely they are not the right sort of people to be consulted on such vital matters like these, which concern the health, and happiness of millions of our men and women and the good name of our country.

"In no part of the civilized world does this custom obtain; in no part of the civilized world is the female life considered so cheap. Nations that do not indulge in such customs are happier, healthier and more prosperous—are physically stronger than we are.

"While we stick to such meaningless practices in the name of religion we suffer under so many disabilities.

"We are poverty-stricken; we are disease-stricken and we are not a free nation either.

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"So, if we want to grow into a strong, robust and a self-respecting nation, if we want to reach our full physical and mental height, the system of child marriage must go, because science and experienced observation tell us that a girl becomes a woman only after the age of 16 and a boy his manhood only after 21 years.

"The remedy lies in your hands.

"Sir, on behalf of the innocent, helpless, suffering girl children of this land, on behalf of millions of child wives, child mothers and child widows, I appeal to all sections of the House, Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians, that you may whole-heartedly and unanimously support this resolution so that millions of our girls may be saved from a life of premature wifehood, premature motherhood and enforced widowhood and a robust, virile and happy race may take the place of the present generation of weaklings."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and I have got the greatest admiration for the lady Deputy President, who has come back here to-day and has shown so much earnestness and spoken with such eloquence for a reform so much needed in our country. Of course, my Friend, the Raja of Ramnad, will laugh. (Laughter.) He says that he thinks that old people like us should support this motion." (Laughter.)

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"No, no."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"You said something like 'old people.' Sir, old people are anxious, having seen young people going wrong and having had experience to advise them, and can very well advise the Council to support a motion of this kind. The hon. the Mover has spoken with knowledge and experience of the state of things in some quarters that it will be graceful to allow a lady to plead successfully for such a reform and I hope that all the gentlemen here will be chivalrous enough to support this motion."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"On a word of personal explanation, Sir. I never said a word against this motion. I have my own views in the matter. I am in the main in agreement with hon. the Mover of this resolution But what I did say was not meant for the information of this House. Now that the hon. Member from Bellary has dragged in my name, I may say that what I did say was that old men should not marry young girls." (Laughter)

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"As though young people can marry half a dozen girls."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The question is

> *'This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to communicate to the Government of India that in the opinion of this Council legislation raising the marriageable age of boys and girls to at least* 21 *and* 16 *years, respectively, is necessary'."*

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the second part of my amendment, namely, that 14 be substituted for 16 years. I have listened carefully to the arguments advanced by the hon. the Mover of this resolution. I do admit that not only among the members of the Brahman and the Vaisya communities, but even among the . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. According to the amendment which is in my hands, the hon. Member wanted to substitute 16 and 14 for 21 and 16 respectively. Has he changed his mind since ? "

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I move the latter half of the amendment, namely, 14."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Not the 16 ? The hon. Member has not intimated to me or the House his intention to do so. The hon. Member is not in order."

2-45 p.m. * Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" May I move the original motion, Sir ? "

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" No, I cannot allow that. The hon. Member has lost his chance.

" The resolution is now for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the resolution moved by Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, I wish to say just a few words. Sir, it is the common custom among a great many communities in this country, especially in communities that are not considered as socially high, to have marriages consummated at a much older age than among the highly placed castes. But nowadays even among these communities which are in a lower social scale the custom of early marriages is being practised. This is one of the things which the backward and the depressed classes people are learning from the higher classes. Sir, if not for anything else, at least for preventing this bad habit of child marriages creeping into the lower classes of the Hindu community, this resolution ought to be passed and the Government should raise the age of marriage to 21 and 16 years respectively. Among the Kurabars, the Boers and the Naicks, it is very common for girls to be married at 15, 16 and even 18 years of age.

" Sir, one of the evils that child marriage brings about is that there is no opportunity given to the girl to choose her own husband. A girl probably of 8, 10 or 12 years of age cannot say exactly what she thinks of her husband. If she only had known that she had a choice, probably in a great many cases, the girl would not have married the particular man at all. I have known of many cases where old men of 40 and 45 years of age and more have married young girls of 10, 12 and 15 years of age. I believe, Sir, the Raja of Ramnad was quite correct when he said that the cruelty against these girl brides is committed mostly by old people. Again, Sir, I wish to state that if the girls are a little bit grown up, they would know what kind of husbands to marry. As it is nowadays in a large number of cases girls are married to worthless fellows who are incapable of earning ; and in a very large number of cases, women have to work and earn for their husbands and the husbands only sit and enjoy.

" Sir, it has been said again and again by the orthodox people who are against raising the age of marriage that immorality creeps in. I want to say and say with all the power of expression that I can command that it is a falsehood. In the lower communities of the Hindu society, marriages, as I said before, take place at a very late age, and nothing happens. Besides, in these communities, unmarried girls and boys go and work in the fields together and nothing happens there. This custom is almost similar to the custom of co-education prevailing in foreign countries where there is no question of immorality coming in. The same thing is happening here as in

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other countries where boys and girls, not always married, go and work together in the fields all the day long and go back to their houses together without ever a word being said against their morality.

"I am reminded that even among the Nadar community this bad habit of marrying boys and girls when young is creeping in. I therefore hope that hon. Members will pass this resolution and thus raise the age of marriage of their daughters and sisters. Sir, for these reasons, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution brought forward by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, this resolution reads :

'This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to communicate to the Government of India that in the opinion of this Council legislation raising the marriageable age of boys and girls to at least 21 and 16 years, respectively, is necessary.'

"Sir, the matter of the marriageable age of boys and girls is a matter left to society and is regulated by custom. We are now asking the Government to pass legislation or to support legislation in the matter of placing restrictions with regard to certain social customs. The hon. Mover has placed before us pitiable cases of child widows and girl wives. We all realize the great misery, and the suffering of these young people ; but at the same time we shall not be governed by emotion only in asking the Government to interfere in the matter of our social customs. Where shall we draw the line ? Is it not to be left to society to advocate reform, to create public opinion in such manner as to alter the old customs to make room for the new ? If we are to ask the Government to introduce legislation in the matter of one custom to-day, we will be giving room for the introduction of another similar legislation some time hence. Therefore, where society is governed by customs and by usage, is it right that we should ask the Government to adopt legislation ? If legislation comes from the people themselves, then it will be for the Government to see what the public opinion is in the matter. Now, this matter is pending before the Government of India and a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and we have not yet been asked to express our opinion ; but we are now going to recommend to the Government of India the opinion of the House. We want social reformation. I submit that it is not for us to say that this will not be the age and that will not be the age. That should be regulated by public opinion. We have to go very closely into this custom of early marriage before we give any opinion on the question of age. Sir, there are castes in India and in the Madras Presidency which are governed by that custom where reform was effected rapidly. There are also numerous castes in India which are governed by the post-puberty marriage custom. There are only a few more castes which claim that they are governed by the custom of early marriages. Sir, ever since the social reform movement was inaugurated about thirty years ago, the agitation has been kept up by social workers and the custom of early marriages is slowly going out. Even now we find among the Brahman communities that early marriage is not the rule. It is giving room even for post-puberty marriages. I have known cases where Brahman girls were married after attaining puberty in certain families. So, the old custom under which these Brahman girls were married when they were very young is now giving room to this better custom. We have heard of cases in towns and in urban areas and in fact in all places, except in orthodox centres, of Brahman girls being married at a fairly advanced age. Therefore, it seems to me that the agitation that has been kept up by the

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social reform associations all over the country has had its beneficial effect and that the opinion is changing for a better custom. It is therefore doubtful if we should intervene now by means of legislation and fix the marriage age at a certain limit for all castes. If by legislation we fix a certain age, how are we going to enforce it? Will society easily submit itself to a penalty? This aspect of the question also is raised on the Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly. It is not an easy matter to fix a certain age. We are all agreed that there should not be this cruel system; but still in a country which is governed by custom and which is caste-ridden and castes follow post-puberty custom is it fair that we should impose by legislation restrictions on all the castes unless the people themselves realize and combat against the evils. Therefore it is open to all those who are interested in the movement to start social reform associations, carry on agitation and create public opinion in favour of giving up those customs along with this agitation, as it will do no good to introduce any legislation. Public opinion should be freely expressed in the matter, and let us have a more convenient atmosphere for carrying legislation. Such an opinion should be created in this province and in other provinces as well, in favour of this reform. A few meetings may be held here and there and a few meetings may pass resolutions in the name of the whole country; but it is necessary that we should select some centres where this opinion is held strongly by the people and there ascertain whether they are willing to accept this. Anyhow, I think it is too precipitous to fix any particular age. What may be convenient for us, to say that 21 years or 16 years may not be so convenient in the case of the agricultural people. Therefore, to fix a particular age, say 18 or 21, is not practicable, in the present state of the Hindu society. But I may say that while I sympathize with the object of the resolution, there are difficulties in the way of carrying it out and putting it into practical execution."

* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion and I do not think I need add one word more to what has been said by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi in her able and eloquent speech. I do not think any one could champion the cause of the women of India so well as Dr. Muthulakshmi has done in this Council and elsewhere. On the question of the intrinsic merits of the resolution, I am entirely in agreement with what all she said. It is more on the question of introducing legislation in the Legislative Council and in the Legislative Assembly in respect of this matter that I am rising to speak, than on any other aspect of the question. I was somewhat surprised, Sir, at the attitude of the hon. Sir A. P. Patro upon this question. I thought he was one of those who held the opinion that in this country many of the evils which are perpetrated in the name of custom could be solved and remedied by passing a social legislation. In fact, one of the chief charges that ought to be laid at the doors of the British Government is the attitude of the religious—and if I may say so—the social neutrality that they have adopted since they came to this country. If at the time legislation was introduced regarding the abolition of Sati and other horrible customs, they had introduced legislation regarding this question also, it would have been solved long long ago. And now, I am afraid, it is too late for people to come and say that Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies should not interfere in the matter of social legislation. On the other hand, Sir, we the members of the depressed classes, are out for social reform, and in doing so, we want to use the only instrument that is now available in

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the country, viz , the Legislative Councils and the Assembly, for the solution of these various social problems. As a matter of fact, Sir, in this country, crimes are committed in the name of custom, and some people say that custom can override law. So far as social questions are concerned, I think Government are playing a game of hide and seek.

" I think it is high time for us to recognize that custom is not a defence 1 p.m. to perpetuate an evil and therefore I say that we should put the force of law against custom. Besides I think in these matters we ought to recognize the truth that our country is slow to recognize the value of these reforms. And hence, Sir, I plead that the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Councils must give a lead to the country outside. Therefore I support this resolution heartily."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I never said that social legislation was undesirable."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member said that this particular kind of social legislation was undesirable."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Sir, I have listened with great interest to the various speeches that have been made and there is no doubt that all of us have been very much impressed with the evils resulting from early marriages. The hon. the Mover of this resolution has pointed out how the evil has a depressing effect on a girl from her earliest childhood, how early consummation of her marriage undermines her own health and that of her children and what unfortunate social results it has for her if she happens to become a widow. I do not think there is any one here who has not the greatest sympathy with the object with which this resolution is moved. But the main question to my mind in this resolution is whether the best remedy for this recognized evil is by legislation or by other methods. I listened patiently for some indication as to the lines on which this proposed legislation should be undertaken and for some proof that such legislation is likely to be successful and for some statement as to the extent that such legislation which has been undertaken in the past has proved successful. But I listened in vain. There are two methods which have been at various times adopted or suggested in dealing with this question by legislation. One has been to raise the age of consummation of marriage. I suppose the House is aware it is an offence if the husband has sexual intercourse with his wife if the wife is below a certain age. That age was raised from 10 to 12 in 1891 and it was raised again in 1925 from 12 to 13. The age of 13 was arrived at in 1925 as a compromise between the various interests in the Legislative Assembly. The matter was discussed at considerable length in the Assembly but not as a party question ; persons who were generally opposed to each other found themselves ranged side by side on this question. It has been already pointed out that in recent years there has been considerable progress in this matter ; and statistics quoted in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. M. K. Acharya go to show that the percentage of girls whose age at the time of marriage is between 10 and 15 is fast decreasing ; in Bombay the age of the girls at marriage was between 10 and 15 in 660 out of 1,000 cases in 1891 and it was 548 out of 1,000 in 1921. In Madras similar figures were 318 out of a 1,000 in 1891 and 234 in 1921. Similar figures can be quoted for Bengal and other provinces. That shows that there has been considerable progress in doing away with this evil. Can

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we say that that progress has been due to the legislation which has already been undertaken? We have recently received from the High Court statistics of the number of prosecutions and convictions under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, which relates to rape, when the accused was the husband of the woman. The number of cases during the five years preceding the Act of 1925 was nil and the number of cases since the Act has also been nil. It is hardly to be wondered at that there were no prosecutions at all, for who will be the prosecutors? The wife or the parents or guardian of the wife should be the prosecutor, and it is improbable that a wife or her parents or guardian would launch a prosecution against the husband or the son-in-law as the case may be. Therefore I am not surprised that the result of this legislation is nil. I think, Sir, that the improvement which has taken place in this respect is due more to the social reform work which has been carried on in this Presidency and elsewhere than to legislation undertaken by the Government of India. An hon. Member referred to Sati and said that Government had by legislation stopped that social system which was a crime. Well, Sir, the suppression of Sati is a different proposition altogether; for the crime is committed openly and cannot be easily concealed and the persons involved are, besides the woman who offers herself, those who consent to and promote it.

"The other line on which legislation is suggested is indicated in the Bill which is now before the Legislative Assembly introduced by Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda. In that Bill no marriage of a Hindu girl is valid unless she has completed her 12th year and in the case of a boy unless he has completed his 15th year. Provision is made for marriage of a girl of 11 under licence from the District Magistrate.

"Now, Sir, I have already referred to the law embodied in the Penal Code prohibiting the consummation of marriage while the wife is under the age of 13. But the hon. the Deputy President informs us that she has known of cases where consummation took place when the girl is of the age of 11 or 12. And yet as we have seen the law is powerless to stop this. I am doubtful whether this Bill if passed will be more effective than the existing law. In the first place this provision is one of Civil law. Who would be the persons to take action against those who are guilty? Only persons who are interested in the property belonging to the husband, the wife or the children. The result would be that evidence will be produced to prove that the marriage is invalid and the children are illegitimate. That seems to me to be adding to the disabilities of early marriage under which women and their children are already suffering; but I am very doubtful whether legislation of this nature will deter the parents and guardian of children from giving them in marriage while they are too young. Certainly the parents and guardians will not suffer for their actions; but it is the unfortunate girls and their offspring that will really suffer. This legislation instead of bringing punishment to the real offenders will affect the objects of the offence in committing which they had no part or lot. For these reasons I am very doubtful whether any legisltaion can be undertaken which will be really effective in remedying the evils. And it is on these grounds that I have to oppose this motion. But let it not be understood that I oppose it out of want of sympathy on my part with the object in view. I trust that Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and her friends will carry on that propaganda for reform on these lines outside the legislature. I am quite

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sure that her efforts will be crowned with success and the reform will improve the health, prosperity and happiness of the people."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, as for the question of social legislation Government have been enacting measures to put down certain evil social customs, e.g., Sati and Infanticide and have also passed Acts like the Widow Remarriage Act, Civil Marriage Act, etc. Therefore the question before the House is not whether the Government can undertake legislation of this kind or not, which question has been already settled once for all by the Legislative Assembly. Hon. Members may know that hon Harbilas Sarda's Bill has been introduced, discussed and referred to the Select Committee, which has submitted its report fixing the age for boys and girls at 18 and 14, respectively.

" Now I am simply requesting this Council to communicate their views on this very vital matter through this local Government to the Central Government. So, Sir, we need not discuss the preliminary question whether it is wise on our part to ask Government to undertake social legislation.

" The hon. Law Member says that Sati was a more serious evil and so Government could not but put it down with a firm hand—but my answer is that in my opinion and the opinion of the leaders of our society child marriage is a much more serious crime because, Sir, the practice of Sati involved only a few minutes suffering, while by this custom of child marriage the girl-child from the moment of her birth to her death undergoes one continuous life-long suffering as child-wife, child-mother and very often as a child-widow. So this is a very urgent and a very important measure from the national point of view as it concerns the health and happiness of millions of our girls and the welfare of the future race. If Widow Remarriage Act had not been enacted even the few widow remarriages could not have taken place. I may point out also to the House that a number of Native States as Baroda, Bharatpur, Kashmir, Kotah, Gondol and Rajkot have given us the lead in this matter having already enacted laws prohibiting early marriages in their State. The progressive countries in the world as Turkey, Egypt and Japan have not hesitated to enact laws to put down such pernicious social customs. When such is the case, I cannot understand why the Government should hesitate to give us the law that we need so much—a Government too that has seen the good effect of adult marriage in their country.

" Every social evil in this blessed country goes in the name of religion. What is custom after all? If any practice is observed for a few years owing to the exigencies of the times it becomes sanctified as a custom. So, let not the Government be frightened into inaction by the cry that religion is in danger. I may submit, here, that the society has derived no benefit at all from the age of consent Bill, because, Sir, as the Hindu law allows polygamy, the parent of the girl dare not refuse to send the girl to her husband's house when he demands her for fear that the boy may be remarried.

" As for social reform work and the education of the public we have been doing educative propaganda work all these fifty or sixty years and still the progress is very little. I have now figures on hand to show that early marriages are rather on the increase throughout India. If the Government could ask us to wait till every parent is educated, I am afraid, we will have to wait till Doomsday, because I know that those very same gentlemen

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who preach against early marriage on the platform on return home forget all about it and practise early marriage in their own family.

1-15 p.m. "So, Sir, preaching is one thing and practice is quite a different thing. The Government must understand that very often good laws have to be framed to educate the community. Have not the Government framed many health and sanitary laws in the interest of the community which necessarily must interfere with time-honoured habits and customs of the people. This marriage law is a very important health measure and it will save millions of our girls from unnecessary suffering, preventible disease and death. As a medical woman it has been my illfortune to witness with my own eyes much suffering and hardship resulting from the evil custom. Therefore I will most respectfully request the Government Members, in case they are not prepared to vote in favour of this resolution, at least to keep neutral leaving it to our Indian Members to settle this important question. I will once more appeal to the fathers and brothers who are here to cast their vote in favour of this resolution and thus save their daughters and sisters from the tragedy of child-wifehood, child-motherhood and enforced child-widowhood."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very little to add to what the hon. the Law Member has said on this matter, at any rate as to the attitude of the Reserved half of the Government towards this resolution. Our great difficulty is really this During the course of this debate we have been discussing two entirely separate issues. This question of the legal age for marriage raises two issues; one is the economic issue and the other is the physiological issue. Now as matters stand at present I think I am right in saying that there is no statutory provision as to the age at which a boy or a man may marry. In the case of the other sex the statutory age is at present fixed at 13. The resolution which we are discussing is that in the case of boys that age should be fixed at 21 and in the case of girls at 16. I think it is a great pity that owing to a tactical mistake on his part the amendment tabled by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar did not come up before the House for discussion. If the ages which he proposed, i.e., 16 and 14 respectively were considered, I venture to submit that the argument by which that resolution would be commended to the House would lie on an entirely different plane from those arguments which can be used in defence of the ages of 21 and 16. I do not think that it would be argued that purely on physiological grounds in this country, or in any other country in the world we should set the age limit of 21 in the case of men; and it seems to me that in their case the proposal would have been supported and as a matter of fact, has mainly been supported on the economic ground. I do not deny the force of that argument. For my part it seems to me that it is a depressing thing that in this country many young men who are still at college and preparing themselves for a future career of profession should be hampered and distracted by the cares of family life. But that does not seem to me an argument in the least degree parallel to those arguments which our Deputy President has brought forward regarding early marriages, the kind of early marriages which we always have in mind when using the term and to which she referred when she was dealing with the question. And in making any recommendations to the Government of India at any rate as respects this age limit in the case of boys or men, it would be exceedingly difficult for this Government to convey to the Government of India what the

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exact argument were on which this far-reaching proposal was based. It does not seem to me that that argument goes beyond the economic sphere. I do not think we could possibly recommend to the Government of India that they should by legislation declare that no man in this country shall contract marriage until he has reached the age of 21, simply because in our opinion marriage before that age does in many cases as I have said, seem to us to bring unhappy, and in some cases, disastrous results on the future careers of young men. That is why I regret that it was not possible for the amendment tabled by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar fixing the ages at 16 and 14 to be debated ; because as it is we have nothing before us but the original resolution recommending the ages of 16 and 21. Now it may be said that in the case of girls when we are dealing with the age of 16, we are approaching more nearly to the physiological argument, that is to say, the argument based on the ground that marriage before a certain age, say 16, is detrimental not only to the health of young women but also detrimental to the health of their children and thereby to the health of the race and of future generations. My difficulty in dealing with this point is this, that although I have been present at debates on this very subject in the Assembly, the argument that from that point the age restriction should be 16 was never examined. As regards an earlier age, 13, when legislation to that effect was before the Assembly, the medical argument, the argument based on physiological and kindred considerations was exhaustively considered. But I am quite unable to say what answer the doctors would give or what their opinion would be if a proposal to raise the age to 16 were now put forward. It does seem to me that whereas the real intention of the mover of this resolution was to discuss the physiological argument and the case for any legislative measure that might be undertaken with reference to that physiological argument, owing to the fact that no amendments to the ages set down in the original resolution have been before the House for discussion the debate has fallen almost entirely into the economic grounds. With reference to this ground I do not think that we would possibly suggest to the Government of India that on economic grounds they should introduce legislation of this kind.

" As regards the other and far more important argument I do not think there is any Member of this House who could have listened to the eloquent statement of the case for her sex made by the Deputy President without sympathy. But in these matters we have to be practical and to consider the storm of opposition that was raised by the proposal to raise the age to 13 and the immense difficulties with which that slight advance was carried—I know well that the strongest opposition in the Assembly was offered by Members of that Assembly who hailed from the Madras Presidency. If it had been a question of further advance on the same lines as before then it is possible that our attitude might be changed ; because then we shall be really be dealing with something that is of practical importance and might have practical effect. I believe that before the Government of India now there are proposals for legislation for making a further advance and that that further advance proposed is on the same lines as the previous advance. But it seems to me that the proposal now before the House cuts adrift from the line of advance which has hitherto been followed before, that it is not merely an advance, but a revolution based entirely on different arguments. Perhaps I might add that we, at any rate those belonging to a different race, do feel

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the greatest difficulty in dealing with a matter of this kind. Because, after all, while it is open to us—I am not referring to the proposal now before the House but to the Deputy President's speech—to say that these things ought not to be, the final decision does not rest with us to say that these things shall not be. It is for the communities which are intimately concerned with this question to say that these things shall not be. It may be that if some practical proposal on existing lines of advance were put before the House, we might have to say 'Well, here are many Members of this House who appeal to us for our aid in this matter, and we must seriously consider whether we shall give it.' That would be because we were considering some real practical proposals, something that had some chance of acceptance under the present social conditions in this country. Does any Member of this House think that if legislation to the effect that no boy shall marry before the age of 21, no girl before the age of 16, were put forward either here or in the Central Legislature to which such questions really belong, it would have any chance of acceptance?

2-30 p.m. "Personally I can only regret that by the turn which this debate has taken we have really lost an opportunity of discussing and formulating our views by hearing arguments devoted to the real aspect of the question, arguments which would not have been confused or obscured by arguments drawn from an entirely different basis. I wish only to add that on consideration we on this bench have decided that as this is a matter of making a recommendation to the Government of India not one of legislation in this House, in which case circumstances would be different, we think that the only proper course is that such recommendation as this House desires to make on this matter should go forward as far as possible unaffected by official attitudes or views and that we ourselves do therefore propose not to take part in any division on this resolution should such a division take place."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to communicate to the Government of India that in the opinion of this Council legislation raising the marriageable age of boys and girls to at least 21 and 16 years respectively, is necessary.'"

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not move the following resolution standing in my name—

> '*This Council recommends to the Government that facilities be provided for the proper irrigation of the lands under the ayacut of the Periaeri in Agili village, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, and that the orders issued in G.O. Mis. No.* 157 *I., dated* 20*th January* 1928, *be reconsidered for the benefit of the ryot population*'."

The following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the hon. Member was not in his place:—

> '*This Council recommends to the Government that no action be taken in furtherance of resettlement in East Godavari, West*

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*Godavari and Kistna districts till the Land Revenue law is codified by means of a proper enactment vesting the power of settling the rates and fixing the land revenue in the Legislative Council.*"

The following resolution which stood in the name of K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur was deemed to have been withdrawn as the hon. Member was not in his place :—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that the principle of separate communal representations be extended on the analogy of the legislatures to all statutory bodies, such as the local boards, municipalities and the senates and due regard should be paid to this question at the time of amending the Local Boards Act.*'

## COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION IN BELLARY DISTRICT

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to move the resolution that stands in my name, viz.,

'*This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee be formed to enquire into the economic condition of agriculturists in Bellary district.*'

" In so doing, I am particularly anxious that the condition of the agriculturists only at present be taken up for investigation in the district of Bellary. The House is aware that an enquiry into the condition of the cottage industries in the Bellary district and other districts in the Ceded districts has been ordered and that the enquiry is going on at present. . . ."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" On a point of order, Sir. I do not see the hon. Minister for Agriculture here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is aware that this subject is one of the hon. the Revenue Member's."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" It is probably—I might say certainly—well known to the Members of this House that the condition of the agriculturists as a whole in the Presidency is not very good, especially their economic condition. It is a fact that the agriculturists are the one class of people who have to fight against more odds than any other section of people. This is true even in other parts of the world where conditions are much more favourable to them than they are in India. It is then no wonder that the agriculturists in the district of Bellary along with their fellow-workers in the Ceded districts are not solvent. It is a sad fact that the agriculturists do not make both ends meet.

" There are three groups of people who are involved in this occupation, firstly, landlords, secondly the owner-cultivators and thirdly tenant-cultivators. I may add also a fourth group of people, viz, the agricultural workers. I would not be saying anything surprising to this House when I state that three out of these four groups of people are most of the time insolvent. The cultivators whether they be owner-cultivators or tenant-cultivators are to a great extent indebted to sowcars. The labourers if they are not indebted much—to my knowledge they are—are almost economic slaves in one sense or other. This condition is the most regrettable when we consider

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the fact that the producers of wealth in this country are mostly agriculturists. That being so, these people who are in the chronic condition of having to pay large rates of interest to people who are not directly interested in agriculture is a sad state of affairs and is one which is not conducive to the healthy growth of village or even town life. On account of this insolvent condition the agriculturists whether they be owner-cultivators or tenant-cultivators or agricultural labourers have to go with less food; they have to go with less clothing than is needed for decency. As a consequence of this, Sir, the agriculturists show less efficiency and undergo considerable suffering. It is on account of these existing conditions that I ask for a committee to investigate and find out exactly the condition of these people that are engaged in agricultural occupation. In this investigation I want to include first the question of the economic income of the agriculturists. Sir, it has been taken for granted that these people must be getting enough. Otherwise they ask 'Would they be interested in agricultural occupation'? It is thought that if these people are not getting enough they would get out of it. As a matter of fact it is not the case. I know personally a great many people in many villages I am acquainted with in Bellary district are in agricultural occupation simply because they have got nothing else to turn to. They are there because they are forced to. That is the only means by which they hope to get a living. I want that the income of these agriculturists should be determined by this investigation. I also want this investigating committee to find out the proportion of their income to the investment of capital and labour in their occupation. I would like that this committee should find out the expenses which the agriculturists have to incur first for their maintenance and then for other things like the interest they have to pay on the monies they have borrowed and invested in the profession. I want also that the committee should find out the rates at which money is borrowed for agricultural occupation. Sir, it would not be surprising to the House if I said that the rate at which money is obtained for agricultural occupation is very high. It would be a revelation to the House if it knows the ratio of interest the agriculturists pay to the income they get from their occupation. . . "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On a point of order, Sir, there is no quorum. The hon Member is addressing empty benches."

(The bell was rung and after some time there was quorum.)

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"The next thing that I would like this committee to investigate is the amount of debt the agriculturists have incurred for their occupation. It is usually said by some people that the large debts that are incurred by the agriculturists are due to the high expenditure they incur on occasions of marriages and ceremonies. There is some basis for this statement. But I think that the extent to which debts are incurred for these purposes is not as great as it is usually supposed to be. I want also that this committee should find out why the debts are incurred, whether it is because the return from the land is so small that they have to borrow money to make both ends meet or whether it is because their labour is becoming very inefficient that they cannot make a living. I should also like this committee to enquire into the question of the efforts the agriculturists are making to pay back the money borrowed.

2-45 p.m. "Now, Sir, it is supposed in some quarters and among certain sections of people that the agriculturists never make an effort to pay their dues

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back. As a matter of fact this is very far from the truth. Mr. President, Sir, as I was saying the condition of the agricultural people is not good. I want a committee to inquire into the causes for this bad economic condition of the agriculturists. The causes probably lie among these three things, viz., increase in population, increase in the number of people that are engaged in the agricultural occupation and the undue fragmentation of land. This last, Sir, is an evil that has gone too far off in some parts of the Presidency. Land has been divided to such small parts that it cannot any more support the agriculturists who are employed on it. Sir, it has been difficult, so far as I know, for the ryots to obtain enough land in one place to cultivate and get enough livelihood. Also, Sir, the bad economic condition might depend on the lack of organization among the people to pull their resources together and get as much as possible from the land and from the produce. Also, Sir, the economic conditions of the villages and the agriculturists might depend upon the climatic conditions. Whenever there has been a bad season and whenever the yield of crop is small it is claimed that there has not been enough rainfall. Climatic conditions are liable to slight changes but I do not believe that the conditions can change much in a short period. Also, Sir, the economic conditions of the villagers and the agriculturists depend a great deal on the facilities the agriculturists have to market their goods. Again, Sir, agriculture is one of the most difficult occupations and the progressive steps that have been taken in other parts of the world to improve agriculture have not been followed in this Presidency and it might be one of the reasons why the economic conditions of the ryots have gone down. For these investigations I ask that a committee should be appointed.

" Now, Sir, Government has facilities in its hands in the department of agriculture and in the department of co-operative societies and also it could take in certain private individuals who are interested in agriculture and who know enough of the economics of agriculture to help them. I am restricting this economic investigation for the present to only one district. I could probably have in other circumstances included other districts; but, I think, Sir, first to start investigation it might be convenient to limit it to a small area. Bellary being one of the districts which has suffered considerably in the last 8 or 10 years and the condition of the agriculturists there having been very bad I have chosen this district for the investigation. I hope, Sir, that the members of the House will view this matter favourably and support it."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—" I rise, Sir, to second this resolution. Bellary is within the famine zone of the Presidency and I think Government is aware that from the economic standpoint the condition of the ryots of Bellary is one which is most unsatisfactory. For years past Government has been intending to construct protective irrigation works in the Ceded districts and so far nothing has materialised. As I said Government does recognize that the condition of the district is something that calls for the application of remedies. But somehow it has been unable to make up its mind as to the exact nature of the remedy to be applied. We have had many investigations connected with the irrigation sources of this district and so far as I said nothing has materialised. Taking Bellary for

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instance except in the last two years when some small expenditure on irrigation works has been incurred, not a single irrigation work has been carried out. If you take Anantapur not a single irrigation work has been carried out although every year has been a famine year. Although Government is aware of the unsatisfactory condition of the districts still a regular economic enquiry might be of great use to the Government. I do not propose laying down the lines of enquiry. I suppose these things will be settled later on. An enquiry would reveal the very unsatisfactory condition of the agriculturists, particularly in the Bellary district and the results of such an enquiry might lead Government to accelerate its decisions as it is always intending to carry out large protective irrigation works but somehow it does not seem to have made up its mind. Subject to the fact that the lines of enquiry might be decided later on such an enquiry is none too late and I therefore wish to support this motion very strongly. I hope such an enquiry will be made which might help Government to make up its mind as early as possible if necessary to apply the remedies. Bellary belongs to one of the poorest districts in the Presidency and I think an enquiry like this might be of great help to Government for the construction of irrigation works."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support this resolution. It asks for the survey of the economic condition of Bellary. Agriculturists form a large portion of the population of this country and about 70 to 75 per cent of the population depend upon that main industry—the national industry of agriculture. About 10 to 12 per cent of the population depends upon the fortunes and the chances and the fluctuations of that industry such as the cobblers, the weavers, the carpenters and the blacksmiths. Therefore a survey of the economic condition of a large portion of the people of this country is a necessary thing for the Government to undertake. The mover of the resolution has stated that the object of this survey is to find out the income per head of the agricultural population, their expenses and their indebtedness. Similar surveys have been carried out on a smaller scale in the past and if I remember right and if some of the members bear testimony to my recollection I refer to the fact that the hon. Sir A. P. Patro who carried out an economic survey under the auspices of the Madras Economic Association some years ago when Sir Harold Stuart was the President of that institution. Later on Dr. Slater, when he was the University Professor, carried out different surveys of this nature and I believe some of the research students of the Madras University are doing work in their own sphere in finding out the economic condition of certain villages here and there. You have got these non-official agencies, I mean such students to carry on this research work if the Government will take up the initiative. It may be difficult to carry out this survey in the Presidency as a whole and therefore I would suggest that the Presidency be divided into units a number of villages or a firka in order that we might have a correct view of the condition of the population of that particular area. Now, the hon. Mover also referred that he would like to go into the question of fragmentation of lands which is rapidly taking place in this Presidency. I think that by legislation this fragmentation of land has been put a stop to in the Punjab and Bombay is taking steps to prevent fragmentation of land. This fragmentation of land is doing immense injury to the ryot in this Presidency and the subject

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was very thoroughly scrutinized when the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee took evidence all over the country and it will be helpful if the Government intend to carry out survey work into the question also and see how far fragmentation of land could be prevented. With these remarks I wish to support this resolution."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In supporting this motion I would draw the attention of the apathy of this House in a matter of such importance. I think this is a subject which requires very careful consideration on the part of all sections of the House. I am surprised to find also that the hon. Minister for Development . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be quite in order if he were to explain why while still being a member of his party he is taking part this evening. He cannot accuse others for non-attendance. That would not be pertinent to the debate."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am sorry they are absenting themselves on occasions like this for reasons well known. I am here because I ought to be here. I wonder why the tactics of my party are followed by other sections of the House. I would invite attention to the want of a quorum which I had to point out when there was hardly fifteen members present. It is not at all to the credit of the House that it should be so. There is some reason at least for my party people to be absent but there is no reason whatever for the other hon. Members. I am not going into the merits of the reason in which I do not agree myself. (Laughter.)

" Therefore, coming to the subject, it is very strange that the Minister for 3 p.m.
Agriculture and Development is also absent. He has practically abdicated his position, in connexion with this subject. This subject of economic condition of the people of the Bellary and other districts and the development of cottage industries was brought forward in this House by the late Development Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. I do not know why his successor should abdicate his interest in this subject. It may be considered that economic enquiry is a reserved subject. I think it is a transferred subject as this is a subject which deals with the development of agricultural industry. Since agriculture is a transferred subject, any enquiry into the condition of the agricultural population should be also a transferred subject. I know that the present Ministry is abdicating its functions in connexion with excise and some other subjects, and I shall not be surprised if the Minister for Development is going to abdicate his connexion with this subject on some excuse or another."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let the hon. Member come to the subject." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Bellary is a district which is subject to all sorts of evils. It is within the famine zone, and the difficulty of getting water is very great, and the life of the agriculturist there is very miserable. The mover of the motion has vividly described the condition of the agricultural population. But I would point out some remedies or rather causes for this wretched state of things and suggest some remedies I have found in Kanara the same state of things as exist in the Bellary district. When agricultural officers go to a village to introduce some improvements in agriculture, the difficulty is the tenants are not interested in the improvement."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is going far away from the subject."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"One cause is the uncertainty of tenure. This is a very important point. The deplorable condition of the agricultural population is due to this. I am entitled to find out I am sure that they cannot succeed in introducing improvements, for this reason. The tenant thinks that if he makes any improvement he will be mulcted of the additional income that he may get by such improvements. The landlord on the other hand, if he is approached says 'What do I care, I get my rent and I don't care whether the tenant introduces improvements or not. This conflict of interest between the landlord and tenant on the mulganni tenure. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid there is no mulganni tenure here."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Between the landlord and the permanent tenant and the tenant at will. This conflict of interests is one of the causes of the poor condition of the agriculturists in this Presidency. I am treading on a somewhat dangerous ground. (Laughter.) If I am to suggest a remedy which I once . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are not now enquiring as to the remedies. We are only on the necessity for appointing a committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The point for consideration is whether one of the points for enquiry should not be to establish a fixity of tenure among cultivators in this Presidency. Of course, the representatives of the janmi classes will jump with joy at this proposal."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry the hon. Member is going far away from the motion before the House. I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the necessity for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic conditions in the Bellary district."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I support the appointment of the committee. One of the points for consideration might be whether introducing fixity of tenure among tenant classes would not be conducive to the welfare of the agriculturist in Bellary as well as in other districts."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, Bellary has of late been figuring prominently in this House—Bellary for the purpose of cottage industries, Bellary for the purpose of water-supply, and now Bellary for the purpose of enquiring into its economic conditions. Bellary need not be the only one marked for it and there are other districts in the Presidency whose economic conditions are equally bad. The reasons given for the selection of Bellary are first the economic distress prevailing amongst ryots, agricultural indebtedness, and the second reason given by the seconder is that the protective works are a crying necessity. For Ganjam, I have got the same complaint to make. Agricultural distress is very great there and Ganjam is noted as one of the very backward districts. In 1918 Government spent about 32 lakhs of rupees for famine works which were confined to one of the divisions of the district. We have been asking for more protective works for the last 30 years."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will request the hon. Member to take another opportunity to describe the woes of Ganjam. Let us confine ourselves to Bellary now."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"So, Bellary is not unique in this respect. The reasons for the necessity of the appointment of a committee are applicable throughout the Presidency. It was therefore I said that with reference to Ganjam protective works are very much more needed than in Bellary. The grievance of the ryots, their indebtedness, dearness of provisions, all these are common features of the whole Presidency.

"In regard to the appointment of a committee to inquire into agricultural conditions of the ryots, it is all good in theory. The difficulties of the committee are very many when they actually begin the investigation. The witnesses appearing before the committee cannot say what their income is from all sources nor their expenditure under different heads. It is very difficult to get accurate information from the ryots. Similarly it would be very difficult to select typical villages or divisions. Mr. Gopala Menon referred to the investigation started by me in Ganjam. We did carry on investigation, it was an uphill work and it took three years to carry on the investigation in two districts. It was not an easy matter as the ryots could not furnish the necessary data and information. Some time ago resolutions were moved in the old Council to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the economic condition. Since then there have been many non-official agencies that have been carrying on very effective investigations. We are grateful to Lord Pentland for encouraging this study and this investigation, and it is due also to Sir Harold Stuart who stimulated such enquiry in this province. These two persons will remain in the history of agricultural economics as persons who have done effective service. Through such encouragement, the University has also started an economic chair and rural economics is one of the subjects prescribed by the University. It is proper that such an enquiry or investigation should be carried only by hands of disinterested workers who will spend their time and labour amongst the people, mix with the people and understand their conditions. An official committee going throughout the Presidency will not be able to effect anything at all. Therefore, while I quite sympathise with the object of the mover of this resolution, I do not see how it can be carried out by an official committee. The Government should subsidise non-official bodies or economic associations that are now practically in various parts of the country and encourage them to carry on this work. There are books named 'The study of South Indian villages' published by Dr. Slater and I have also written a book called 'Rural economics' where all these problems are dealt with. Much valuable information is available in these books.

"There are now re-construction leagues in the air. These leagues ought really to be interested in studying the condition of the people. They could spend the necessary time and money and go to the villages and study the condition of the ryots at close quarters. The Indian ryot is very conservative. If you go and enquire into his condition he will think that you ask the information in order to increase the taxes and he will not give any information. There are difficulties in the way of the official committee, and it will not be able to do useful work. What I would suggest is that Government should subsidise private bodies and public institutions which are

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really interested in the work to carry on economic surveys of the districts in the province. It is very necessary that Government should encourage such work in all districts by competent and organized public associations."

3-15 p.m. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, I was in some doubt as to the scope of the resolution when I read it on the paper. As regards economic condition generally, there is in several books and papers of reference a considerable amount of information not only concerning the Bellary district, but other districts as well, such as in the Statistical Atlas of the Presidency, the Census Reports and the Season and Crop Reports. I gather, however, from the hon. Mover that what he has in mind is the collection of detailed information concerning the economic circumstances of the individual agriculturists. Well, enquiries with the object of eliciting reliable information on such details are notoriously a very difficult matter. The hon. Member from Ganjam has to a great extent explained the difficulties that stand in the way of such enquiries and I do not see how any committee that we might appoint would gather together, in any reasonable time, any accurate information on matters of such detail. I feel quite sure that poor as the people in Bellary are, they will probably greatly resent, and view with suspicion, any enquiry into their individual circumstances ; nor do I see what advantage it would be to have the information even if we get it. Nobody for a moment denies that the economic condition of the Bellary district is very low. It is one of the poorest districts of the Presidency, with the possible exception of Anantapur and we know—it cannot be denied—that it is a matter of common knowledge that agricultural conditions are extremely precarious in that district. Scarcity and famine visit it at frequent intervals and it seems to me that our endeavour should be to take measures which would in some way alleviate these conditions which we all know, rather than to devote further energies to make enquiries to find out exactly how bad those conditions are. I do not think the appointment of this committee would in any way hasten the taking of such measures. My experience has been, and my fear in this case would be, that if we appoint this committee nothing would be done at all until its report, which would probably not be for several years. I am very loath that any such result would come about; and would much rather desire that we should devote the money and the energy, that would be spent on this committee, into pressing forward with some irrigation scheme such as has already been started, than in making enquiries to find out how poor the people are. We know their condition is quite unfavourable enough to justify the investigation of projects and schemes for ameliorating their condition without any further detailed enquiry. The hon. Mr. Arogyaswami has commented on the fact that nothing had been done for so many years. For many years, Sir, the financial circumstances of this Government were very restricted and not unnaturally when they thought they had a choice between a project that would be remunerative and a project that would be merely productive, they preferred the remunerative project in the hope that their financial circumstances would thereby be improved and enable them to spend more money on the poorer parts of the country. Now that the financial conditions are not as bad as they were, say ten years or so back, or even five years back, we are pushing forward with the investigation of irrigation projects for the benefit of the Ceded districts and particularly the Bellary district. I venture to think that the

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activity in that direction would be much more fruitful and helpful than enquiries by necessarily untrained observers into the private circumstances of the people."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, in speaking on this resolution, the hon. Member from Ganjam laid stress on the fact that along with Bellary other districts of the Presidency also should be included. I certainly would have had no objection to include Ganjam as well as the rest of the Presidency, but for the matter of practical convenience I thought that the inclusion of only one district was necessary for, as I said at the time of moving this resolution, the results that come out of it would be such as to help investigation in Ganjam also. The point has been raised by the same hon. Member that private enquiries can be encouraged. Private enquiries can go to a certain extent but not to any great length. There are obvious difficulties in any such enquiry carried on by private members. He went on to say that a good lot of useful information has been obtained by private enquiries and in the same breath he was saying that it would be very difficult for any committee to find out exactly the economic condition of the ryots. If a private committee can get into the confidence of the ryots and get very valuable information, I should think—giving all credit to Government servants which I know they deserve—that they too will be able to get into the confidence of the ryots and get valuable information. It is the duty of the members of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies and also of the Revenue Department to get into the confidence of the ryots and gain useful information. In this country it is true there have been bands of unselfish workers and I think these enquiries by such unselfish workers ought to be supplemented to a great extent—and that such enquiries ought to be taken in hand—by Government itself and that investigation carried on.

" It was said that no good would come out of such enquiries. I really cannot agree with the hon. the Revenue Member in that opinion. I think there are great many things that are connected with the poverty, and the causes that go to make the agriculturists poor, that are unknown to the Government and to the public even. Even the ryots themselves cannot place their fingers and say here is our trouble. Sir, a similar enquiry was conducted by the Department of Agriculture in Bombay and it was a work carried on by the Government officials and they have issued valuable reports on these enquiries. They have also in conclusion stated that the enquiries that they have been able to cary on so far has been useful, but that they would like to have it continued further to understand the real difficulties of the ryots. Sir, there are difficulties with the ryots for marketing their produce. We don't know in details the nature of the difficulties that an agriculturist has to face in his profession. Sir, we would be in a difficulty to find out exactly the reasons unless we go into the matter deeply and find out for what purposes the agriculturist borrows money—it might be social or it might be due to other reasons—and it is only by means of an enquiry that this can be found. I am glad the hon. Member has said that remedies could be applied, but I think for the remedy to be applied we should first discover the reasons. I know that such remedial measures as irrigation schemes would help a great deal, but even in areas where there are irrigation facilities as in the Hospet taluk and in Sirugappa taluk of the Bellary

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district, the conditions of the agriculturists is not any too good. The reasons why the conditions are not good is very difficult to say. I have tried to find out some of them and I must say that I have met with difficulties; and the few enquiries which any private body or members can make would not allow of making generalizations. Sir, it might be thought by Government, that it would cost much to carry on an investigation like this. So far as I can see the Government has a number of facilities in their control like the departments of Agriculture and Co-operation which they can use for carrying on this investigation."

3-30 p.m. * Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sure my hon. Friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, is very much obliged to the hon. the Revenue Member for the very helpful and kindly speech he has made on this motion. The point, Sir, if I understand aright, is that the poverty of the district is admitted, and if anything is to be done, it should be to remove the causes of the poverty that undoubtedly prevails in the district. But then, even if we know that the country is poor and the people are suffering, it requires some investigation to find out the ways and means by which that poverty can be cured. It was with a view to find out these remedies that this motion has been tabled by my hon. Friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda. No doubt, irrigation schemes would undoubtedly go a long way to remove the present poverty that is afflicting the district. But then it is not a matter unknown to the hon. the Revenue Member that the whole of the district cannot be served by any irrigation schemes he might have in view. There will still be tracts which would not be touched by any of the schemes that can be thought of and their problems would still require consideration at his hands. A survey of the sort that has been tabled would, to some extent, enable the Government to find out what particular remedies, apart from irrigation, would be needed to solve the problems in certain parts of the district. But I do not want that this question should be laboured further, Sir. I am sure now that the House is convinced that the Government are fully alive to the needs of the district and are pledged to take on hand as many schemes of irrigation as possible to alleviate the distress there. I would urge the Government to bear in mind the fact that the whole of the district cannot be served by any irrigation scheme of theirs and that they should lend sympathetic consideration to proposals which may not fall within the four corners of these schemes of the Government. For example, there are tracts which cannot be commanded by any irrigation scheme, but which can be benefited if Government would permit irrigation free of charge for certain areas by means of a pump or plant. The other day, when I was in Bombay, I found the Government had given such a concession to the people . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid we are travelling far into other subjects connected with the distress of Bellary instead of confining our remarks to the enquiry into the economic conditions of the agriculturists."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The economic conditions being granted, I suggest that, instead of appointing a committee, the Government give concessions in the same way as the Bombay Government have done elsewhere, namely, permitting use of water free of charge by means of pumps, I think that would go a great way to relieve the problem that is

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staring us. After this discussion and the sympathetic speech made by the hon. the Revenue Member, I think that my hon. Friend, Mr. Gowda, would be well advised to withdraw the motion."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, I just wish to say a few words. The view of the Government in regard to this matter is that they will be always prepared to consider and to give effect to any practicable scheme which will work for the amelioration of the conditions of the district. Our contention is however it would be preferable to do that than to take up time in making enquiries to show how poor the people are. As regards the suggestion which the hon. Member has made about giving concessions for pumping installations, the matter has been under the consideration of the Government and we have just been working out a system which may allow such pumps to be put up for use free of charge for water for certain periods, provided that other interests are not injured by it. The details are being settled in communication with the local authorities and we may hope to announce the result soon."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take that the House is ready for a vote on the question. The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that a committee be formed to enquire into the economic condition of agriculturists in Bellary district."

The resolution was put to the House and negatived.

## APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name :—

> *' This Council recommends to the Government that independent medical practitioners be appointed to teach physiology and hygiene and to take charge of medical inspection and physical training work in all schools and colleges maintained by Government or local bodies.'*

" Sir, Government have after all recognized the usefulness of medical inspection in schools and colleges and have made it compulsory in all classes above the elementary stage. But medical inspection as it is carried on at present, is, I am afraid, rather superficial and hasty in most cases. A doctor from outside is called and he examines 15 to 20 students in an hour and I do not know from such hasty and superficial examination to what extent he can judge or understand the real physical condition of the students. His advice and directions are not followed by the parents to whom the treatment of the children is left. In these circumstances, it is a waste to spend money on medical inspection. It will not bring a sufficient return. If, on the other hand, a medical man is employed on the staff of the school or college, medical inspection can be made really thorough and effective. He can keep the boys under observation if necessary. He can repeat his inspection more than once in the year if circumstances require it and he can also give treatment and see that his directions and advice are followed. Further, Sir, the services of such a man could very well be employed for teaching physiology and hygiene. I daresay that physiology and hygiene are very useful subjects and it has been proposed by some people that they ought to

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be made compulsory. A knowledge of physiology and hygiene will any day be much more useful to young men than the study of the history of ancient Greece or Rome. One ought to know his own body and the elementary principles of hygeine before he attempts to know things which have no relation to his daily life and, if it is decided to have physiology and hygiene introduced in the curriculum of schools or colleges, a medical man would without doubt be the best qualified person to teach those subjects. Further, Sir, the services of a medical man on the staff of the school or college could be utilized for physical training work. The charge is often laid at the door of our educational institutions that they neglect the physical welfare of the students and that they pay too much attention to mere intellectual training. The hon. the Minister has, in connexion with a resolution of mine, asking for a committee of enquiry into the programme of physical education, undertaken to constitute a committee for the purpose. The physical side of education is likely to receive increasing attention in the near future. A medical man employed on the staff can very well be put in charge of this work. The Director of Public Instruction was recently asked to consider this matter and the Government have said in reply to his questions that they have no objection to the appointment of L.M.P's as members of the staff for purposes of medical inspection, for teaching physiology and also for taking up the duties of physical instructors. The appointment of medical men as suggested by me will also solve to some extent the unemployment problem among them and encourage medical education. So I trust the hon. the Minister will consider this matter and see his way to giving effect to the proposal contained in this resolution."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. Sir, in so doing I would like to advance a few reasons as to why it is necessary that medical practitioners should be employed as whole-time officers or teachers in schools. Sir, there is a certain amount of unemployment among the medical practitioners now. I may even state that the Government are taking steps to take into their control the various dispensaries in the districts so that they may employ some of these medical practitioners there and, if this resolution were to be accepted, I think it will also reduce, to a certain extent, the unemployment among the independent medical practitioners.

" Another thing is at present in the High Schools and Colleges they are charging a medical fee for each student. Now, by appointing an independent medical practitioner into the cadre of schoolmasters, they may—I mean the educational authorities—do away with the fees now charged from the students in this connexion. At a time when the parents are laden with many taxes, to find out money for such medical fees and other things forms a further burden to the parents.

" In these circumstances, Sir, I strongly support the resolution moved by Mr. A. B. Shetty."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is that—

> *' This Council recommends to the Government that independent medical practitioners be appointed to teach physiology and hygiene and to take charge of medical inspection and physical training work in all schools and colleges maintained by Government or local bodies'."*

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, from what my hon. Friend, the Member from South Kanara, said, I take it that this resolution applies really to secondary schools and colleges and not to elementary schools. In the matter of secondary schools, the majority of the institutions are under private management or under the control of the local bodies. The question is whether it is possible to have a medical practitioner attached to each institution. As I said in reply to the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, on the question of physical education and as has also been done in reply to a question put by him the other day, Government are quite willing that medical practitioners should be appointed if they are qualified as physical instructors and the Government will take into consideration for purposes of grant the employment of these medical practitioners. Then the question of teaching physiology and hygiene is a matter really for the high schools concerned and, as I have explained to my Friend, it is not all classes that can be taught physiology and hygiene, because it would be impossible to teach these two subjects unless the students are advanced enough to understand the intricacies of the subjects concerned. As a matter of fact, in the old days, under the old First in Arts Examination, physiology was one of the compulsory subjects, but, under the new system that is followed by the University, in which there has been specialization from the Intermediate Standard itself, it has not been possible to include physiology as a compulsory subject and this is a matter again for the University and not for the Government.

" As I have said before, I am quite willing that physical instructors should be recruited from medical practitioners, if such are available, and, as I have also already said, Government will be quite willing to consider for purposes of grant the employment of these physical instructors from among the medical practitioners. But the question of making appointments of these people compulsory will not be one which will be easy to accomplish. But, as I have said to my hon. Friend, I will have this matter investigated by the Director of Public Instruction and see how far it would be possible to have these Licentiate Medical Practitioners employed as physical instructors in schools."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, in view of the statement made by the hon. the Minister for Education, I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

## INVESTIGATION OF A SUPPLY CHANNEL TO DHONDAPADU TANK.

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move my resolution that— 3-45 p.m.

> ' *This Council recommends to the Government that the investigation of a supply channel to Dhondapadu tank in Vinukonda taluk of Guntur district from Kondaleru scheme be taken up immediately and necessary expenditure for taking levels, etc., be sanctioned.*'

" Sir, in my district, in the Vinukonda taluk, there are five or six large tanks within six miles from the town, to the west of it, by name Dhondapadu, Koppukonda, Kanamalacheruvu, Nadigudda, Bhartipuram and Singeri tanks. Of these, Dhondapadu and Koppukonda are more or less equal in size, extent

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and importance. The Dhondapadu tank which is six miles west of Vinukonda was built by that most sympathetic officer, Sir, Tag Arundal about 25 years ago in order to divert the water that was running to waste from jungle streams by the side of this tank. Two streams called the big Kondaleru and small Kondaleru join at Palukur and after running for about five miles west of these tanks, fall into the river Gundlakama. My suggestion is to put a dam across the river Kondaleru below Gutlapalli wherefrom you can take the water into the Dhondapadu tank and thence to Koppukonda and other tanks by force of gravitation. By so doing, you will be bringing into cultivation a very large extent of land, about 4 or 5 thousand acres. I am sure the hon. the Revenue Member knows that portion of the taluk very well. That was his resort, once in a way in summer whenever he could find time to spare, while he was the Collector of the district. I am sure he knows that portion of the district much more than I can explain. If the investigation of this scheme is taken up immediately, Sir, I am sure the people of those parts will feel grateful to him. I hear, Sir, that recently the Collector has also sent a favourable report about this scheme, and I trust that the hon. the Revenue Member would find sufficient money to take up this investigation, consider whether the scheme will pay, and if so, to bring before the Council the estimate for sanction. With these few words, Sir, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this House."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Sir, I second the resolution, and in doing so, I do not propose to give more facts than my hon. Friend from Guntur has been able to give now. All that I would say is that the question of minor irrigation tanks improvement has not been finally solved; for, not very much progress has been made so far with regard to these minor irrigation tanks improvement. This is one instance which has been brought before this House for the consideration of the hon. Member for Irrigation. Out of the several schemes that are pending consideration in the whole Presidency, this is one which, as has been pointed by my hon. Friend from Guntur, seems to be a very remunerative enterprise. He does not claim to work it out only on a protective basis, but he has given facts to show that it will be a remunerative and productive one. With these few words, Sir, I second the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'that this Council recommends to the Government that the investigation of a supply channel to Dhondapadu tank in Vinukonda taluk of Guntur district from Kondaleru scheme be taken up immediately and necessary expenditure for taking levels, etc., be sanctioned '."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, this Dhondapadu tank together with another tank which the hon. Member referred to called the Nadigudda tank were put in order at a cost of Rs 1,30,000. They were expected to irrigate an area of 2,550 acres. After this was made, the water never rose to the level of the tank sluices there was never enough water to flow out of the sluices. So means were then investigated, to find if the supply could not in some way or other be improved. Not less than seven sites on the Kondaleru river were examined, and it was found in those sites which were nearest to the tank that there was a ridge of at least 100 feet between the site and the tanks which had to be tunnelled or crossed in some

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way ; higher up where the levels were more favourable, sufficient catchment area was not commanded. So, the remedy was adopted of fitting the tank with a low level sluice, and at present, from that low level sluice, the ayacut is supplied, such ayacut as there is. It has never exceeded 500 acres at any time, and in some years it has been at low as 90 acres. The experience of this tank is not, I am sorry to say, singular ; I can give the hon. Member the names of at least half a dozen tanks in this part of the country which have much the same history. A very large sum of money was spent in repairing them and in equipping them with sluices, and then it was found that the catchment area did not supply enough water. The truth of the matter seems to be that the rainfall in those parts is so precarious that it does not pay anybody to make dry land into wet land on the off-chance of getting water for growing wet crops once in five years or so. In the other years, they get enough rain for dry crops, and in such years the tank is of no use at all. It is for that reason that the Government are so chary in entering upon big tank projects in that part of the country. Satisfactory irrigation arrangements for that part of the Guntur district can only be made by some storage scheme on one of the big rivers, or by constructing an anicut thereon. In the case of this particular tank, it seems to be impracticable to find any source through which we can increase the supply except at enormous cost in the way of tunnelling, etc., a cost which will be prohibitive and, even then, may or may not yield a sufficient supply. I can assure the hon. Member that this is not a matter that has not been investigated. It has been investigated over and over again, but always with the same unfavourable result."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks has pointed out that this question has been considered over and over again. Quite recently too this question was gone into by the Collector of the district and when I met him last, he told me that he had sent up his recommendation for diverting a channel from about Gutlapalli and that there was a possibility of sufficient water being stored, thus bringing about more or less 5,000 acres under cultivation. The hon. the Revenue Member has told us that it would cost a good deal to divert water into these tanks in the way of tunnelling, etc. But there is no necessity for tunnelling if water is to be diverted from Gutlapalli. It is for the purpose of investigation into this question, Sir, that this resolution was brought before the Council and the hon. the Revenue Member was requested to find money for this purpose. It is certainly true, Sir, that this investigation was taken up more than once. But in all such matters, different investigating officers have different ways of bringing about a successful result. One particular officer may investigate in one way and another man in another way, and all may come to the same conclusion through by different sources. The particular plan suggested by the Collector, I understand, Sir, is a more feasible one, and in view of this I request the hon. Member to see his way to find some funds for investigating this scheme so that the long expected happy result may be brought about."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, I could not quite catch what the hon. Member said last, but if that is a new method which has been discovered, we have not yet heard of it, and as soon as we hear of it, we shall be very glad to consider it, Sir."

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Diwan Bahadur P. O. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"It is that that I wanted. Sir, and in view of the hon. Member's assurances that he would consider it, I am prepared to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The House then adjourned, to re-assemble at 11 o'clock the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

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APPENDIX

[Vide item IV on page 16 supra.]

BILL No. 29 OF 1927.

*A Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act*, 1898.

## Report of the Select Committee.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act, 1898 (Bill No. 29 of 1927), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 8th November 1927 and in Malayalam and Kanarese on the 6th December 1927.

3. The Committee met on the 26th January 1928 for the consideration of the Bill.

4. The Bill is intended to apply the principles of the Muhammadan Law of Wills, to wills executed by Mappillas governed by the Marumakattayam and Aliyasantana Laws of Inheritance in respect of property which they are competent to dispose of by will. The Committee understand that this is in accordance with the sentiments of the generality of Mappillas governed by the Marumakattayam and Aliyasantana Laws and are of opinion that this consideration is decisive of the necessity for passing the Bill into law. They therefore accept the Bill. They, however, think that the Bill should take the form of an independent measure dealing with the wills of Mappillas and not the form of a Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act. The Select Committee have accordingly made the necessary changes in drafting.

5. We recommend that the Bill be brought into effect from the 1st January 1929.

6. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee is appended. The Committee consider it unnecessary to republish the Bill.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.
J. A. SALDANHA.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
T. M. MOIDOO.

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## BILL No. 29 OF 1927.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

*A Bill to define the Law relating to Wills by Mappillas.*

Whereas, it is expedient to define the law relating to wills executed by Mappillas governed by the Marumakattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the "Mappilla Wills Act, 1927." Short title.

2. (i) It shall come into force on the 1st January 1929. Commencement.

(ii) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras. Extent.

Madras Act V of 1891.

(iii) It applies to testamentary disposition by Mappillas governed by the Marumakattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance in respect of property which, but for which testamentary disposition, would devolve in accordance with the provisions of the Mappilla Succession Act, 1918. Persons to whom and properties to which this Act is applicable.

Madras Act, I of 1918.

3. Testamentary disposition to which this Act applies, shall be governed by the Muhammadan Law relating to wills and not by the Malabar Wills Act, 1898. Testamentary dispositions by Mappillas to be governed by this Act and not by Madras Act V of 1898.

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# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Wednesday, the 28th March 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Raja of Ramnad.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simpson, *Kt.*, Sir James.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Seithur.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Landlord and Tenant

*A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act.*

*1798 *Q.*—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the stage in which the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act is;

(*b*) the reason why it has not been introduced in the Council in spite of the express undertaking given by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar on the floor of this House in March 1927; and

(*c*) when the Government propose to introduce the Bill?

*A.*—(*a*) The draft Bill is complete except for two clauses.

(*b*) Government are not aware of any express undertakings. The Bill has not been introduced because it is not ready. It has not yet been seen or considered by the Government.

(*c*) As soon as practicable.

### Finance

*Any Depressed Class member as an Assistant Accountant-General.*

*1799 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any Tiyya or Adi-Dravida holding the post of Assistant Accountant-General; if not, why?

*A.*—The question relates to a Central subject and the Local Government are not in a position to answer it.

### Education

*Diversion of the Palghat-Kalpathy Road.*

*1800 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of a proposal by the Palghat Municipality to divert the Palghat-Kalpathy Road now passing between the Victoria College and its hostel premises through the Cheruma hamlet near the Victoria College;

(*b*) what steps the Government propose to stop such a diversion; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to examine the question before the municipality begins the work?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are advised that the diversion of the road in question is quite necessary in the interests of the College and that the objections to the acquisition of the private lands required for the realignment of the road should not be allowed to prevail.

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Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Is the hon the Minister for Local Self-Government aware that the depressed classes were there even before the College came into existence ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : —" It may be."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Is not the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government aware that by this diversion of the road the depressed classes have to go away from the spot bag and baggage and they cannot find a new place anywhere ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government see that arrangements are made for them to find a suitable place ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall cause an inquiry to be made."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" What is proposed to be done with the old road ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government see that henceforth at least the depressed classes are not disturbed from their places ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give any such undertaking."

## Local Boards

*Levy of fines on bus licensees by the President, Chingleput District Board.*

*1801 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the President of the Chingleput District Board imposed fines on the bus licensees for alleged breach of motor by-laws such as over-speeding and over-loading ;

(*b*) what is the amount of fines collected by the President on his own authority since he took charge of the office ;

(*c*) in how many cases the President has failed to collect the fines after having served notices imposing fines ;

(*d*) whether the President's action in levying fines on his own authority is beyond his powers and what action the Government proposes to take in the matter ?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Rs. 486.
(*c*) Two.
(*d*) The matter is reported to be sub-judice. The Government are not prepared to express an opinion in the matter.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" If the District Board and the Taluk Board persons are taken free, would the number count for overloading of such passengers ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

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The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"In answer to clause (*d*) it is said 'the matter is reported to be *sub-judice*'. May I know how is it that it has become *sub-judice*?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I want notice."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"On what report is the information based?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On the report submitted by the President of the District Board."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Did the report merely say that the matter is *sub-judice* without assigning reasons how it became *sub-judice*?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I want notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"In answer to (*d*), may I know whether the Government have got any information on the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"He is asking for an information which I am not prepared to give."

## UNSTARRED QUESTION

### Municipal Councils

*Construction of a second bridge on Cauvery river.*

1802 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Kumbakonam Municipality applied for a loan to construct a second bridge for the Cauvery;

(*b*) whether the Government had received proposals for the same from the Superintending Engineer;

(*c*) whether the loan was finally refused and, if so, what are the reasons for the same; and

(*d*) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its decision and grant the loan as early as possible?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) No.
(*c*) & (*d*) The loan has not been finally refused.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

## II

### AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS 12 AND 52.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders 12 and 52:—

(1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha
(2) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
(3) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
(4) Mr. S Arpudaswami Udayar.
(5) Rao Bahadur B. Munuswami Nayudu.
(6) Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.

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"As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (1) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote. Regarding the person to be nominated by me, I shall do it at the beginning of the next session."

## III

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

### GRANT XXIII.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs.* 49,200 *under "Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred" for the purchase of sera and vaccines required for the inoculation of cattle against rinderpest during* 1927-28.'

"Sir, rinderpest has been severe for some years in this Presidency and the ryots sustained great loss by the death of their cattle. The demand for anti-rinderpest serum in consequence has been abnormally heavy with the result that the cost of sera and vaccines has exceeded the budget allotment sanctioned for the purpose. Inoculation could not be stopped for want of budget provision and the department was permitted to indent on the Muktesar Laboratory for the necessary quantity of serum. The value of anti-rinderpest serum used so far amounts to Rs. 1,65,425 and it is estimated that an additional allotment of Rs. 88,000 will be required over the sanctioned appropriation. Excluding savings to the extent of Rs. 38,800 in the total grant for the department which will be utilized, an extra provision of Rs. 49,200 is required."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 49,200 under Grant XXIII."

* Dr B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I beg to propose

'*that the sum of Rs.* 49,200 *be reduced by Rs.* 100'

to consider the inadequacy of the measures taken by the Government in overcoming the epidemic of rinderpest in this Presidency. Sir, I heard the hon. Minister say that rinderpest is becoming rather an epidemic in recent years. I am afraid he means that during that period it spread, for rinderpest has been here ever since cattle began to exist in this Presidency. Sir, I have been carefully watching the operations of the Veterinary department and the one thing that struck me about those operations was that they had neither a system nor efficiency nor a fixed policy in undertaking these operations. Rinderpest in animals corresponds to smallpox in human beings. If by proper vaccination medical men are able to eliminate the outbreaks of smallpox among human beings, I don't see any reason why Government could not be able to eliminate rinderpest from this Presidency. Sir, it has been by these sympathetic methods that in Java, the Italians in Eritria and the South Africans, after they got independence, have eliminated rinderpest from their colonies. Of late you hear of such methods being adopted in Transvaal and even in Natal. Last year the total number of cattle lost in this Presidency was 23,000. Putting that at the rate of two rupees per head of cattle the total loss to the public of this Presidency is Rs. 45 lakhs. The money proposed on this operation is only Rs. 49,000 and

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odd. Sir, the system they are now following is to call for a report from the six circles at the time of the outbreak and when the outbreak has set in they are supplied with sera to combat the epidemic. Well, that ought not to be the policy of the Government. Government must make it impossible for this epidemic to appear again. And that can be done only by inoculation before. I have noticed the epidemic appears once in three or four years. It is explained in this way. The calves that are born when the epidemic is raging are infected with this disease and when they are four years old the epidemic spreads. The system that I advocate is very cheap and efficient and it is followed in Java, the Philippines, and by the American Veterinary department. By the serum-simultaneous method the animals are rendered immune for life. The operation is very cheap and the owners of the cattle will have no objection. This operation corresponds to vaccination in children. For this purpose we want a separate department, or at any rate a laboratory, for the preparation of the serum and to give it the widest sale. You cannot rely for your supply on the Muktesar. For, if you do, you will find the supply insufficient. It is high time that we start a laboratory of our own in Coonoor and also adopt the latest methods in vogue in the Philippines and South Africa, in which two countries rinderpest has been absolutely kept out.

11-15 a.m. The present system here is a haphazard one; only the bulls of the mirasidars and the rich zamindars are inoculated and the cows of the poor are left alone. During the last epidemic in Madras what was done in Madras was, the whole serum available was utilized for the bulls of the Corporation of Madras and the cows were completely left alone and they were eliminated by rinderpest from the city, so much so the price of milk rose by 100 per cent. The best thing is for the Government to depute a special officer to study the practice in Java and the Philippines and introduce a systematic method of inoculation, more or less like the vaccination of children. I appeal to the Government to be kind enough to develop a systematic method of inoculation and do something substantial instead of adopting this haphazard method of dealing with this question."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—" Mr. President, Sir, this is a subject on which both Mr. Mallayya and myself are frequently dwelling. Our object is to substitute the latest serum-simultaneous method for the present wasteful and half-hearted methods. In the neighbouring progressive State of Mysore they have adopted the latest methods and done away with old methods. Under the present method, the immunity lasts only for a few days I wonder why our Presidency is not adopting the progressive methods adopted by others; why should we hand over this Presidency to our successors as a benighted Presidency? I hope that our Ministers will adopt a progressive attitude in this respect."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—" Sir, I have also given notice of a motion on this subject. My object is . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member has mentioned two objects which he wants to discuss on this motion. One is the desirability of propaganda work in rural areas and the other is the availability of staff for the inoculation of cattle in the villages. I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in discussing the first, because the grant does not include any item regarding propaganda work. The hon. Member is at liberty to speak on the second."

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* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, there are portions of Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts where most of the lands are owned by rich mirasidars and men of culture. They easily take advantage of the facilities afforded by the department. But the poor ryots have no idea of this treatment. Recently in two villages, one in Tanjore taluk and the other in the Trichinopoly district three-fourths of the cattle died of this epidemic. Generally people have recourse to a physician who is supposed to be an expert in the treatment of cattle diseases ; in ordinary cases, the cattle are cured but in most cases the cattle die and this makes the ryot poor. The department is not able to cope with the demand for the serum. In order to extend the operations of this department to the villages and to be able to meet the increased demand for serum, a laboratory should be started here. The staff also should be increased. Otherwise this epidemic will not be easily combated."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, till lately we have been adopting the serum alone method of inoculation. But now we are adopting improved methods of inoculation, the serum simultaneous method. But this process is a little more difficult and can be done only by superior officers of the department. At present there are very few men in the service who can handle such things. We are trying to increase the number of officers ; in the course of a few years we hope to train the required number of men in the Veterinary College. When we have this additional staff, we hope to achieve better results."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I shall withdraw my motion if the Minister gives an assurance that an officer will be deputed to the countries I mentioned, in order to learn the latest methods of inoculating young calves, not adult cows. The serum now used for a single animal can be used for 200 calves and the result will be more satisfactory and the immunity life-long."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There cannot be a conditional withdrawal."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Perhaps the hon. Minister might have missed my point, Sir. If the Government can assure me that they will do what I have suggested— . . ."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I have already assured the hon. Member that I shall give my best consideration to the suggestions made by him."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXV.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> *' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 35,400 under Grant XXV—Cinchona—Reserved for additional capital expenditure on the Nilgiris and Anamalais cinchona plantations.'*

" This sum is made up of two items, Rs. 22,700 for the Anamalai plantations and Rs. 12,700 for the Nilgiri plantations. Of the first item, Rs. 12,700 represents certain indirect charges for which provision was not made when the budget was originally presented. In the budget there was

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provision for Rs. 1,08,500 for capital expenditure on Government cinchona plantations. That figure was arrived at before we had decided to commercialize this department. On the advice of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, the Government have decided that the indirect charges also should be debited to the capital expenditure of the concern. These include interest on capital, leave and pensionary contribution, provident fund and matters of that kind. The interest on capital amounts to Rs. 10,400 and the remaining Rs. 2,300 represents leave and pensionary contribution, provident fund, etc. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 will have to be incurred in the current year to contend against disease which has broken out to some extent in the cinchona plantations. The work on the Anamalai plantations has progressed at a greater pace than we anticipated and consequently we have to spend Rs. 5,000 more for carrying on work on these plantations than we anticipated. This accounts for the sum of Rs. 22,700 for the Anamalai plantations.

"A sum of Rs. 12,700 is required for the Nilgiri plantations. This is intended to meet the cost of the new coolie lines. The coolie lines were renewed and improved in 1926-27 at a cost of Rs. 20,360. The depreciated value of the building stood on the 31st March 1927 at Rs. 7,650. The difference between the two items should be debited to capital expenditure and for that reason this provision is made here."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 35,400 *for Cinchona be reduced by Rs.* 100'

to discuss the policy of rendering quinine capsules and pills available in rural areas.

"Sir, the present arrangement of distributing quinine through the post offices is not very satisfactory. There are hundreds and thousands of villages which are far away from any post office. Till a few years ago, the people did not resort to these quinine pills, because they resorted to the local expert for curing them. They had some wonderful herbs or roots with them which were efficacious in most cases. Unfortunately many of these recipes, many secrets which were possessed by individuals and were not taught to others for fear of breach of promise to their teachers, died with those individuals. Fevers also have become more frequent. So, I would request the Government to devise some method by which quinine will be made easily available in the rural areas."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the question at issue is the supply of quinine to the people in rural areas. Government in the Health department have made a beginning and if they can now find it possible to reduce the price of the capsules, it would help distribution. I do not know if I am in order now if I raise this question . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been the general practice of this House, when supplementary demands are under discussion, not to raise any issues which are not pertinent to the objects of the particular demands. I understand that this demand is intended to make provision for certain indirect charges such as interest on capital, leave and pensionary contribution, provident fund, etc. I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to raise on this supplemental demand the general question of the supply of quinine or the cost at which quinine is to be supplied."

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*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I have been carefully going through the reports and I find it costs Government only Rs. 5-4-0 a pound to manufacture quinine. But I find they are selling it at the rate of Rs. 18 per lb. Quinine is raised by Government for the benefit of the public. Sir, I do not understand why the Government should make a profit out of it." 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Is the hon. Member in order?"

*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"They want more money for the several plantations, Mr. President, and I want to know why they should sell quinine at profiteering rates. Why should they not give it at cost price and benefit the public? If Government start selling at low rates, the other companies will also lower down their prices and the public will be benefited. The object of raising quinine is to render help to the public. The public is suffering from its want. In the plantations in other parts of India, besides quinine, other drugs also are raised. I should like to know why they should not be raised here also."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will not be in order in raising these questions on this supplemental demand."

*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"So long as they want money from us let them raise other crops also, so that the plantations with a little more labour will be more useful to the public and sickness might be kept down. It will have a secondary effect on the medical department and it will have less number of people to treat. It will be economic on the whole. Just as they do in Bengal, why not they grow ipecacuanha, emetin and digitalis? If they do that, we will be giving them any amount they demand."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I think there is some slight misconception as to the scope of this demand which might perhaps be cleared up if I explain that the Cinchona department is not concerned with the distribution of quinine or the price at which it is sold either in the Post offices or dispensaries or through other agencies. The function of the Cinchona department is to grow cinchona in order that supplies may be available. This grant is solely concerned with money which is required in order to enable the Cinchona department to carry out this function. There is no part of this demand which is concerned with the distribution of the quinine which is manufactured from the plantations under the control of the Cinchona department. As was explained by the hon. the Law Member, the Cinchona department is a commercial department and that means that its results must, so far as the department is concerned, be determined solely on commercial principles. That is why items such as pensionary charges, provident fund and so on were considered as items which ought properly to be debited to the department. As regards the suggestion of Dr. Mallayya that, if Government reduced its prices of quinine, other companies and sources would have to reduce their prices, I think he is labouring under a misapprehension."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"If the original was not in order, is the reply in order?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I do not think that the question of the point of order was raised on Dr. Mallayya's observation. I was merely trying to explain the position of the Cinchona department as a commercial department. The growing of cinchona, so far as we are concerned, is because the sources of supply are not adequate to meet the demand. If we do not make some endeavour on such areas as are suitable to supplement the supply,

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we should be entirely at the mercy of growers in Java and elsewhere. That is why so much attention has been paid in recent years by the Government of India and by the Local Government to grow cinchona to meet local needs to as large an extent as possible, as otherwise we should be entirely at the mercy of other suppliers. But that, Sir, has nothing to do with the question of distribution. The price which is credited to the Cinchona department is fixed with reference to the world's market price from time to time by the Government of India and it is with reference to that figure that the commercial results are judged. It is solely to enable us to increase the supply that this money is asked for. The question whether either free supply of quinine should be made or whether prices should be fixed at some figure below the cost price is a quite different one and really concerns either the Medical department or the department of Public Health. But neither of these departments is concerned in the present demand."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to oppose this grant for the very reason just explained by the hon. the Finance Member. I think the whole basis and the system of the Cinchona department is wrong for this reason : that the Government are spending large sums of money and are not growing this for free distribution in the malarial areas for which Rs. 95,000 is provided this year. The hon. the Minister for Public Health said some months ago that Rs. 4 lakhs would be provided every year for free distribution of quinine. I do not see any reason why the Cinchona department should not be carried on on a philanthropic basis, though it must be done in a business-like manner. Instead of the roundabout method of the Government of India or some department managing it, why not place the cinchona plantations and the quinine produce of the plantations and the factories connected with it at the disposal of the department of Public Health."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not in order in raising all those points on this demand."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA.—" I say that the system in wrong and for the reasons which I have given, I oppose this grant."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

## IV

## FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

### DEMAND IV—FOREST.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,26,300 *under Demand IV—Forest*'

to provide for certain experiments in the Anamalai forests."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order, Sir, I want to raise, with your leave, what I consider a very important point for your ruling, viz., that these further demands—I shall rather confine it to this demand—that this further demand is out of order under the Government of India Act, the rules framed thereunder, and the Standing Orders under which we are working. I quite recognize that for the last eight years in this House we have been allowing these further demands. As against that, I may be permitted to submit to you that neither in the Assembly nor in the other Provincia

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Councils are allowed further demands of this character. As a matter of fact—I speak subject to correction, but I think I am correct in stating that—it is not made in any other legislature."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member makes that statement after referring to the proceedings, we have to take it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I make that statement, so far as I have been able to verify it. This particular further demand must be decided by reference to the Government of India Act, the rules made thereunder and the Standing Orders. May I first invite your attention to section 72-D of the Government of India Act under which we discuss the budget in this House? You will find in section 72-D, clause (2), 'the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year, and the proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of the Provincial revenues and other money in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants'. I lay some emphasis, Mr. President, on the words 'in any year'. The budget which is presented to us is the proposal of the Local Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues and other moneys for the whole year. Then, Sir, it goes on to say, 'shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants'. That has been done in the original statement presented to us by the hon. the Finance Member and now we are having demands for grants under the various heads. That is so far as the Act is concerned, Mr. President, and there are some provisions made in our rules in regard to other matters about those grants. Before I go to them, may I invite your attention to 72-D, clause (5), which gives the Government of India the power to make rules? That is at page 59. 'Provision may be made by rules under this Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section.' I want to invite your attention to the object of this rule; it should be to carry into effect the foregoing provision of this section, *inter alia*, the provision, namely, that the proposal of the Local Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council. Secondly, it is 'for regulating the course of business in the Council'. For these two purposes, the rules are framed. Sir, the rules governing our budget grants are rules 25, *et seq.* Rule 25, Sir, defines the budget as a statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province, and says it shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint. That, I submit, Sir, has been done. It was early this month that the Finance Member presented to this Council on the day appointed by the Governor a statement of the annual expenditure and revenue of the Province. Then, rule 26 gives the Finance Member the power to arrange the demands for grants and the items thereunder, subject to certain rules which I need not trouble you with. Sub-rules (1) and (2) merely specify the form of the demands for grants, but sub-rule (3) says, 'Subject to these rules, the budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council'. Therefore, I submit, the question is this: are these further demands part of the budget for the year or not? If they are part of the budget, they should have been presented on the day on which the budget was presented in the form approved and

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recommended by the hon. the Finance Member, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 26. That having been done, there is no power in the Finance Member or in the Executive Government to present before us what amounts really to a further budget. You may call them further demands for grants, but it simply means a further budget. I may pause for one moment and say that if these are to be allowed,—you have got to test it by an extreme instance—there is nothing to prevent the Finance Member or the Executive Government presenting 365 budgets on the 365 days of the year. If the Council are in session, they could always present a budget for Rs. 100 in the first instance and go on making further demands, day after day saying that they are further demands and therefore they are part of the budget. If the budget therefore means anything, it means, subject to the rule to which I shall presently refer governing the supplementary demands and excess demands, that there must be one budget for the whole year.

"Then, Sir, with regard to this rule itself, I want to invite your attention to sub-clause (2) which says, 'Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed'. Therefore, these demands must contain, according to the rules, the total grant required by the Executive Government for each demand. That they have done, and they cannot now add to the total except under the provisions made in these rules themselves. Therefore, I submit first for your consideration the point that these further demands must either form part of the budget, in which case they are too late, or they are not part of the budget, in which case, they cannot be presented except in the form of excess grants or supplementary demands.

"Then, I would invite your attention to rule 27 which gives this House the right to a general discussion of the whole budget. Now, Sir, we are deprived, as a Council, of the right of general discussion with regard to these further demands. That right may be either illusory or may be substantial according to the opinions of hon. Members here, but so far as you are concerned, you are only concerned with the rights of this House. So far as these further demands are concerned,—and if I may say so in passing, these demands amount to roughly over Rs. 8 lakhs—I may be a little mistaken this side or that—and inasmuch as 8 lakhs of rupees is being asked for from this House as further demands, they deprive the House *ex hypothesi* of its right to discuss the whole principles of the budget as part of the general discussion on those days set apart for it. As my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar reminds me, there is nothing in our rules or Standing Orders to restrict the extent or nature of these further demands, if they be held to be in order by you. They can put down further demands for eight crores to-morrow, because there is nothing in our rules or Standing Orders preventing excessive further demands.

"Then, the voting also is truncated, because when we discuss and vote upon demands for grants, we do not know what is the total which is required for each demand for grant. That total is not given here as in the buget demands.

"Then I want to make before you one submission. This budget must be one and indivisible; the budget for the year must not be a piecemeal budget. In this connexion I invite your attention to Durell's 'Parliamentary

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Procedure' ; at page 47 it is stated : 'Apart from the annual estimates and grants, for consolidated fund services already alluded to, Parliament may be asked for supplementary grants, excess grants, exceptional grants or votes of credit.'

"Then I come to May's 'Parliamentary Practice'. All the passages there depend only on the Standing Order. All the additional demands with which I have been able to acquaint myself were demands the need for which arose after 31st March. You know, Sir, that in the House of Commons, unlike in the Madras Legislative Council, the voting of demands goes on till 5th August next near. I can give one instance at once. The latest demand to which I might refer was the demand which arose owing to an agreement with regard to coal subsidies or something of that kind between the English Government and some other Government, on the 16th July. I suggest, Sir, according to Durell, they are the only estimates and grants which are presented before the Parliament. So far as further demands are concerned, if they are going to be treated, as they have been treated here, as customary and as a matter of course, the objections to supplementary estimates which Durell mentions applies to them also ; 'supplementary estimates when treated as customary, and as a matter of course instead of being restricted to the occasions of unforeseen contingencies, do more to destroy effectual Parliamentary control than any other.' I submit that if demands for Rs. 8 lakhs are going to be placed before us without any previous notice as provided for with regard to the budget, except the two days' notice which luckily the Standing Orders have provided for, it looks as if the House is sought to be deprived of effectual control over these comparatively large sums of money. I want to invite your attention to Todd's 'Parliamentary Practice,' and particularly to a statement of Mr. Gladstone, with regard to the nature of the budget as a whole. Todd refers to it with approval. 'Though very plausible in theory,' this is Mr. Gladstone's statement, 'though not in practice, nothing tended so much to defeat the efficacy of Parliamentary control as the easy resort to supplementary estimates. To render this control effectual, it was necessary that the House of Commons should have the money transactions of the year presented to it *in one mass and in one account.* If it is to be a set of current transactions varying from time to time, the House would never know where it was. If supplementary estimates were easily and frequently resorted to, the House would be obliged in self-defence to appoint a permanent finance committee.' The one sentence that I will lay stress on is this : 'It is necessary that the House of Commons should have the money transactions of the year presented to it in one mass and in one account.' It is not being done here and as many as 38 further demands, for which I think the Governor had to be approached for giving another day, amounting roughly to Rs. 8 lakhs are going to be placed as a matter of course before this House.

"Then, we go on to the next rule (29), with regard to the allotment of days, which to my mind clinches the matter, if I may say so respectfully. 'Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of demands of the Local Government for grants'. Does this rule refer to further demands or does it not? If it does, supposing the Governor allots twelve days as he may for the discussion of ordinary demands, what becomes of the days for further demands? Can further days be allotted by him? Then, Sir, if this rule does not apply . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Instead of putting the question to the Chair, the hon. Member himself may answer as to whether the Government have got the power to allot days for further demands and supplementary demands."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am merely stating the question, Sir, pointing out the difficulty. I shall also suggest the answer. ' Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of demands of the Local Government for grants.' I submit, Sir, if you read that rule as you must, taking it along with the rules which precede that rule, that rule can apply only to the budget demands for grants. It only means that the demands for grants are presented by the Finance Member on the day fixed by the Governor for that purpose. It is only with regard to these demands for grants that the Governor can allot these twelve days ; because, Sir, the allotment carried with it the disability on the part of the House to carry on the discussion of the vote upon the demands, to other days."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Finance Member does not present any demands on the budget day but only a statement of the estimates of revenue and expenditure."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The demands are circulated to us."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The demands are quite different from the budget presented."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That distinction I recognize between the statement of the annual expenditure and revenue, and the demands themselves."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —" The items in the demands need not be identical with the items in the budget estimates."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" But the items are presented to us in time for us to give notice of amendments, and reduction or omission motions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The notice of demands is given to the Members ; it is not presented to the House. I am inclined to make a distinction between the presentation of the budget to the House and the giving of notice of demands to the Members of the Council in their capacity as members."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : —" I will invite your attention to the wording of the section The wording is somewhat different, but I do not think it differs in substance. ' An estimate of the annual expenditure and revenue of the Province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council and the proposals shall be submitted to the vote of the Council '."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Notice of the proposals has been given and the proposals themselves are being placed before the Council for its vote during these days."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" But the proposals are placed before us before we begin giving notice of amendments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The wording in rule 25 is ' A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province (hereinafter referred to as ' the Budget ' shall be presented to the Council."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" But the wording in the section is ' laid in the form of a statement before the Council '. The rule says ' shall be presented

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in the form of a statement'; with regard to demands, a demand has got to be formed and has got to be presented also. You will find in rule 26 (3), subject to these rules the budget shall be presented, etc."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The budget is defined in rule 25."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of rule 23 have got to be read together."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The budget is defined in rule 25 and that is the sense in which the word is used. The demands are not the budget."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The word 'budget' in rule 26 (3) must certainly refer to the demands; otherwise it can have no meaning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In what sense the word 'budget' is used, is clearly defined in rule 25."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Rule 27 says: The budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely, (i) a general discussion; and (ii) the voting of demands for grants. On the 30th again we will be dealing with the Budget. The voting of demands for grants is included in the budget, under rule 27. You will see, Sir, that the budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, viz., general discussion and the voting of demands for grants. Therefore the budget includes the voting of demands for grants. Otherwise, rule 27 can have no meaning at all. So what we are having to-day is 'budget discussion'. That may be a colloquial phrase, but it is borne out by the wording of rule 27."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not to-day and to-morrow."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"As for to-day and to-morrow, it is neither here nor there, according to me. Now coming to the allotment of business, I was submitting to you, Sir, that the right to allot days, carries with it the serious right of empowering you as President of the House, on the appointed day and hour, to apply the guillotine, to the disability of the House beyond that day and hour to discuss the budget that is now discussed. Now, if the executive Government is allowed to introduce further demands and claim also the privilege of getting days allotted to it, it simply means that unlike supplementary grants, unlike excess grants, they can compel the House not to discuss them but only to vote. They may put forward eight crores under 130 further demands and have only one day allotted. I am not suggesting that the Governor will do it, but I want to test these things by an extreme instance."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Where does the question of guillotine arise?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If I may anticipate that guillotine will not be applied in respect of these further demands, then this part of my argument fails. If, on the other hand, there is any meaning in the announcement made already in this House that two days have been allotted for these demands, it must carry with it the parliamentary implication of that word, viz., that if at the appointed day and at the appointed hour all these demands are not discussed and voted upon, guillotine will be applied and no further discussion but only voting can take place. It seems to me, Sir, that these further demands for grants cannot really come in and have the benefit of the privilege allowed to His Excellency to Governor to allot days. I may also say that, from the point of view of the House, if a conspectus of all these

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demands had been given to the House earlier, we can, by arrangement among party leaders, try to skip over a great many intervening demands and reach a particular demand; whereas if the Executive Government keep back some heavy and very controversial items and bring them on the last day, the right of leaders of parties to reach that demand by arrangement among themselves is effectively destroyed by the Government. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Leaders of parties include the Leader of the House also."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If the Leader of the Opposition wants that a particular demand should be reached, the Leader of the House must be willing enough to help the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" How can the Leader of the House hold back any demand which the House wants to discuss by common agreement?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If it was in the original budget itself he is bound by parliamentary etiquette to oblige the leaders of parties to reach a particular demand in a particular grant. But the whole thing is kept back and comes up on the last day, in the form of further demands, whereby the chance of our doing so is denied.

" It is stated in sub-rule (2) of rule 29 ' of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand'. Do these grants come under this rule? As at present arranged, these two days have been allotted for the discussion of these further demands. Therefore it can only mean that His Excellency the Governor has set apart two official days. In the case of official business, if that business is not finished, it stands adjourned to the next official day. Then the question of guillotine cannot arise. If the guillotine does not apply, my humble submission to you, Sir, is that these further demands cannot be disposed of in these two days if they are to be discussed on their merits with all the amendments required."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a point of order? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It will be stated by the Government that they are particularly anxious to bring forward before the House these extra items of expenditure rather than take the responsibility upon themselves of incurring the expenditure and coming forward with supplementary demands. I say unless the guillotine applies, that argument cannot apply, because there is no guarantee that any or all these demands will be passed in these two days. There is no point in bringing forward these demands now. In the House of Commons these further demands are also guillotined. On the last day of the estimates all outstanding additional demands, provided they have been presented two days before the last day, are guillotined. That point was exactly ruled by the Speaker and by the Chairman of Committees, that provided the Standing Order is satisfied and they are presented to the House, i.e., put in the order paper two days before the final day, they can be guillotined and they have been guillotined. Our procedure only means that the executive is being encouraged to bring forward these demands in the hope that they will somehow get them passed or will put them forward as supplementary demands afterwards."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Did the hon. Member note the new Standing Order 66-A ? "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am coming to that, Sir. The rules provide for this. I want to look at rules 31 and 32, the only other rules which provide with regard to these grants. Rule 31 deals with excess grants; rule 32 deals with supplementary or additional grants. Both these rules, as you know, none better, are governed by certain conditions. Suppose the Government want to bring forward an excess grant, I can raise a point of order under rule 31 whether there has been any excess of the amount granted for that year and ask for an explanation why the excess was incurred. With regard to supplementary demands they have got to satisfy you that the amount voted is found to be insufficient or that a need arises for expenditure which they could not foresee at the time of the budget; whereas with regard to further demands, Mr. President, there is no rule whatever, under what circumstances a further grant can be brought forward, whether it should be some new service not contemplated in the budget or whether it is for an excess amount which they did not anticipate. Those conditions are not to be applied according to our Rules and Standing Orders. Further grants are a class by themselves which can be brought, without any restrictions whatever. Therefore the right to bring forward further demands must be put on a higher footing under the present Rules and Standing Orders than supplementary or excess grants which can be brought forward only under specific circumstances. In the House of Commons with regard to additional estimates which are the only analogies to these further demands in our province, any additional estimate for a new matter not included in the original estimate of the year shall be submitted for consideration in the Committee of Supply on some day not later than two days before the committee is closed. Therefore there at least they must satisfy the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee of Supply that it is some new matter not included in the original estimates for the year. The question arises as to what is the exact meaning of the phrase 'new matter,' whether it should be confined to a matter already provided for or it should be some new matter altogether. But to-day under our rules and Standing Orders, the Government can introduce further demands without any restrictions whatever. I submit therefore that to allow them to introduce further demands without any conditions would be a serious inroad on the rights of the Council.

" You were pleased to ask me about the new Standing Order 66-A which is really the most troublesome from my point of view. Before I deal with it, I shall invite your attention to the right of this House to make Standing Orders which is defined in section 72-D, clause (6). 'Standing Orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Act.' My humble submission to you, Mr. President, is this. Standing Orders cannot confer on the executive the right to bring forward certain new class of budget grants. They can only provide for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It prescribes the procedure."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Standing Order 66-A does not help us at all."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Nobody argues that the Standing Order gives power to move further demands."

* Mr. S SATYAMURTI :—" I need not then labour the point further. If I understand you aright, I think it is this. The Standing Order merely provides the procedure. You have come to the conclusion that the executive have got no right to move further demands under this Standing Order which merely prescribes the time-limit for the discussion of those demands and disposal of those demands. So far as that part of the argument is concerned, my task is made easier. But the second sentence of the Standing Order reads thus : ' The day so fixed by the Governor shall be some day before the last of the days allotted by him under rule 29 and the further demands shall be disposed of on that day.' If it is suggested that that means the guillotine is applied at 5 o'clock to-morrow, the 29th, and that all these demands shall be disposed of, that certainly is not within the competence of the Standing Order to confer upon the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise now ; we shall have to wait."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I entirely agree. We need not anticipate these things. There is one other point which I want to submit. There are 38 further demands for grants on this paper. I do not want to anticipate anything. But in order to illustrate my point, may I invite your attention to the fact that some of these demands are further demands to demands not already voted on by this House? Demands XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX up to XXXVI : none of these demands has yet come before this House. Very few of these will come before us except at guillotine time. These demands will merely be voted upon. I ask as a matter of English and as a matter of procedure, whether there can be further demands, to demands which have not come before the House and will never come before this House except at the time of the guillotine.

" Then, Sir, I want to point out also that there is no such provision for further demands in the Legislative Assembly. The only other authority that has got to be looked into is May's ' Parliamentary Practice ' to which you referred. May's ' Parliamentary Practice ' is based upon that Standing Order which provides that for any new matter not provided for in the original budget estimates there may be an additional estimate presented. What is that new matter we do not know. I have already submitted to you that in the House of Commons the system is entirely different. They come up with further demands in August, i.e., after April, May, June and July, four months after the new year has begun and there may be circumstances which may justify the new demand. In order to convince you that I am right in saying that these demands shall arise with regard to matters coming in after 31st March, may I invite your attention to the House of Commons Debates—Hansard, 5th series—132 at page 1047? Sir Laming Worthington Evans said ' I do not wish to discuss the point of order. But I wish to assure the committee that there has been no negligence on the part of the Government in putting this vote down at the earliest possible moment. The necessity for the vote did not arise until after the Coal Deliveries Agreement which was concluded at Spa on 16th July was made and that agreement necessitated the further detailed agreement which was made at Bolougne on the 26th July and after that it was necessary to communicate with the Reparations Commission and last Friday this vote was issued and I think the committee will

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see that, no matter for the moment what the value is of the point of order, in point of fact the Government has made no delay and has taken every measure to bring this before the Committe at the earliest possible moment.' Can it be contended here that these demands have arisen after the framing of the budget and that they have been brought forward at the earliest possible moment before this House?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"May I indicate that these demands were necessitated after the framing of the budget and that we have taken the earliest possible opportunity afforded of bringing them before this House?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"My point is this: The Government did not think of making experiments in the Anamalais forests all on a sudden after the framing of the budget. If there had been fire, or torrential rain or earthquake and if they wanted to conduct these experiments in order to prevent earthquakes, fires, etc., I can understand these experiments. These experiments are, I take it, in pursuance of this Government's policy which has been pursued for some time. It seems to me that this is not a new matter as is contemplated in this reference, where the agreement was concluded by the Government on the 16th July long after, the budget was presented to the House of Commons. It cannot be that because the Government make up their minds on 'a new matter in a different way' it becomes a new matter. Then, Sir, 5 per cent. of the Sub-Registrars' cadre are to be given a selection grade of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250; then for minor irrigation works damaged by the cyclone. When did the cyclone happen? Was it after the presentation of the budget? It happened last year. I am only giving instances to show that none of them comes under Parliamentary provisions to be treated as new matter. 12-15 p.m.

"Then, Sir, the last point I wish to point out to this House is this. May is allright; the House of Commons is allright; they have got their own peculiar rules and privileges. Standing Order 79 gives you the right undoubtedly to apply Parliamentary analogies, but it is a restricted right to apply the House of Commons practice."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is only regarding the procedure."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That Standing Order says that the President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Council in all matters not provided for in the Act, the rules or the Standing Orders. My two submissions are, this is not conduct of business. When once it comes before the House, if you have no Standing Order, you can apply the House of Commons Standing Order. Secondly, these matters are provided for in the Act and rules, as to how these demands ought to be dealt with. Therefore I submit the only question is whether these demands do really come within the scope of the Government of India Act and the rules. It has been suggested, and the hon. the Finance Member has already anticipated, that the Government have come to us at the earliest possible moment. That is not correct, I say regretfully, because they cannot come to us before the end of the year merely because they feel that the budget provision is not sufficient. Then they must blame the departments. Otherwise it means this,—that the spending departments are not bound to send up accurate estimates to the treasury, that is, here the Finance Member. If these further demands are granted, it means that the treasury will not have control over the spending departments, if they do not send their estimates before October or

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November. They must be told 'you must make up your minds to send the estimates before the end of October or November, or we won't include such estimates if you don't do it by that time.' Unless something in the new year happens, the Executive Government ought not to be compelled to destroy the unity and the accuracy of the budget estimates as a whole. Otherwise, what are these estimates worth? Therefore I submit, Mr. President, that the House of Commons practice does not govern us in terms; secondly, that there 'additional estimates' are based upon new matters that may arise because of the inordinate delay in passing the estimates; and thirdly because our rules and Standing Orders do not provide for further demands, but provide only for budget estimates, excess grants and supplementary grants. I therefore submit that these are out of order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the first time that the hon. Member for the University has raised this point of order. I think he raised it in 1924 and my predecessor then held that further demands were in order. The same point was raised last year and I came to the conclusion tentatively that further demands were in order. I however promised that I would examine the question further. I have accordingly carefully examined the question and I have come to the conclusion that these further demands cannot be disallowed. Ever since the introduction of the Reforms, this Government have been in the habit of coming forward with further demands for the ensuing year, and a practice which has been in existence for more than seven years cannot be upset unless there is a statutory prohibition against it. My reading of section 72-D is that the presentation of the budget is different from the demands for grants. There is no justification for arguing that the Government of India Act or the rules enjoin that all the demands for a year shall be included in the budget presented to the House. In that case, even the excess grants and the supplementary grants would become a nullity. Therefore a liberal interpretation has to be placed on section 72-D. That section says: 'The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year.' That is one thing. It then says: 'The proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.' This admittedly includes excess grants as well as supplementary grants. Excess grants and supplementary grants are not included in the budget presented to the House, and the question that next arises is whether the Council rules have exhausted the variety of grants that can be asked for or are only illustrative. I have come to the conclusion that they are merely illustrative and that further grants are not excluded by the rules. As to the procedure to be adopted, whatever doubts might have existed last year, they have since been cleared up by the new Standing Order 66-A which makes provision for the procedure to be adopted in regard to further grants. It has been said that additional estimates in England provide only for 'new matter,' but as far as my examination of the further grants of this year or of previous years in this province are concerned, they are really new matters. What takes place generally is this. The Government present their budget with such of the new items that have been approved by the Finance Committee and the Government before its preparation. Subsequent to the presentation of the budget, the Finance Committee meets and examines further urgent proposals and on being consented to by the Finance Committee, they are, if approved by the Government, put forward

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before the Council in the form of further demands. I do not see sufficient reason to say that they do not refer to new matters. If the hon. Member feels that express restrictions should be imposed on the power of this House to entertain further grants, it is open to the House by means of standing Orders to define the circumstances under which further demands should be brought up before the House.

"Regarding the question of the allotment of days, I don't think it is in the interests of the House to come to the conclusion that the guillotine applies to further demands, supplementary demands or excess demands. Until the question actually arises, I don't propose to examine it and of course it is not necessary at this stage to decide on it. I therefore hold that these further demands are in order."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, the object of this demand is to enable the Government to carry on certain experiments in the manufacture of tea-boxes. There are in this Presidency about 4¼ lakhs of acres of evergreen forests and those forests are generally in inaccessible parts of the Presidency and it is impossible to work them economically on any system except one of concentrated fellings. These forests contain various kinds of trees and although one kind of tree may be valuable, it may not be possible to find any use for the other kinds of trees in the same locality. It is therefore necessary to find some use for these other trees. The Forest department have for some time past been devoting their attention to endeavouring to find markets for these other kinds of evergreen trees. It has been suggested that the best way of utilizing them is to convert the timber into veneer for manufacture into tea-boxes. The cost of wooden tea-chests imported into Madras in 1925-26 amounted to 12 lakhs of rupees. Probably it was more in the following year. If, therefore, we can make tea-chests out of these evergreen forests, it will bring very much profit to Government and to this country. There are however various difficulties to be overcome. We have to ascertain whether the available trees are suitable for use in particular localities where operations have to be undertaken, whether a correct and uniform weight of tea-box can be produced, whether some of the woods believed to be suitable will not taint the tea, whether there will be a sufficient proportion of light-coloured woods to provide for the outer layers of the ply, and whether it will be possible to stimulate demand for locally-made articles. To enable Government to determine these various questions, it is desired to carry out this experiment In the Anamalais there are some 23,000 acres of evergreen forests which are at present being cleared for growing cinchona. Now the Forest department extract sleepers from mesua in this area but other species of trees are felled and burnt; it is therefore proposed that an experiment should be made in this area of the Anamalais. The experiment is to be continued for a period of two years. The items of expenditure include Rs. 81,000 for machinery and Rs. 21,000 for buildings and the whole of that has to be expended in the first year. The running expenses include the staff, on which it is proposed to expend during the year 1928-29 a sum of Rs. 7,400; wages for coolies Rs. 3,000; and apparatus and other materials and other working expenses Rs. 14,900.

"A somewhat similar amount would be required for running expenses in the second year. The total cost of these experiments is therefore expected to come to about Rs. 1,51,660, of which a demand is now made for Rs. 1,26,300 for the year 1928-29." 12-30 p.m.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Will the experiment be over in two years? "

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" That is the present proposal. It is hoped that by the end of that time we can come to some definite conclusion whether we should pursue it further or not. The details of the plan have been worked out with reference to information obtained from Margherita in Assam where similar work is now being carried on. There will be some income from the experiment, as we hope to make some 5,000 tea-chests in six months in 1928-29 and if we sell them at Rs. 3-8-0 per box, they will fetch an income of Rs. 17,500. Excluding interest and overhead charges, the total expenditure is expected to go up to Rs. 25,955. Thus, there would be a loss of Rs. 8,455 in the year 1928-29, but naturally an experiment would usually involve a loss. That is but to be expected.

" My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, raised the question whether this could not have been included in the budget and why it was brought forward by the department after the due time for inclusion in the budget estimate. The proposal was sent over to the Finance Department on the 29th October."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Last year? "

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Yes, last year. It was placed before the Finance Committee in the usual way amongst the schemes to be included in the budget. The Finance Committee at their meeting on the 7th January said that they could not, on the information before them, approve of the scheme and they made enquiries as to whether a less costly scheme could not be devised. The Chief Conservator and the Chief Forest Engineer proceeded to Margherita to make further enquiries and to some extent revised the estimate and this revised estimate was accepted by the Finance Committee. I have not got the exact date of the Finance Committee's meeting. I think it was the 14th March. It is desirable that this experiment should be carried out during the coming year, as the area in which it is to be carried out is being cleared in any case for other purposes. I move, therefore, that this grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,300 under Demand IV—Forest."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I move this token motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,300 by Rs 100 (i) to ask for information whether any such experiments were carried before and what the result of such experiments was ; (ii) to discuss the question of the necessity for the expenditure and (iii) to find out wherefrom the boxes are received into this Presidency and whether there is any chance of preventing such import by any tariff.

" Mr. President, Sir, my objection to this grant is that this Forest department has not been placed as yet on a commercial basis at all. Only about cinchona the Government are anxious to place it on a commercial basis. My reason for this opposition is this : from this year's budget, it is clear that about Rs. 49,64,000 is to be spent out of a revenue of Rs. 51,92,000 and the probable difference between the revenue and the expenditure would be about Rs. 2,00,000. Now the hon. the Law Member asks for Rs. 1,26,300 only to carry on an experiment, of which it would appear

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Rs. 86,000 is required for machinery alone. This is the experiment that the Law Member proposes to carry out. But, he makes large promises that it may end in a gain of Rs 12,00,000 per year. Whoever knows it! That is the way in which the Law Member himself puts it, and he wants to restrict this experiment to two years."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I did not say that the gain would be Rs. 12,00,000, but I said that boxes imported into this Presidency every year are worth Rs. 12,00,000."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I was thinking, Sir, that there would be an annual gain of Rs. 12,00,000 but my hon. Friend, the Law Member, corrects me by saying that he did not say that the gain would be twelve lakhs but that boxes worth twelve lakhs were being imported into this Presidency. And so there is the prospect that if they carry on this experiment, there will be the chance of our manufacturing tea-boxes which may compete with the boxes imported into this Presidency, and that probably successfully. They do not want to raise any tariff and they will not make any statement with regard to that. With regard to the experiment, whether Government are following any wise policy or not is the one thing we have to consider, because now they want to order machinery at a cost of Rs 86,000. That means so much money would go. Would it not therefore be worth while, one might ask, to perform this experiment and try to gain so much? We do not know how much would be gained. There is no estimate at all as to what would be the probable gain if we really succeeded in this experiment. No businessman will start his undertaking without having the prospectus before him. First he would see as to what would be the expenditure and what would be the gain and all that. But the hon. the Law Member gave us an estimate that it would fetch about Rs. 17,000, in six months and there would be so much under expenditure and so on. He has also given certain figures but unfortunately the thing is that in the explanatory note, no figures are furnished in respect of all these details. Only a bald statement is made there. Now on the floor of this House some further details are given.

"Now, Sir, there are two things we have to see. First, whether there is any wood available in the Anamalai forest that would suit this purpose. That is one thing and secondly, would it give any commercial gain to start this business. If there is no such wood available there in sufficient quantities, we need not perform any experiments at all with regard to this matter, and we need not incur all this expenditure of about one lakh on any machinery. It may not cost very much to find out whether there is wood that will be useful for this purpose. The one question the hon. the Law Member raised was whether the wood would suit the purpose for which it is intended, that is, whether it would not spoil the tea that is to be packed up in the chests produced by us.

"Another question is whether it would have uniform weight. To find out these two things no experiment with machinery at such cost is necessary at all. As to the availability of this wood in that forest, it can be found out through the Forest department and the other experiment can be carried on anywhere on a very small scale to find out whether that wood will suit the purpose and whether that wood will maintain uniform weight. Large promises were made with regard to forest administration even previously.

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And then, Sir, we have been contending that this department is recklessly managed and no profit gained at all. They are getting about Rs. 50,00,000 from the people and wasting the whole of it, every pie of it, almost. I have very little faith in these promises of getting any gain at all. Let us see, Sir, what Sir Lionel Davidson was saying in 1921–22. Sir Davidson said 'In the case of the Forest department, the State has already at its disposal immense and valuable assets capable of development to an extent which is impossible to describe in simple language.' That was the promise made to this House in 1921. All these years we have been waiting to see what commercial prospects there are and what assets they are going to produce, but we find after six years that there is nothing to be got from these forests. Now they want to try an experiment, a very costly experiment. Perhaps it may be found next year that the experiment should be tried further and so much more machinery will be required. Already the hon. the Law Member gave us a hint that the original estimate was much more than Rs. 1,26,300. Perhaps it was two or three or four lakhs or perhaps more. He has not taken us into his confidence as to what the original estimate was. Anyhow, the present estimate is costly enough.

"My submission, therefore, to this House, Mr. President, is that this experiment can be carried on at very much less cost. First they have to ascertain whether there is wood there; and if there is wood, whether that wood is suitable for making these boxes; and whether these boxes, if made, would be of uniform weight all through. These are the three things we have to consider. Then there will be the commercial portion of it. If machinery is applied and if experts are engaged for making these boxes, we must find out whether it would end in profit or loss. For that we need not purchase the whole machinery worth Rs. 86,000 now. They have tried such experiments before and we know what happened with regard to the Saw Mills and the Jam Factory and all the rest of them. So, this costly experiment need not be voted by us at all and we may first of all find out or get information whether this can have a commercial prospect and if there is any chance of making money. We are already losing a great deal in this department. I am told that some American expert was engaged formerly to perform experiments like this and that he actually went to America with certain samples to find out whether these things could be sold in America. Such experts have not done, up to now, any good and this experiment will only entail further cost on the department which will ultimately end in loss."

*Mr C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"While sympathizing with the object of the motion, Sir, I would ask the Government whether they cannot postpone the consideration of this question, and bring forward this matter later on, if it is necessary, as a supplementary grant. The question of this experiment is no doubt one worth consideration. If really there is timber which is becoming rotten and if that timber can be converted into tea-chests, it will be a desirable thing indeed. About a few years ago, some tea-chests were actually made out of some forest timber, and we in the Forest Advisory Committee were shown some timbers which could be manufactured into chests. I believe there are cases where these tea-chests have been made out of some Indian forest timber. One important question is as to the probable cost even as is estimated at present. To carry on the experiment we were told Rs. 1½ lakhs would be necessary. But the question is, Sir,

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whether this machinery will be of any use after these two years and after the experiments are over. From what Mr. K. V. R. Swami has said, it seems to me doubtful whether any portion of this machinery will be useful at all after the experiment is over. I believe, Sir, that it must be of some use ; supposing the experiment fails in this particular forest, it may be carried on elsewhere in some other forest. But my difficulty is in how many places this experiment is to be tried year after year. Supposing these experiments fail in the Anamalais forest, do they propose to make similar experiments in the neighbouring forests where there may be also timber which may be at present useless? Anyhow, the cost, so far as machinery is concerned, seems to be very high. Is there not any machinery anywhere in India that can test the colouring of this timber and wood? If there is any such machinery anywhere, they can remove some portions of the particular tree or trees and find out whether they are likely to colour the tea that will be placed in these chests.

"A few days ago, Sir, when I dealt with this question of American machinery being brought and European machinery being brought, there was some doubt expressed regarding the correctness of my statement. I want to know who purchased the machinery and when, who gave the order ; has any order been given at all in anticipation of the sanction of this House, and if so, for what amount? I want to know now whether this machinery which is to cost nearly one lakh will be useful in other forests. I think we will be placing ourselves in an awkward position if we pass the demand without careful scrutiny. The object is of course very good ; if on importing tea-chests we have to spend Rs. 12 lakhs, it is certainly worth while to look into the matter as, though it may be Rs. 12 lakhs to-day, if the tea plantations go on increasing, it may be that they will require more and more chests, with the result that we will have to import large quantities of them from outside. Reference was made, Sir, to the import duties. I don't think the Government can levy heavy import duties unless they are able to see that these chests are available in India and they can be made here as a business concern. All that we say is that this experiment may be made still cheaper. Why should permanent buildings be erected just now? Temporary sheds may perhaps be sufficient. Why should costly machinery be purchased now to be installed on the hills ; it may also take some money to get it up the hills. These are matters which the Government ought to consider. I am in full sympathy with the object of the motion, but when the cost is considered, any one will hesitate. Merely for the purpose of experimenting on a doubtful matter, to spend Rs. 2 lakhs is rather unfair. I therefore request Government to go into the matter, see if the machinery for this experiment cannot be got in this country, whether cheaper machinery cannot be got, whether permanent buildings costing a good deal of money should be erected and whether temporary buildings will not be sufficient, and also whether any buildings already in existence cannot be utilized temporarily for this purpose. I do not know if a new establishment also is necessary. I believe, Sir, and I think Government are also aware of the fact, that there are some hands unnecessarily working in the department ; some of these hands may be asked to work on this new experiment. We know that in other departments people are asked to take charge of other work temporarily in addition to their own. Can we not ask some of the people already working in the department to make this experiment? To sum up, Sir, we should be glad to know who is going to make the experiment, whether any specialist is going to be brought

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from America, what is the nature of the machinery, by whom it has been purchased, when and where, and whether that machinery will be of any use after the experiment is concluded, or whether it has to be scrapped out afterwards. These are things to be considered. After all, the Government have waited so long and it will not matter if they wait for another two or three months more and then bring this matter before the House."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, my position is this : that we must not take into account the failures that were met with in undertakings by the Government, like the Russellkonda Saw Mill or other commercial undertakings by Government with regard to the Forest department. I view this from a different standpoint. We know that there are many varieties of wood in the evergreen forests of Anamalais. We also know that these varieties of wood can be used for many purposes such as for making veneers for tea-chests, veneers and splints for match-boxes. Mr. Swami wanted to know whether such a costly machinery to the tune of over Rs. 1 lakh is required for this purpose. I may bring to the notice of this House that a match factory has been started in this province not only for making matches but also for making veneers and splints for matches, and nearly Rs. 7 lakhs of capital has been invested on it. I am only citing this as an example."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to come to the pertinent portion very soon."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" What I say is that for the purpose of experimenting in the matter of these tea-chests, this Rs. 1 lakh need not be considered too much. Whether that experiment is going to be successful or not is however another matter. The hon. the Law Member pointed out that in the first year there is going to be a probable loss of Rs. 8,000. That is what I understood from his speech. Evidently it is natural, because all these experiments in the initial stage are beset with certain difficulties, and an experiment of this character is very likely to bring a loss in the first year of its undertaking but because of that it is not to be given up. If the experiment proves a success, it may lead on to other enterprises. We know that we have been importing wooden boxes from foreign countries of the value of Rs. 12 lakhs ; and that difficulty could be got over if the wood in the forest could be utilized for the purpose of making these tea-chests. Later on, this experiment may also lead to other activities in the Forest department such as making veneers for match-boxes, etc. I therefore think that an experiment of this character is in the interests of the trade and is likely to lead to further activities of the Forest department in other directions. I accordingly support the motion for total grant."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Swami asked for certain information regarding this experiment. There has been no experiment on a scale of this size in this Presidency before. Manufacture of ply-wood from Indian timbers is being carried on successfully at present by the Assam Timber and Trading Company at Marghirita in Assam. That is the manufactory to which I referred to in my opening speech. The Chief Conservator and the Chief Forest Officer visited this factory. Along with the Assam Saw Mills and Timber Company, Limited, the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, and the Julpadgari Timber and Lead Mills Company are also engaged in India in the manufacture of ply-wood. The ply-wood industry has been in existence in

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the Dutch Indies since 1918 and by 1925 there were five ply-wood plants in operation in Java and Sumatra, the timber used being of the tropical species, very similar to Madras species.

"The hon. Member also wanted information as to the countries from which tea-boxes are imported into this Presidency, and as to whether there is any chance of preventing such import by any tariff. In his report on the utilization of the forest resources of this Presidency, Mr. Pearce stated that most of the wooden tea-chests imported were coming from the United Kingdom and that it was believed that many were manufactured in Scandinavia and were transhipped at British ports. German, Russian and Japanese tea-chests were also stated to be just beginning to appear on the market in India.

"The hon. Member also raised the question of tariff. The Tariff Board has considered this question and issued its report last month. The Government of India have recently accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Board that the manufacture of ply-wood tea-chests should be protected for a period of five years. In pursuance of this policy, they have decided to introduce legislation imposing a duty of 30 per cent on all forms of ply-wood and the battens and corner pieces of ply-wood chests and to abolish the drawback at present admissible under the Sea Customs Act, 1870, on re-export. The Government of India are therefore already taking measures in the direction suggested by the hon. Member.

'Turning now to the criticism of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, he seems to have considerable doubt whether all this machinery can be used after the experiment has been completed. I may tell him that the whole cost of the machinery for two years will be Rs. 81,000 and of that amount, Rs. 22,000 is for the purchase of one 40—60 horse-power engine with boilers, Rs. 11,000 for a 42-inch veneer lathe, etc., and Rs. 9,000 for a veneer redrier. There are various smaller items such as hand press with plates and clamps, veneer knife grinder, clipper, etc., and these will of course be useful if the Government decide to undertake work on a large scale. The cost on a commercial scale has been estimated at between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the Chief Conservator puts it at about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as a reasonable figure. The amount to be spent on buildings now is only Rs. 20,000 and we are not going to have any expensive buildings. The staff includes one foreman-superintendent, who has been trained in ply-wood manufacture, and I do not think that there is anybody in this Presidency qualified in ply-wood manufacture who would be prepared to undertake this job for anything less than Rs. 1,000."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Wherefrom does he come?"

*The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"He has not been engaged yet, but the amount stated here is only an estimate of the amount that we will have to pay every month."

(At this stage some questions were put to the hon. the Law Member by Members of the Opposition in a low tone.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot permit any dialogue between the Members of the Opposition and a Member on the Treasury Bench when he is addressing the Chair."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"They are doing it across the table, Sir."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They may do it with the other Members of the Government."

*The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"There is a lathe operator on Rs. 40 a month and two more operators on the same pay, with others on less pay.

"As regards the suggestion that it might be possible to make an experiment by sending wood to other places for treatment, that point was considered and the Chief Conservator has reported, after consulting the firm in Assam, that reliable data could not be obtained by carrying out an experiment on those lines. Very large quantities of timber would have to be sent for treatment to Assam and they would reach Assam a long time afterwards, but evergreen wood deteriorates rapidly after it has been cut down. The climate of Northern Assam is very different from that of the Madras West Coast and the problems of drying and glueing differ widely. It would be imprudent to base any conclusions on the results of experiments carried on in Assam with Madras timbers."

1 p.m. *Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, though the hon. Members for Godavari and Coimbatore supported this cut on their grounds, I should like this House to support this cut motion on other grounds also. This supplementary demand is an extreme example, if I may say so, of the length to which the Executive Government will go in putting forward further demands under the Standing Orders as they are at present. For, we have been told quite frankly that in October last the Forest department had put forward proposals for this experiment, and on the 7th January the Finance Committee turned it down on the ground that the experiment was impossible. Then the department put a modest estimate. The Finance Committee wanted further information and on the 17th March the Finance Committee ultimately recommended the scheme for being placed before this House. It seems to me this is not a case coming exactly under the term 'supplementary grant' to be placed before this House to provide for services which arose during the course of the year and which was not contemplated at the time of the budget. This service was contemplated, but was not provided in the budget for reasons best known to the Treasury Bench and the Finance Committee. I want to say that the Treasury Bench owes a duty to this House in placing before this House a supplementary grant. This House cannot accede to it unless they show that in the exercise of their duties with all the diligence expected of them they could not have foreseen this demand, because it was beyond their control, it was unanticipated, and therefore they were not able to make a provision for it in the budget for the year.

"What are the facts of the present case? The facts are that the experiments are intended to find suitable markets for some of our forest products by means of investing Rs. 5 lakhs on tea-chests. This is a comparatively old trade and this could have been put forward even at the time of the presentation of the budget. It passes my comprehension how this can be put forward as a new matter, that came upon them unanticipated and therefore capable of being raised as a further demand.

"Secondly, our Forest department is a concern which is being run on a very low profit. According to the figures of the budget, we have the figure of 51·92 on the Revenue side and 45·61 on the Expenditure side, so

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that about 6 lakhs of rupees is the profit which we hope to make out of the Forest department during the next year. That budget is presented to the House, and the House votes on it hoping that they will realize a profit of 6 lakhs of rupees. But what do we find? Fifteen days after this, a further demand is made to set apart 1½ lakhs for experiments in the Forest department. Roughly, one-fourth of the profit that is expected is sought to be set apart for expenditure. Is it fair to present a budget with a paper profit of 6 lakhs of rupees in the Forest department and then after fifteen days to bring forward a supplementary grant for an experiment costing a fourth of that? What is then the value of the budget discussion? Therefore it seems to me, while your ruling stands as it must, it does not cast any obligation on this House to encourage such demands. Mr. President, it is your province to interpret the Standing Orders. What I now wish to point out is that this bringing forward of a further demand of this excessive kind takes away one-fourth of the anticipated profits to be utilized in a service which they must have known to exist before they presented the budget, but which perhaps due to laxity in administrative efficiency they were not able to foresee. It is open to this House to tell the hon. the Finance Member that he must tell the departments concerned that they must give a correct account of what they want next year before they make up the budget for the next year.

"Does this system exist anywhere in the world, in any commercial concern? We have here Sir James Simpson representing a great commercial concern. Supposing his assistant calculates the profits for the next year at Rs. 6 lakhs and within a fortnight says he has made a mistake and the profits must be reduced by a fourth, will he not dismiss his assistant? After having sent in the report for the next year to his directors in Britain suppose it is said that the assistant forgot to make a provision for an item, what will be his reply? He will say 'Sorry, nothing can be done now, the report has already been sent'. Are the Government of Madras not going to observe the ordinary rules of business? Are they going to encourage laxity?

"Lastly, this experiment is not to be carried on only next year, but in the course of the next year and also the year after the next. (Laughter.) Is it suggested by the hon. the Law Member ignoring all canons of business, propriety and fairness that this experiment should be proceeded with from the 1st of April 1928? Why can't they wait for some time? I can understand if it is a matter of urgency. Apart from the arguments advanced by the hon. Members for Godavari and Coimbatore, I want this House to tell the hon. the Law Member that this House will not and cannot allow itself to be trifled with by introducing anomalous further demands in the last two days of its session and thereby upset the whole budget of the year and make the House feel that the budget is but a volume of unreliable figures." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I wish to know before I say anything relevant whether I shall be in order if at this stage I move for an adjournment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"You may move."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"We are told that between January and March this department had to revise its demands and came to a more modest figure."

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"We want to increase the figure . . ."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I am glad to be corrected. We are told that within six months the experiment will be started."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is going into the merits."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I am only supporting the adjournment motion with reasons and I hope I will be permitted to say a few words. Now we are going to set the example of Assam and I dare say local men with the intelligence and aptitude for a service like this will not be wanting in this country, so that they may be engaged on smaller pay. They may be sent to Assam to learn the work. As far as the scheme is concerned, it may be a gain to the Government. It is not one of those cases like cinchona where urgent measures have to be taken to . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the merits of the case."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I am only saying that this is not a very urgent case and I therefore move that this be adjourned."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it. The hon. the Law Member read his speech from a note of some three printed pages, which we could not follow properly. The note supplied to us contains only a few lines. As regards the establishment concerned, we are told that Government will incur the expenditure after six months. Therefore there is no hurry about it. We can wait till the officer sent to Assam to be trained returns and takes charge of the department. As regards the machinery I don't think Government have sent in orders already. Therefore we can wait for some time. I think it will be better if samples of the wood to be used are placed here so that hon. Members of this House may have an idea of the sort of wood, as is done in the demonstration classes." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order in saying these things in supporting the motion for adjournment."

1-15 p.m. * Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I urge is that we want more details."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already said that the hon. Member is dealing with the merits of the grant and therefore he is not in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, we want to get more details about this new venture of a peculiar sort. More information is necessary before we can decide this important subject . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already ruled that the hon. Member is not entitled to go into the merits of the question. He is entitled to second the motion for adjournment of the consideration of the question and make remarks pertinent thereto."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What are the reasons for . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member persists in his disregard for the rule of relevancy to the motion under discussion, I shall be put to the painful necessity of bringing to his notice rules 16 and 17 of the

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Madras Legislative Council Rules. Before I make use of those rules, I may, for the benefit of the hon. Member, read out those rules. Rule 16 runs thus :—

'The President, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.'"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Where are the merits of the case? I am only making out a case . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to resume his seat."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, I am unable to accept this motion for the adjournment of the consideration of this question. I have endeavoured to place before the House all the facts that are at our disposal and I do not think that I shall be able to place before it any more facts even if the discussion is adjourned. I oppose the motion."

The question that the consideration of this motion be postponed till the next meeting of the Council was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
2. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
16. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
17. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
18. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
21. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
23. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
25. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda
26. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
27. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
28. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. H. A. Watson.
9. ,, G. T. Boag.
10. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
13. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
14. ,, R. Foulkes.
15. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, V. Ch. John.
18. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
19. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkayya.
28. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
30. Sir James Simpson.
31. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
32. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
33. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
34. ,, G. R. Premayya.
35. Swami A. S. Sahajananda.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan
37. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.

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*Noes*—cont.

38. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
40. The Raja of Panagal.
41. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
42. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
43. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
44. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
45. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
46. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

*Ayes* 28. *Noes* 46.

The motion was lost.

The question that the allotment of Rs. 1,26,300 for experiments in the Anamalais forests be reduced by Rs. 100 was put to the House and lost.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, I beg to move

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 1,26,300 *for certain experiments in the Anamalais forests be reduced by Rs* 100.'

" My object is to discuss how far Indianisation of the service for this work is carried out, what the details of the staff and establishment are and how far they are European and how far Indian.

" Though this is a small item, the question that I am raising is one of great importance. We have to remember that there is a bigger staff and establishment, the exploitation and utilization one of the Forest department. Under that head, the number of officers has increased from three to five. We have also got another deputy utilization officer. I find here . . ."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" May I ask if the hon. Member is in order in discussing the staff that is not included under this demand ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be in order if he goes beyond the items included under this grant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" This is not a supplemental demand, but an additional demand for this year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My ruling regarding further grants is also the same as regards supplementary grants."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I bow to it, Sir. I want to know what this staff will consist of, whether it will consist of an European or American or Indian officer."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is not said there that he will be an European or Indian."

* Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—" We want an assurance that he will be an Indian. It seems to me, that what is under contemplation is, as in many other cases, to appoint an European or American. Formerly many of these officers were sent to places like the Philippines and trained. But not one of them was an Indian. We want an assurance from the Government that this officer will be an Indian. I hope that before long, under the regime of the new Law Member at least . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As it is, let us deal with the temporary Law Member."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Let us hope for some Indianisation at least under this new venture."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have already explained that the superior staff consists of the only one officer to whom

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Mr. Saldaha particularly refers, the Foreman-Superintendent. We may have to appoint a suitable officer from elsewhere if we cannot find anybody suitable for this work in this Presidency."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir I am surprised that the Government are not able to say even after taking six months over this question whether the officer to be appointed will be an European or an American or an Indian, and if an Indian, from what part of India. Our complaint is that the Forest department is considered to be more or less a preserve for the Europeans. Various reasons have been given to show that the forests do not suit the health of Indians, that they are affected by malaria and so on. Why not at least now take Indians? This work is a kind of mere carpentry work. Even at Olavakkot, tea-boxes were made. I want to know whether for this simple work Indians cannot be found in this country. We shall certainly press this case, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" We do not at all hear the speech of the hon. Member. There is too much noise in the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not a point of order."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We should have a definite promise from the Government. I do not want the present Law Member who is a good and sympathetic gentleman to commit himself to any statement, for very shortly there will be another Law Member . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already requested hon. Members to confine themselves to the temporary Law Member."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I only want an assurance from the present Member that Government would try their best to get an Indian officer to this place, and if possible, from the Madras Presidency itself. The Forest department in this Presidency is praised for its efficiency; there are ever so many Indian officers who are doing special duties and research work and it would really be a great misfortune, if not a scandal, if in this case also an Indian officer of the Madras service is not available. My fear is that attempts have been made to get an European or an American and we are justified in drawing this inference.

" I think the hon. the Law Member stated that the new officer is going to be appointed only six months hence. So the appointment will last for the latter half of the year. We are particular about having Indians in this matter because the moment the appointment is over, the experience, knowledge and service will be lost to the country if the appointment is to be held by a foreigner. Therefore the only reasonable reply that we can expect is that they would get the best man from the Presidency, and if such a man is not available here, to get one from any other province of India." 1-30 p.m.

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" With reference to the remarks that fell from the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I would only like to say that we will very carefully consider the suggestion that some

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forest officer of the department should be deputed for training; if that is not feasible, we will advertise in India for a suitable man, before attempting to obtain any one from outside India."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, the hon. the Law Member has given an undertaking which may ultimately fructify. But from the way in which it was put, it may be quite hopeless. The assurance the House wants from him is that he will undertake to appoint an Indian if possible from this province. Of course the hon. Member said that this would have his best consideration. Is it merely a formal assurance? A Member in charge would consider all things and there is no question of that at all. We want an assurance that only an Indian would be employed. This department is said to be a close preserve for foreigners and if you look at the figures in other cases also it has always been like that. The man who draws a high salary will be an European and an Indian would not get it. So far as the House is concerned, we want an assurance that in this case only an Indian will be employed. After all what is the work to be done? Only he has to select the kind of wood for the making of tea-chests. No expert knowledge is required, especially European expert knowledge, because they are not accustomed to this particular kind of wood which is available in these forests. The species of wood available in these forests may not be available in other countries. Even for the Russellkonda Saw Mill there is a seasoning officer. If it is impossible to get hold of one in this country, and if the Government really want to have an Indian for this appointment, they may have an expert on condition that he should train an Indian in this business, one from the department itself. A new expert might be brought here on condition that he will have to train an Indian from the department within six months and then walk out. That is what Japan has been doing. If men are not available in Japan, they get their own men trained with the assistance of a foreign expert. But here the Government simply find out a job for an European. We do not mind whether it is an Englishman or an American; because one is as good as the other because so much money will go out of this country. That is my grievance. Hon. Members have pressed here on the floor of this House in time and out of time that certain communities should be given special representation. When a point like this comes for vote, they simply vote with the Government. I desire that we show by our vote that we really want an Indian, whether he is a Muhammadan or Christian, Brahman or non-Brahman or depressed classes man. This is a question of having an European or Indian. If we can get hold of the job, anybody may get it. That is a different thing. So I request my hon. Friends, if there is any sincerity in their demand that particular classes should get it, to first see that the post is Indianized, and vote for this and show their sincerity by their vote."

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, a thousand rupees a month to superintend the making of tea-chests. An Indian graduate, a double graduate, a practitioner at the bar, a man employed in the highest rungs of service, may gasp for breath at this figure. This Government has been so futile of resources that it has not been able to train a decent man in this country to take up a job of this kind. There has not been any attempt made. Admittedly there is a place in Assam where tea-chests are made. No attempt has been made to apprentice an Indian there. Yet we are told that all this is for the benefit of this country, for the betterment of our forests and for the commercialization of those forests.

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I wonder, Sir, where the advantage lies for India in this scheme with an outside expert on thousand rupees a month. The only advantage that appears to me to be in any manner possible is the advantage to the expert who is likely to take the place and the next advantage may be to the people who want tea-chests made for their own purpose more cheaply in India at the expense of an experiment which the Government are obligingly prepared to make. Except that, there is really no policy in experiments of this nature. Government will do well even now to pause and see whether they should waste thousand rupees a month on an outside expert. They must lay down a policy of training experts wherever possible. This is a very simple business after all and any good carpenter in this country with some intelligence can do this work, provided he is given the training. I know of men, maistris in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, who have done gloriously with regard to the details of machinery in these particular mills. Their products were exhibited in exhibitions and there are plenty of men in this country—carpenters and smiths and others—who can develop certainly sufficient capacity to conduct such industries. Have the Government moved their little finger in the direction of improving the capacity of the Indian citizen for work of this nature? Even when work of this nature is contemplated are the Government seriously thinking whether it is not possible to send an apprentice to Assam, get him trained, bring him here and use him on this work? I see no proposal of that kind before us. I see merely a demand made of us that we shall pay down lakhs of money to be utilized by a superintendent whose pay shall be a thousand rupees per mensem, an amount which is not the average pay of the brightest jewel of the Madras University. That is the condition to which we are reduced. This appears to be a small matter on the face of it; but it is really a matter of great importance. It is a matter really for the Government to consider most carefully and a matter in which the prospects of the artisans of this country are involved. Our artisans are merely used as instruments for the foreigner to earn. Institutes that are started for artisans are merely manufactories of labourers. Beyond that, genius is not encouraged ordinarily. If the Government do not make up their mind to discover a man—I am told 'to discover' is a strong word—to find out a man—I say it is their duty to encourage Indian genius and help it on such lines. It is only then that it will be possible to conduct this experiment to a successful issue. The foreigner may be here for a time and his trade secrets may not be out within that length of time. His vested interests may stand in the way of the experiments becoming a success. A thousand rupees for an ordinary business of this nature is certainly a sum which will create vested interests. I hope Government will consider this aspect of the question and I hope this House will carry the motion brought forward by my hon. Friend."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"It is really deplorable that Government should continue to pursue this policy of exploiting Indian capital for the sake of finding a job for their countryman, however incapable or however ignorant he might be. It is this system of bringing one man after another that has been responsible for making Indians distrust the Government. Sir, it is really this particular matter that brings to light the fundamentals on which the system has been based and that is not for the advantage of the people of this country but for others. Sir, may I not ask the Government whether this does not expose the theory of trusteeship that has been advanced before us from time to time?"

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2-45 p.m. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Is the hon. Member in order in discussing trusteeship?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :— "Trusteeship as regards Indianization is, I think, referred to."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I was saying that this is only a simple and single matter. The entire policy of the Government has been to appoint Europeans for such things as the preparation of tea-chest boxes. They have to seek the help of a foreigner when they launch upon a simple scheme like this of making tea-chests. Their policy in this country has been not for the purpose of increasing the industrial position of this country but for the purpose of wiping the tears of the Indian people and of shutting their mouths when they cry for Indianization here and for Indianization there and not for the purpose of opening industries and educating the people to take to industrial pursuits in this country. But there have been both in this province and elsewhere attempts, not sincere, to start an industry here and an industry there only just to show that they are making all efforts taey can to improve the industries of the country. The industries they have been launching in this province have proved to be a failure. We may take any industrial concern. There is nothing to point out that any one scheme has been a success. This is the way in which the industrial condition of the country is improved. To-day when we want to start a small concern like this for the purpose of manufacturing tea-chests, we have to depend upon an Englishman, or an American, or a German or a Swedish man to come and supervise this simple industry. Can we compare ourselves with any country in the West or with any country even in the East in this matter, especially with our civilization, with our numerous resources, with our ability to do anything compared with anybody in the world? What are we to-day? We cannot find a single Indian to supervise such a small concern as making tea-chests in our country. We have to pay a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a gentleman who in his own country, I can assure the House, will not be able to earn Rs. 200 or 300. He may be an Inspector in a factory or he may be an ordinary supervisor in a small factory in his own home getting Rs. 100 or 200 a month. The Government here are ready to open their arms to receive him and pay him a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Is this not exploitation? Is this Indianization which they have professed from time to time? I say, Sir, the time has come when this sort of exploitation should stop. I am sure that hon. Members who have any self-respect and who I dare say want to find food for their countrymen in their own country will not be a party to this sort of exploitation and will certainly vote for this motion."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I move that the question be put."

The closure motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Mr. M. R. Sethuratnam Ayyar.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.

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*Ayes*—cont.

10. Mr. G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, V. Ch. John.
18. Mahmud Sehmnad Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
27. Mr. S. Venkiah.
28. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
30. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
31. ,, G. R. Premayya.
32. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
35. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
36. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
37. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
38. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
39. The Raja of Panagal.
40. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur
41. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
42. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, C. S. Govindarajalu Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. K. R. Karant.
14. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
15. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
18. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
19. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
20. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 42. *Noes* 20.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,300 for certain experiments in the Anamalais forests by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. K. R. Karant.
13. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
16. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
17. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
18. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
19. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
20. ,, C. Venkatrangam Nayudu
21. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
22. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
23. The Raja of Panagal.
24. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
25. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
26. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
27. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
28. ,, S. Venkayya.
29. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
30 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
31. Mr J. A. Saldanha.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. The hon. Mr. M. R. Setumatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.

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*Noes*—cont.

10. Mr. G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. Mahmud Sahammad Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
18. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
19. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
20. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.

*Ayes* 31. *Noes* 20.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I put the demand to the vote of the House."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" I oppose the demand, Sir."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" If the House passes a closure motion with regard to an amendment, the closure has to be put to the House with regard to the main motion also. I have examined the question as on a previous occasion there was some doubt. After a closure on an amendment has been carried, a closure on the main proposition has to be put to the House. If it is not carried, the House will then discuss the main proposition."

The question is that the demand be put.

The question was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that 'the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,300 under Demand IV—Forest.' "

The question was put to the House and carried and the grant less Rs. 100 was made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

3 p.m. * The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 4,800 *under Demand V—Registration.*'

" Mr. President, Sir, this question of increasing the emoluments of the officers employed in the Registration department has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. During the last budget for 1927-28, motions were put forward for the increase of the emoluments of these officers, and the hon. Mr. Saldanha moved a motion that members of this establishment ought to be given a higher salary and a selection grade should be introduced. The proposal now is that 5 per cent of the officers in the upper grade may be put on a selection grade on Rs. 200—10—250. This will cost for 1928-29 an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,800. This has been decided upon by Government with great hesitation. Comparing the proportion of the gazetted staff to the non-gazetted staff in the services of Government, the gazetted staff in the Registration department is 5 per cent while in other departments the gazetted staff is larger in proportion to the non-gazetted staff. These considerations moved Government to create this selection grade. Persons who are entertained as sub-registrars, after 25 years of service, will be entitled to a pay of Rs. 200, rising to 250 provided they are in the selection grade. With these few words, I move this demand."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Muniswami Pillai has given notice of a cut to discuss the recruitment of depressed class members as sub-registrars. The grant asked for is for the introduction of a selection grade. I do not think his motion is in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I move that this allotment be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to ascertain the date from which the new appointments will take effect. I have nothing else to add."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I may assure the hon. Member that the idea of the Government is to give effect to it as early as possible, probably from 1st April."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, my motion is

> '*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 4,800 *for the creation of a selection grade on Rs.* 200—10—250 *for 5 per cent of the cadre of sub-registrars by Rs.* 100.'

"This is to discuss the question of necessity and to recommend the postponement of consideration of this question till relief is given by reduction of visiting and other fees."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be in order to discuss the first portion of the question only. As regards the other portion, namely, to postpone consideration till relief is given by reduction of visiting and other fees, the Council has already voted on the point during the discussion of Demand V and I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to move that portion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"There are two questions involved in this. The point of view taken by the department is not the view of the tax-payers. We have been submitting that the fees in this department have been increased a good deal. Now what is wanted is not further expenditure on this department but relief to the tax-payer. We want the Government to revise the salaries of men who are getting very small wages, not even living wages, such as peons and others. There is no attempt made by Government to give relief to this class of people, but they are attempting to make better provision for men who are getting high salaries. The purpose of this Government seems to be to look after the highly paid men and neglect the low paid people. The Government have looked into the matter to find out what higher-pay officers in the other departments are getting and now attempt to level up the pay of the officers in this department, but not to level down. Because in the Judicial Department the officers are getting more pay, in this department also the salaries must be increased. That is their viewpoint. Our expenditure is increasing every day without in any way benefiting the poor man. So I oppose this grant for increased scale of pay The hon. the Minister seems to have been quite satisfied that the first thing that he should do after taking charge is to come forward with a demand for this increased scale of pay, instead of looking into other matters which are more urgent. So, I move this token cut, with a view to point out that the difficulties of low paid men should be looked into first before higher pay is proposed for highly paid officers."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member said that the first thing that the Government were looking to was the

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matter of increase of pay to its officers first. Probably the hon. Member is aware that only very recently orders have been passed reducing the scale of registration fees, and as regards the attendance fee, it has been reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15. The registration fees have been reduced by one-third, during the course of two months. Attendance fee has been reduced by one-fourth. So Government are not only increasing the pay of these officers, but side by side they are reducing the burden on the tax-payers also."

*Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"I rise to support this motion to point out that this increase is made at the expense of the poor tax-payer. When the attendance fee was raised from Rs. 10 to 20, it was on the clear understanding that when better times came, it would be reduced to the original level."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I have already said that the discussion of the reduction of attendance fees is not in order, for two reasons, because the present demand does not concern it and the House has already expressed its opinion on that question."

*Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"What I say is there are more urgent things than the raising of the pay of these officers."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I said that the hon. Member will not be in order to refer to the reduction of fees."

*Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Therefore I say there are more urgent things. (Laughter.) I oppose this grant because it is not a very important thing. Here poor people are made poorer and rich people richer."

*Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—"I move that the question be now put."

*Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, before the Member from that seat got up, I saw a Member from this side getting up."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that at any time after a motion has been made, even when a Member of the Council is addressing the Council or the Chair, a closure motion can be moved, and it is parliamentary practice. Under Standing Order No. 34 a motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed may be moved at any time, but not so as to interrupt a speech. But under Standing Order No. 33, the interruption of a speech is not prohibited."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"My hon. Friend's point of order is not that the motion made by Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar was not in order but that another hon. Member who rose earlier than Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar must have caught your eye."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Even when a Member is addressing the Chair, a closure motion can be moved."

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"While addressing?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"When a closure motion is moved, you have got to be satisfied that such a motion is not an abuse of the rules of the Council, or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate. At 3 o'clock the demand was moved and it is not yet 10 minutes."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When I accepted the closure motion, the hon. Member must recognize that I had all the rules in my mind and used my discretion. The hon. Member is not justified in raising that objection."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Within ten minutes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Even one minute will suffice if according to my discretion the matter has been reasonably discussed."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" As you please, Sir."

The question that the question be now put was put and declared carried.

Dr. Mallayya demanded a poll and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, ,, A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, V. Ch. John.
18. ,, C. R. T. Congreve.
19. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkiah.
28. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
30. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
31. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
34. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
35. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
36. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
40. The Raja of Panagal.
41. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
42. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
43. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
44. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
45. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
46. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
47. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
48. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. K. R. Karant.
13. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
17. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
18. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 48. *Noes* 21.

The closure motion was carried.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami's reduction motion was put and negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the motion for the closure on the demand to the vote of the House."

The motion was put and declared carried.

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Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, ,, A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, V. Ch. John.
18. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
19. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
20. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
21. ,, N. Siva Raj.
22. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
23. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
26. Mr. S. Venkiah.
27. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
28. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
29. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
30. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
31. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
34. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
35. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
36. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
40. The Raja of Panagal.
41. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
42. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
43. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
44. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
45. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
46. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
47. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
48. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
3-15 p.m. 9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. K. R. Karant.
13. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
17. ,, A. Kaleswarao Rao.
18. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 48. *Noes* 21.

The clousre motion on the demand was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,800 under demand V—Registration."

The demand was put to the House and declared carried

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, ,, A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya
17. ,, V. Ch. John.

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*Ayes*—cont.

18. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkiah.
28. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
30. Mr. C. R. P. Congreve.
31. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
32. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
35. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
36. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
37. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
38. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
40. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
41. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
42. The Raja of Panagal.
43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
44. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
45. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
46. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
47. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur.
48. Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur.
49. Mr K. Sarabha Reddi.
50. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, G. Hariharvottama Rao.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. K. R. Karant.
13. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
18. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 50. *Noes* 21.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VI—IRRIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 28,000 *under Demand VI—Irrigation—Civil Officers.*'

" This sum is to provide for the execution of repairs to works which were damaged by the cyclone last year in the Nellore and Cuddapah districts and for which estimates were not ready in time for inclusion in the budget estimates which the Council has already voted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Schamnad has given notice of the following motion :—

> '*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 28,000 *for repairs to Minor Irrigation works by Rs.* 100.'
>
> (*To point out the damages caused by the Padne bar opened with the Collector's permission and to urge the necessity of closing the new bar without any further delay.*)

" I don't think it is in order. The further demands relate only to the Cuddapah and Nellore districts. The hon. Member wants to refer to some works in the South Kanara district. Therefore he is not in order."

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* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"If that is the ruling, I obey, Sir."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Sir, I move

*'that the allotment of Rs.* 28,000 *for repairs to Minor Irrigation works be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"My object in moving this motion is to obtain information regarding the progress of minor irrigation works in the Nellore district and the programme of work for future years, if any, before the Government. Sir, it has been pointed out that an amount of Rs. 28,000 has already been sanctioned and now for the cyclone works a special grant of Rs. 23,000 for Nellore has been granted. Though I am not in favour of cutting out even a pie of the amount that is proposed to be given by the Government for the district of Nellore, I want to point out the necessity for a programme of work for the whole district in regard to minor irrigation tanks under repairs. Last year, I think I have pointed out to the hon. the Revenue Member that it is necessary to draw up a programme of the work that has to be done by the Government in regard to these tanks. The district of Nellore is a very very vast one and several minor irrigation tanks are in disrepair. The tendency now is to spend the amount allotted very near the headquarters and therefore the taluks that are far far away from the headquarters are likely to be neglected. My suggestion with regard to this matter is to form a committee to enquire into the needs and necessities of the several localities. But if the Government think that a committee will not work satisfactorily, they can at least call for an informal conference of the several representatives of the taluks in the district. They will give the Government an idea of the amount of work that they have to do. As it is, there is every likelihood of the necessity of certain tanks being repaired, to be minimized because Government have to depend entirely on the reports of the Revenue Inspectors or the Tahsildars who are likely to minimise the necessity of certain tanks in certain localities. What I wish to point out is that non-official opinion also should be taken and examined in connexion with this question, so that they might be in a position to know the volume of work that has to be done by Government in future years for the benefit of the district. A greater portion of the district is dry and only a small portion is deltaic. To serve the needs of the greater portion which is almost in the famine zone, it is better that these minor irrigation tanks which have been abandoned for want of proper repair or have not been taken into consideration at all in regard to the extensions of the ayacut, are improved. With these suggestions and observations I would request the hon. Revenue Member to give me an assurance that the suggestion placed before him will be taken into consideration, that a committee or an informal conference of the several representatives of the district would be convened and that the question would be examined."

3-30 p.m. * The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, these estimates at present contain provision which covers all works for which estimates are ready. It is only if there were a larger number of works than we can provide funds for that the question of a programme would arise. But at present every work for which an estimate is ready has been provided for in the grants that have been already voted or are now asked for, and I do not know what basis there is on which to frame a programme. Instructions have been issued that inspection should be made wherever necessary of

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tanks in regard to which complaints have been received that they are in want of repair. The instructions to the Collector provide for keeping a register in which every tank regarding which representations have been made or complaints received or regarding which enquiry at the jamabandi shows need for examination shall be entered and that all tanks in the register shall be systematically inspected and estimates prepared where necessary. We have so far managed to provide money for all estimates that have been sent in. But it is not possible to know beforehand exactly every tank that may be in need of repair in order to have estimates ready for all tanks. It is much better to do what we have ready and so get on with the work than to try to frame theoretical programmes to which in all probability we may not be able to keep."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member press his motion ?"

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : —" No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, this demand represents a very lax conscience on the part of the Finance Department and also on the part of the hon. the Revenue Member in trying to place this additional demand or further demand before this House. The explanatory note, Mr. President, reads thus :

'The Collector of Cuddapah reported that about 70 minor irrigation tanks in his district had been breached or damaged during the recent cyclone and he required a provision of Rs. 55,000 for 1928-29 for restoring and repairing the works. Increased provision was accordingly made in the Budget Estimate.'

" The story should have stopped with that. But in Madras we work on different principles. The report continues :

'The Collector has since asked for an additional grant of Rs. 5,000. The Board of Revenue has supported the Collector's application.'

" And, ergo, it must come before the House as a 'Further demand'. I should like to know when the Collector budgeted for only Rs. 55,000 for repairing 70 minor irrigation works, why he did not include the Rs. 5,000. Secondly, Sir, why is this Rs. 5,000 wanted, for what purpose and whether the Board of Revenue or the Government in its turn ask the Collector why he made this mistake in sending up his first estimates ?

" Then, Sir, we are told that the Collector has asked for this additional grant. And, why was it not sent before the Budget was finally presented before this House ? 'The Board of Revenue has supported the Collector's application.' I daresay, but where does the Board of Revenue come in in framing the budget which is to be placed before this House ? But stranger things follow : for, in the second paragraph, they say :

'The Board of Revenue was asked to report whether any additional grant for 1928-29 would be necessary on account of repairs to minor irrigation works damaged by the cyclone in the Nellore district.'

" Sir, 'Further demands' can be asked for, under your ruling, for any new matter which may come up unexpectedly or out of commitments on the part of the Government in regard to obligations incurred or events happening after the . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I do not remember having said that any demands can be made arising from unexpected causes. I simply said that only new works are covered by the further grants."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes, Sir. Therefore it must be a case of any spending department by itself putting up proposals for new works and satisfying the Treasury or the Finance Department here that owing to some failure of calculation or foresight on their part they were compelled not to ask for provision for that and owing to subsequent discovery of these defects they have now asked for an increased provision. But, Sir, here we are told that the Board of Revenue was asked to report. By whom ? Did the Government want the Board of Revenue to tell them if they wanted an additional sum of money ? It is certainly reversing the whole process. Instead of the spending departments coming with proposals for additional grants, which ought to be very carefully scrutinized by the Government and then placed before the House, we have here the process reversed. The Board of Revenue is asked, I presume, by the Government, to report whether any additional grant would be necessary on account of the repairs. The Board reports that the Collector of Nellore requires an allotment of Rs. 55,000. Already in the budget they have provided Rs. 27,000 for maintenance and repairs. Therefore, the Board suggests an additional provision of Rs. 23,000. That, Sir, is certainly an abuse of the power vested in the Government of bringing further demands, under our Rules and Standing Orders as they stand, because it is not the case of a spending department approaching the Government, but the Government approaching the spending department and asking whether they wanted an additional grant. It seems to me, Sir, that if that goes on, it certainly puts a premium on lax estimates being sent by the spending departments, on the Finance Department not exercising a scrutiny, which I know the Treasury exercises over all spending departments in Great Britain, for example. I recognize, Sir, that the Finance Department here does not stand on the same footing towards other spending departments as the Treasury in England does. But even apart from that, it certainly seems to be strange that the Board of Revenue should be asked by the Government to suggest whether they wanted an additional demand. At that rate, Sir, we would be only encouraging the spending departments to send up truncated demands in the hope that either by themselves *suo motu* or at the instance of the Government they can later send these so-called further demands.

" Although on the merits, Sir, these repairs may be excellent and urgently required and indispensable to the unfortunate people of Cuddapah and Nellore who have suffered from the evil effects of the cyclone, I still suggest that these demands should be carefully scrutinized, unless this House is going unconsciously but surely to give up its small control over the spending departments of the Government of Madras. For these reasons, Sir, I oppose this demand."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, the figures for the budget estimates have to be framed by a certain date and sent in by the Board of Revenue. The cyclone happened after the date on which the budget estimate was received by the Government and so naturally any application for further grants that were required had to come in later. The Collector of Cuddapah seems to have been more prompt in making his demand than the Collector of Nellore. But we knew there had been a cyclone and that some works had been damaged and so we asked for estimates for the repairs necessary, and on receipt of the report and estimates we have approached the House for money. I do not see anything wrong in it, Sir."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 under Demand VI—Irrigation."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND VII—IRRIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS AND ELECTRICITY.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,900 under Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Electricity.*'

" Sir, this sum is intended to provide for the appointment of a Junior Electrical Inspector to the Government. As hon. Members of the House are aware, the number of electric supply undertakings is increasing ; there is a general demand throughout the Presidency for further spread of the use of electricity. At present we have only one Electrical Inspector and he has more work than he can do and it is essential that he should be given relief as soon as possible. It is therefore proposed to appoint a Junior Electrical Inspector on a pay and terms similar to those sanctioned for the Madras Engineering Service."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,900 under Demand VII."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I propose to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 in order to enquire into the qualification required for the post of this office of Junior Electrical Inspector.

" First of all, Sir, I want to know whether the selection will be made from among the Indians, provided of course they are qualified by examination and training. Secondly I wish to know what are the exact qualifications required of the candidates for this post."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G CAMPBELL :—' Mr. President, Sir, the necessary qualifications are that he should be Graduate in Electrical Engineering, have undergone post-graduate training in the Institute of Science in Bangalore or in some similar institute and have had three years subsequent practical experience in electrical engineering. I feel sure that we shall be able to find an Indian having these qualifications."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to press his motion ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will now put the whole demand to the vote of the House."

At this stage Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has given notice of a cut motion to discuss the question of reducing the rate per unit of electric current to the pre-war level in the city. I am of opinion that it is not in order, as it has nothing to do with the appointment of an Electrical Inspector."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I make a submission, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, the demand is for the appointment of an Electrical Inspector and the explanatory note says that the work

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of the Inspector has increased on account of the increased works and other new schemes brought into effect. So that correspondingly there is a larger income to the departments from the schemes that are being brought into effect. I have only tabled this motion, Sir, for a consideration of the reduction of the rate of electric current per unit. Since the demand relates to the Electrical department and the Electrical Inspector, I thought this the proper occasion for pointing out the need for a reduction in the rate per unit of electricity at least in the city if not outside the city."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I find, Sir, from what my hon. Friend from the Muhammadan constituency has said, that an application was made to the Government of Madras for the reduction in the unit rate of electricity supplied in this city. The Government have passed certain orders presumably on the recommendation of their expert officer, the Electrical Engineer."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This officer is yet to be appointed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It is to give relief to the existing Electrical Inspector that a Junior Inspector is to be appointed. So, naturally, it is an additional convenience to the Electrical Inspector who is already in office. I should only like to make this submission that the question of which my Friend has given notice is in order in view of the explanation that I have submitted above."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" However interesting the point is for discussion, I am afraid I cannot allow a discussion unconnected with the further demand that is directly for the consideration of the House.

" I now take that the House is ready for a vote on the question. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,900 under Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Electricity."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 71,100 *under Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Electricity.'*

" Sir, at present the irrigation of the Divi island is effected by means of a pumping system and for the purpose of the engines there we have to use oil. This oil at present is conveyed by train to Duggirala railway station and from there pumped to punts in the canal and these punts are towed down the canal to Adivipalayam lock, and from there taken by steamer to Divi island. It is found that these punts can only with difficulty be towed along the canal and that there are delays. This has jeopardized the working of the engines. It is therefore proposed to free the system from these chances of breakdown by taking the oil by train to Repalle railway station and from there laying a pipe line straight into the punts in the river from where the steam launch will take them to Divi island.

3-45 p.m. " It is estimated that this new system may be a little more costly, but it is considered that the difference in cost would be more than compensated for by the security of the system against breaking down, and a breakdown with cessation of water-supply might have most serious consequences to the crops. It is for that reason, Sir, that this proposal has been examined and recommended by the Finance Committee. I therefore commend it to the House."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,100 under 'Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works Officers and Electricity'."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is generally believed that the Government neglect these canals with a view to favour the railway lines having greater traffic . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This relates only to a pipe line for taking oil."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I am coming to that point. It is generally believed that the Government neglect these canals just with a view to favour railway lines having greater traffic. So far as the Kistna canal is concerned—I may perhaps be wrong—it is kept in the present condition at least for the sake of conveying the oil from the Repalle railway station. I am only afraid that in case the present project is sanctioned, even the little attention that this canal is receiving at the hands of the Government on account of the urgent necessity of conveying oil, may be withdrawn, and the canal will become silted up, thus putting an end to the little traffic that is now going on there."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that it is not in the interests of the railways that this scheme has been devised—the railway also is a District Board Railway. Whether the oil is taken by the pipes or whether it is to be taken by the canal will make no difference in the standard of maintenance of the canal. I can assure the hon. Member that we shall not relax our care of the canal if we are allowed to take the oil by a pipe line."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, while not at all being unfavourable to the scheme of any improvement which will be useful to the ryots of the Divi taluk, I should like to submit to the Members of the House that a sum of Rs. 71,100 on this project may not be an immediate necessity, so far as I know the needs of the Divi taluk. I do not think that the present condition of my district would justify a sum of Rs. 71,100 being spent on this small project without a corresponding return, while a sum of Rs. 50,000 invested on the improvement of tanks in the upland taluks of Palnad and Vinukonda will relieve not only the famines which appear year after year but will also ensure the supply of water during the summer season and irrigate an area of not less than 5,000 acres. It may be that at times oil is not supplied to the pumping installation evenly, but if when the canal is full of water for ten months in the year oil is stored up somewhere near the installation—after all, the canal is closed for traffic only for two months in the year—this sum of Rs. 71,100 can be easily saved. It is practically a small business proposition. I cannot guess what is behind this scheme, who adumbrated it or how the Finance Committee passed it. I do not know all that, but I know this much, that as a simple business proposition, the oil can be stored during ten months out of the twelve months of the year, so as to be available for the remaining two months also when the canal is closed, and thus this amount of Rs. 71,100 may be saved. On the other hand, if Rs. 50,000 is spent on some other project in the district, there will be a good return for the Government, and more than 5,000 acres will be irrigated For this reason, Sir, I request the hon the Revenue Member who has a much better knowledge of the revenue system in my district as Collector some

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years ago of that district, to throw better light on this matter, so that the ryots of my district and the hon. Members of this House may know how it is beneficial, or to put it off to the next meeting of the Council, so that we may have in the meantime fuller details of this project. With your permission, Sir, I request that this matter may be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to move an adjournment of the motion ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Yes, Sir, with your permission, I am doing that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He must really have given an indication of that before. Having made a speech opposing the motion—especially the first part of the speech was not at all relevant to the adjournment motion—it is not open to him now to move for adjournment. I cannot at this stage allow the adjournment motion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Then I shall say, as a piece of personal explanation, that I made those remarks to show . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already said that the hon. Member is perfectly in order in opposing the motion. If really the hon. Member wanted to propose an adjournment of the subject, he must have mentioned it to me."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I will take another opportunity, or some other friend will help me in the matter, Sir."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Revenue Member what is the quantity of the oil that is proposed to be pumped along this pipe line, what is the quantity consumed daily by the engines, and whether the engines are going to work during the monsoon time also. I should like to have statistics about the working hours of the engines, their horsepower, whether the pipe line is of the same dimension as the one which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had from Basrah down to the Mediterranean, whether the oil is going to be pumped throughout the day, etc. Is it not possible for the Government to have a tank near this station built up and filled up in a couple of hours, instead of having a long pipe line for 20 or 30 miles, exposed to damage by any unruly elements at any time and carrying this dangerous inflammable material ? I should like to know, Sir, whether this is to be done simply to oblige some engineer who has some idea of putting up a pipe line, and whether it could not be done by taking oil in bulk straightaway in a day or two and storing it there on the spot and utilizing it whenever necessary. What is the necessity for this pipe line ? If the oil is to be flowing along at the rate of one-tenth of a gallon per hour, what is the use of having this pipe line at all ? "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, unless there is a great necessity and an absolute necessity, such a large sum as Rs. 71,100 should not be spent on this scheme. Somehow the oil has been supplied for a long time, and it has been going on, whether satisfactorily or not, and so before we accept this motion and sanction the grant, it is necessary that we should have some information about the present state of things, how it is found to be a necessity and whether it is impossible to convey the oil direct without spending such a big sum as Rs. 71,100,

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I therefore move, Sir, that this subject be adjourned now and taken up at the next meeting. In the meantime, we may get fuller information and better details. I move that this subject be adjourned to the next meeting."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I second it, Sir."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I recognize that the work will perhaps give greater security in the matter of oil supply to the engines . . ."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. A motion for adjournment has been made and seconded. Is the hon. Member in order now in speaking after that ?"

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—"He is in order."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to have some assurance from the hon. the Revenue Member as to the urgency of the thing. I remember there have been one or two years when the canal water ran down much earlier than usual, and then of course there was a good deal of trouble about oil supply. I think there is some storage for oil available at Divi which is likely to give a supply for two or three months. I do not however know exactly for how long the storage will be available, but since those days, the Government have carried out certain improvements to the Bezwada anicut, and I believe there has been considerable improvement in the water-supply for navigation down the Bank canal. I presume the hon. the Revenue Member is aware of it and he has probably satisfied himself on that score. But I should like to have his assurance that he still thinks that the canal supply for navigation still remains unsatisfactory. I merely want to have the information, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the Demand."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, what happened to the adjournment motion which has been moved ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It was never put to me. The hon. Member made a speech and then said at the end of it that he wanted to move for an adjournment of the subject."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Can I now move for the adjournment, Sir ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Oh, yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I beg to move that this subject do stand adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that this subject be adjourned to the next meeting of the Legislative Council."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, I am not aware of any 4 p.m.
reason why this subject should be adjourned. I think there is some misapprehension as to the nature of the proposal. Whether the oil is stored at Divi or not, it has to be got there somehow. It has been submitted to the House that if the oil is taken to the nearest railway station, Repalle and then by pipe line, it would ensure an unfailing and reliable supply and that the other method of taking it 52 miles by canal in punts and then towing the punts by steamer up and across the river is disadvantageous to the interests of the public."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of this motion be postponed till the next session of the Council."

The adjournment motion was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
4. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
8. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
10. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
13. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
14. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
15. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
16. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
17. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
18. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, ,, A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya
19. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkayya.
28. ,, M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.
29. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
30. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve.
31. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
32. ,, K. Kamachandra Padayachi.
33. ,, G. R. Premayya.
34. Swami Sahajanandam.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
37. The Raja of Panagal.
38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
39. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
40. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
41. Muhammad Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.

*Ayes* 18. *Noes* 41.

The motion for adjournment was lost.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready to vote on the demand. (After a pause.) The question is Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,100 under 'Demand VII—Irrigation—Public Works officers and Electricity'."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

*The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

*'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 under Demand IX—General Administration—Legislative Bodies.'*

"This expense will be incurred in connexion with the payment of halting allowance to hon. Members of this House for one day before and one day after the sitting of the Council as voted by the Council the other day. If there is a division on the motion, official Members will not vote."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 under Demand IX—General Administration—Legislative Bodies. (After a pause.) I see Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed has given notice of a motion for holding a meeting or two of the Council during the months of April, May, June and July. I do not think it comes under this demand. This demand is intended for the payment of daily allowance to hon. Members of this House for one day before and one day after the sitting of the Council. The hon. Member will explain the bearing his motion has on this demand. (After a pause.) I think it will be better if the Leader of the Party explains."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It seems to me the motion comes under this demand in this way. This is a recommendation to the Government to hold more sessions of the Council, in which case the demand will have to be increased and the only way of increasing it is by means of cuts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If really Government came forward with a demand for increase of travelling allowance the question will be quite pertinent. But here the demand is for an increase in the halting allowance of the Members for one day previous and one day after the sitting of the Council. Hence the motion is not in order."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" There are two other clauses in the cut motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" They too are not in order."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, these affect the privileges of the Members. The halting allowance is a privilege of the Members."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will resume his seat. He is not in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,000 for halting allowances to Members of the Legislative Council by Rs. 100 to make it clear that the extra halting allowance will be given to Members of the Legislative Council, arriving at Madras from outside, the day before and staying at Madras the day after the Council meeting. In moving this motion I wish to say that Members who take the trouble to attend the Council have hardly time to prepare for the subjects that will be brought before the Council if they arrive in Madras on the day of the meeting. Hence they have to go over here a day earlier."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Why not ten days before ?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Similarly, also after the session they have to stay for a day to wind up matters. For these reasons I beg to move this cut."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon the Revenue Member make it clear ?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If I knew what the difficulty is I might clear it ; but I am sorry to say his speech was inaudible to me. So I should suggest that if the hon. Member has any difficulty, he may commit it to paper and address Government and he will get a reply."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the Council has already expressed its view on the question, I shall put the demand to vote."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" No discussion ?"

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The merits of the question have already been discussed by a vote."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 under Demand IX—General Administration —Legislative Bodies."

The demand was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
2. ,, R. Foulkes.
3. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
4. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
5. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
6. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.
7. ,, S. Venkayya.
8. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
9. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
10. ,, G. R. Premayya.
11. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
12. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
13. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
14. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
15. The Raja of Ramnad.
16. Mr. Ramanatha Goenka.
17. The Zamindar of Seithur.
18. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
19. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar
2. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
3. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
4. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
5. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
6. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
7. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

*Ayes* 19 *Noes* 7.

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS—RESERVED

4-15 p.m. *The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 under Demand X—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved.'*

"This sum is required to meet the cost of the Committee which is drafting a Bill on Malabar tenancy law. It was hoped that this work would be over by the end of March. But owing to the absence of one member and certain new suggestions brought forward by another member which had to be circulated to all the other members, the President of the Committee informed the Government that it would not be possible for the work to be completed and the report signed before the third week of April. The estimated extra expenditure will be Rs. 3,000. If the report is signed earlier, of course the expenses will be less."

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, I beg to move

*'that the allotment of Rs. 3,000 be reduced by Rs. 100.'*

in order to suggest that a conference be held of Malabar and South Kanara Members of the Legislative Council to represent Malabar landlords' and tenants' interests before the Bill is finally approved.

"Sir, this is a subject of great importance to the landlords and tenants of Malabar. The Committee is enquiring into the points of dispute and . . ."

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* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" On a point of order, Sir. The demand is to meet the cost on account of the extension of the term of the Malabar Tenancy Committee. The Committee has apparently finished its work but not signed the report. Will it be in order at this stage to suggest what the Government or the Committee should do in the matter of investigating the question of Malabar tenancy ? I respectfully submit that it will not be in order. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Mover has clearly mentioned in his motion that he wants to suggest a conference of the tenants and landlords of Malabar before the Bill is finally approved by the Government. He is not prepared to vote for the grant until the Government gives him an assurance to that effect. I think the subject is pertinent to the motion. "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I do not wish to take the time of the House, especially the time of the Raja of Ramnad. I represent a large number of Syrian Christians of Malabar. Naturally I desire that the Members of the Legislative Council representing the interests concerned should be called to a conference to discuss the points of the Bill before it is finally approved. "

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, Government have not yet seen the report of the Committee or the Bill. I do not think we can possibly make any statement as to what we are going to do when we get them and examine them. I would only tell the House that I understand that the report of the Committee is more or less an agreed report and I would ask it not to refuse funds to enable this good work to be finished. When the Government have got the report before them they will consider such suggestions as that which has now been made. "

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, I was rather surprised at the answer given by the hon. the Revenue Member. I do not know how this figure of Rs. 3,000 was arrived at if Government do not know what they are going to do hereafter. I should like to be enlightened on this subject, because Government should have thought of some procedure that they are going to adopt. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let us dispose of this amendment first. Does the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, wish to press his motion ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I could not at all hear the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir. Anyhow I do not press it very much. " (Laughter.)

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I was rather surprised to hear the remarks of the hon. the Revenue Member that they had not decided what they were going to do hereafter. I want to know by what process of calculation they arrived at the figure of Rs. 3,000. Have they proposed to call a conference of the landlords and tenants of Malabar ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has withdrawn his motion and I do not think that subject can be discussed. "

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I oppose this grant. This is an old story. We have had this Malabar Tenancy Committee often. That Committee was appointed above the head of this House. "

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House has already expressed during this session its opinion regarding the Malabar Tenancy Committee. It has only to give its vote now . . . . ."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" No, Sir. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think that a resolution on this subject was adopted or a grant was refused. "

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" There was an adjournment motion, Sir. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House has already given its vote regarding the Malabar Tenancy Committee. I do not think further discussion of the committee on its merits is permissible. The House has simply to vote on the grant. "

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Can there not be a reference to what has taken place in the House on this subject ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— " I have reminded the House that the adjournment motion on this subject was carried. Therefore the House cannot now discuss the merits of the question. "

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :— " I thank you, Mr. President, for reminding me that this House has passed an adjournment motion on this question. Having passed this adjournment motion no self-respecting Member of this House would think of voting for this grant. We have condemned the procedure of the Government, and their methods have been discredited in this matter. That we should now be approached with this grant is adding insult to injury. We have already expressed how we have been injured and we have emphatically protested against it. We have said that the whole thing was a bungling. That we should be asked money for the extension of the term of the committee is a tragedy that can occur only under a constitution like this. The last vestige of democracy would disappear if this House should stultify itself by voting for this grant. I commend that this grant should be thrown out, even by the prospective Law Member and by his friends who are wedded to the maintenance of the present Ministry and the present Government as it stands. We should not stultify ourselves ; we should not lose our self-respect ; we should not pass the adjournment motion and in the same breath vote for this grant."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, it is rather surprising that this grant should be opposed. Subsequent to the adjournment motion the House has voted for a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose. This extra amount is necessary for payment of the salaries of the committee for work done and there is no question of stultifying ourselves by our voting for this grant."

(Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think a discussion on the merits of the question is permitted."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to oppose this, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" By vote ? '

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to give my reasons and I have got some valid reasons for it." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will hear the reasons."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the figures are somewhat puzzling to us. We have already sanctioned Rs. 44,000. A demand of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by this House with the support of the Justice Party who had already begun manœuvring for some purpose or another. In this budget we have already granted another Rs. 5,900 altogether making a total of about Rs. 50,000. It is simply astounding that we are now asked for another Rs. 3,000. How on earth this Rs. 3,000 is to be added to Rs. 50,000 is a mystery to us. The whole committee and their movements are a mystery to us."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member not to go into the merits of the question."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The reasons urged by Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar against the original grant of Rs. 30,000 exist with greater force now. If the hon. Member Sir Patro has abdicated Justice ideals we cannot abdicate our rights for opposing such an outrageous demand as this. Why was not this Rs. 3,000 demanded when the budget was presented to us? They got Rs. 10,000 under a supplemental demand; they got Rs. 5,900 only recently and now they come forward with a demand for another Rs. 3,000. Can this House with any sense of dignity sanction this? (A voice: 'No.') Are we lost to all sense of dignity? (Hear, hear.) I will not be a party to sanctioning an outrageous demand. The hon. the Revenue Member comes quietly with a demand for a further sum of Rs. 3,000. I ask why was this not asked by him—of course he is a very fair-minded man. (Laughter.) I should like to ask him and the hon. Mr. Moir how this amount has crept in as a further grant."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Crept in ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Yes, crept in, and very surreptitiously crept in. I do hope that every Member of this House with any sense of dignity, with any sense of justice (laughter) will vote against this demand."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Member who spoke last was so indignant. The amount of Rs. 5,900 represents the pay for the month of March to be paid on the 1st of April. We expected that the committee would finish their labours on the 31st March; but the term of the committee has had to be extended for three weeks in April and the amount of Rs. 3,000 represents the pay for the period in April which is expected to be three weeks. Really nothing has 'crept in,' Sir, surreptitiously or otherwise."

4-30 p.m.

The demand was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir. Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, ,, A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, H. A. Watson
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. Mr. S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, E. Foulkes.
16. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bhoemayya.
19. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Subadar-Major S. A Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.

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*Ayes*—cont.

24. Rao Sahib L. C. Gurusswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
28. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
29. ,, G. R. Premayya.
30. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
31. Rao Sahib S. Srinivasan.
32. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
34. The Zamindar of Seithur.
35. The Raja of Ramnad.
36. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
37. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
38. The Raja of Panagal.
39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
40. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Bahadur.
9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. Mohammad Meera Ravuttar.
11. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
14. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu.
16. ,, K. Koti Reddi.

*Ayes* 40. *Noes* 16.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 3,900 *under Demand XII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred*' for providing additional temporary establishment in the office of the Registrar General of Panchayats.

"I do not think I need add anything to what has been said in the explanatory memorandum placed before the hon. Members of this House"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I move—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 3,900 *for additional temporary establishment for the office of the Registrar-General of Panchayats be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Minister in charge did not choose to say a word why this amount is required. He cryptically said, 'If you want you had better read the explanation; I am aware of my strength in the House and so I am not going to give any further information.' It comes to that. So far as the subject itself is concerned the Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Municipal Councils has got a department which costs this House about Rs. 68,000 a year. In this note it is stated that at present it has got twelve clerks employed in the department. Now he wants the department to ultimately cost us Rs. 4,000 more than what it would otherwise cost. He has not shown how the department working under him is not sufficient for the purpose. He has simply stated that the establishment is not enough. He has not shown by any facts and figures that the establishment is not sufficient. Of course, everybody would like to have more men under him. It is usual for the heads of departments to always ask for more men so that they may feel easy in the working of the department or they may have the satisfaction of so many men working under them. After all, the panchayat business is not very difficult. They have not got much to do. They simply keep the registers and give information to the district and taluk boards. The district boards are engaging special men and give special

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training with a view to help the panchayats. In West Godavari it is so, and I do not believe that the Raja of Ramnad is doing nothing. The district boards are now employing special men for rural reconstruction. They are giving special training to them to look after panchayats, to form panchayats, and keep registers properly. Thus the work of the Registrar-General of Panchayats would be lessened gradually and there will be no need to develop the source of expenditure also. The only thing that this Government is doing, according to me, or capable of doing is to develop the sources of expenditure and the resources of revenue. The cryptical way in which the Chief Minister treated us shows that the Government is resolved to have it and they feel confident that in any measure of expenditure he would be supported on account of the present peculiar situation of the House. And so the Government will go on and they do not feel that it is their duty to look into the matter more carefully and to try to satisfy this House by giving sufficient information. A statement is made that more men are required. How more men are required the Chief Minister does not say and he can be never expected to know unless he looks into the notes. The notes prepared by the Secretary will always contain some explanation. He must go into the whole matter without leaving it to the Under-Secretary or the Registrar-General who prepares the note. Now, he has got to read those notes. The proper way of doing it is to go into the whole matter carefully and say how the extra expenditure is required. Of course they have the money. Whenever it is required for the people and whenever useful purposes are suggested by the hon. Members of this House they always say they have no money. They have money only for the development of departments. In the circumstances, I would ask hon. Members to oppose this demand which means less expenditure for other useful purposes. We are not given sufficient explanation why this money is wanted. The explanation given is not at all satisfactory. We must vote against it so that the Chief Minister may come hereafter with better explanations to satisfy the House. Now it is quite the other way."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am sorry my hon. Friend for East Godavari did not even take the trouble to look into the agenda paper and I thought the expert parliamentarian that he is he would have taken the trouble to look into the facts of the case before he took it into his head to pour the vials of his wrath on my head. The Registrar-General has been wanting a temporary establishment for a long time and we have been pointing out that these panchayats should be taken care of by the district boards themselves. Till the boards are organized in such a manner as to have an executive officer it will not be possible to decentralize the staff which is necessary for carrying on the work of these panchayats. The panchayats have increased now to 2,540 and I am sure the hon Member will understand the amount of work it involves in the Registrar-General's office if he has to carry on the office satisfactorily to all the panchayats concerned. That is the only reason for the increase of establishment and this is only on a temporary basis. So I think my hon. Friend has wasted his remarks because he little thought, I think, that this establishment is on a temporary basis. This is only on a temporary basis till we are able to get the panchayats work under the district boards concerned."

* Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I support the amendment of my hon. Friend for one reason more than another. That is this The Government has treated the panchayat business with step-motherly affection. They have not

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permitted the panchayat movement to grow. They have put every obstacle to this movement. If we look at the last administration report we will find the Registrar-General of Panchayats saying 'Panchayats have since then generally avoided applying for power under section 19 from the Government'. It is because Government is very anxious to keep the power for itself. Panchayats are not given any irrigation powers; forests are not put under their control. For years past it is only one panchayat that has been allowed to manage its own forests. With regard to the organizers no provision has been made for their travelling allowances and they have to do the whole work in an honorary manner. I admit there has been an increase in the number of panchayats and I admit that the people are ready to take up work and do it for themselves. But it must be conceded on behalf of the Government—the reports themselves admit it—that this department has been treated with a step-motherly affection. To-day the Government come forward and say that they are employing temporary hands and this temporary establishment is required to discharge the additional duties imposed upon the department by the growth in the number of panchayats. This is to my mind almost farcical. You starve us and you come and say, 'I want to give you just a dose of orange juice after starvation.' I would rather have the man die instead of have him fed, after starving him intentionally, with a spoonful of orange juice. Several reports of the Registrar-General of Panchayats make it a complaint that powers are not given to the panchayats for any effective purpose.

4-45 p.m. "The porambokes are not theirs. The forests are not theirs. Everything that affects the powers of the Government is kept intact in the hands of the departments themselves. The panchayats are a farce and for this farce that there should be a demand for a temporary establishment is a matter which I am not able to understand. If the hon. Minister had examined the whole question carefully and had come forward boldly and courageously for the necessary amount for pushing on and making headway with the scheme of panchayat Government and established in this country of ours, panchayats on a powerful basis, I could have understood it. Now it is merely step-motherly affection. It is crocodile tears which the hon. Minister is shedding. He has no power and capacity to force the hands of the Government and to help this movement that is calculated to establish once again the village as the centre of life in this country. A great deal more money is required than what is being asked for. If pretences have to satisfy us instead of the truth of development, it is possible for us to pass a demand like this. I wish that the hon. Minister in charge of this department withdrew this motion immediately and came up before the House courageously for strengthening the panchayats in all possible ways and ask for a very much larger grant for that purpose, for very much better status to the panchayats and for very much better legislation on behalf of panchayats. Then this House may view the matter with greater love and interest. But as long as the panchayat is a farce and an eyewash to tell the people that they have something of panchayat Government in the country, and as long as the panchayats are disturbed by so many other powers operating in the same area, it is a matter on which the Government cannot congratulate themselves. I hope that better counsels will prevail with the hon. the Minister and that he will withdraw this motion at present and come forward at another time for a larger amount with greater courage in himself and a ready resignation in his pocket if he wants to carry his will."

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* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, so that I may not be charged with the offence of not reading the explanatory note, I refer to the explanatory note given by the hon. the Chief Minister. I find, Sir, that the circumstances which seem to have necessitated this request for grant were in existence even on 1st October 1927. If hon. Members refer to the last two or three sentences they cannot come to any other conclusion than that stated above. 'The number of panchayats has increased from 1,881 on the 15th March 1927 to 2,450 on 1st October 1927. The Registrar-General's staff needs to be further added to in consequence. It is proposed to sanction temporarily the following additions to his staff . . .' Was this necessity felt only after the budget estimates were prepared? I would like to know whether the Registrar-General made this request to the hon. the Chief Minister for entertaining this additional establishment. The matter was known to the hon. Minister much earlier than March of this year. I fail to understand why the Government should come forward for this grant at this hour of the day after the particular grant in the course of the general budget discussion has been discussed unless it be that by this method the hon. the Chief Minister wants to have easy work. The explanatory note says 'in consequence thereof it is proposed to sanction the following temporary establishment :

One manager on Rs. 125, three clerks on Rs. 55 each, one clerk on Rs. 40, and one muchi on Rs. 23.'

" I fail to see the necessity for an establishment on such a high scale for panchayats. Panchayats, we all know, do work of a very light and not heavy character and to have such a costly establishment appears to me to be out of place. I think that establishment is paid more than what is necessary. I do not see the urgency of the matter also. The House naturally feels that all these things are not plain dealing. Therefore I oppose this grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for additional temporary establishment for the office of the Registrar-General of Panchayats by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Zamindar of Gollapalli has given notice of a cut motion to recommend to Government to exclude the temple of Kottappakonda in Guntur district from the purview of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. I am at a loss to understand how this matter is relevant to the demand."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" The same hon. Minister is in charge of the subject."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That cannot be a ground for moving the motion. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao rose to speak.) I am prepared to hear Deputy Leaders and Leaders. The motion of the hon. Member (Zamindar of Gollapalli) is out of order.

" Mr. Saldanha has given notice of a motion to discuss the immediate necessity of amending the Panchayats Court Act. I think that that motion also is out of order. Mr. Muniswami Pillai wants to discuss by his motion that the working of the panchayats is not satisfactory to the depressed classes. I think that that matter cannot be discussed on this demand."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, we heard with regard to earlier demands that the Finance Committee wanted further details or that the cyclone happened very recently and that the Collector could not and did not send the report. But look at this, the way in which the so-called further demands are being used by the Executive Government. This is the explanatory note : ' The number of panchayats has increased from 1,851 on the 15th March 1927 to 2,450 on 1st October 1927. The Registrar-General's staff needs to be further added to in consequence.' Therefore the cause of action with regard to this further demand arose at the latest on the 1st October 1927. There were 30 days from that date to 31st October, the last date for the submission of the required demands for grants by the various spending departments to the Finance Department, and yet they omitted to do anything. A whole month elapsed before the time usually prescribed according to the rules and practice of our Government, and all the time nothing is done by the Registrar-General of Panchayats or by the hon. Minister concerned for bringing this demand before the Finance Department and get it incorporated in the budget. The explanatory note says : ' it is proposed to sanction temporarily the following additional establishment : 1 Manager, 3 clerks, 1 clerk and 1 muchi '. Sir, even according to the restricted meaning you were pleased to give to the rule there must be some new matter since the presentation of the budget. I submit that this demand is, as clear a case as you can get, where nothing has arisen since the preparation of the budget to the House. How is this a further demand ? Sir, it contemplates no new matter at all. I therefore submit that the House should be jealous of its rights and privileges and the Finance Department instead of imagining itself as a mere kind of annex to the Executive Government merely carrying out their orders and sending the demands over here, must keep the financial conscience of this House. I think we must put down our foot very firmly upon these so-called further demands, which have no manner of justification to be called so, from any point of view. I put it to you, Sir, and to this House whether any arguments can be advanced or any reasonable grounds put forth to suggest that there is a new matter or a new service contemplated. As early as 1st October 1927 the Registrar-General of Panchayats wanted to increase his staff. After the budget was presented to this House the Registrar-General of Panchayats—an active gentleman whom I know very well—must have worried and taken the hon. Minister's life out of him to give the Registrar-General the necessary staff. One fine morning, the hon. Minister makes up his mind to bring forward this further demand for a service which was contemplated as early as 1st October 1927. I know, Sir, that the House is impatient. I know I am not likely to rouse the financial conscience of the House at once. But it should be borne in mind that to-day we cannot serve our country as much by our successes as by our failures. I hope that the financial conscience of this House will be roused, if not to-day, at least sometime later. In view of the impropriety of bringing forward hastily such further demands, without any justification which will be accepted either here or in the House of Commons I venture to oppose the motion and ask all those friends who are not anxious to see this King's Government is carried on, to see the prestige of this House kept up, and to vote against this motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I am very much amused at the remarks made by the hon. Member for the University. I did not know that he would waste the eloquence that he possesses in this manner. If he had

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thought of it I expect he would have been better instructed than he had been recently especially in the matter of the obstructive tactics he has been adopting the whole of this morning. His attempt seems to be to see that these demands are not proceeded with. At every stage my hon. Friend has spent his eloquence which might have been better used elsewhere in order to see that the time of the House is wasted."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a matter of personal explanation. I resent very strongly . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister has not yielded. I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Member after the hon. Minister has finished."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am glad that my hon. Friend resents. I hope the resentment will bear fruit. (A voice :—Impertinent.) There is no question of impertinence. The hon. Member for the University should be the last person to complain. I am glad that the hon. Member is realizing that he will be able to better use his time.

" Coming now to the question why this demand was not put in the budget I may say that this question was under the consideration of my ex-colleague the Minister for Development who was then in charge of panchayats. He was considering whether the staff was necessary at all. He did not see there was much necessity for the staff. But after a great deal of consideration, as I said before, we felt that if the panchayats were to function properly the staff of the Registrar-General of Panchayats ought to be strengthened for the present till we determine how best the panchayats could be looked into by the local bodies concerned. We have therefore proposed to bring forward this demand before the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that ' the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,900 under Demand XII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred.' "

The motion was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

5 P.M. * Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I beg to move that the consideration of the agenda be postponed to 11 o'clock to-morrow. Most of us had no intimation that the House will sit longer than usual. We have got prior engagements, and it is impossible for us to avoid them and sit here longer. I would therefore beg that this resolution be accepted by the House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the consideration of the agenda be postponed to 11 o'clock to-morrow."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I beg to oppose the motion of the Leader of the Opposition, because I am sure that if we had to work in a smooth fashion, the Leader of the Opposition would have seen to it that these obstructive tactics which have been in play the whole day were not followed. Because of these tactics we have not been able to have even half of the number of demands finished till now and the days allotted for these demands are only two. So I should say that we sit till at least 6 o'clock this evening."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My hon. Friend has given a lecture to my Friend the Leader of the Opposition now, and myself earlier, that we ought

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to learn from him how to fulfil the duties of the Opposition, that we are here to co-operate with my hon. Friend and see that these demands are put through expeditiously and smoothly and that we do not make speeches but shout 'Aye, Aye' for every demand put. My hon. Friend may be an expert in ministry-forming and ministry-running, but he is not an expert in the art of Opposition. Though he has been in the Opposition once, he has not yet learnt the duties of the Opposition, and I may suggest to him that he may as well reserve to himself his remarks and not lecture to us, people who know how to conduct the Opposition and what we should do. The question of obstructive tactics does not arise. It is the duty of the Opposition to oppose; it is not the duty of the Opposition to co-operate with the Government It may suit some people there (on the other benches) to do that. But here we are, in the best House of Commons parliamentary traditions, to oppose this Government, and to oppose every grant brought forward. In spite of the threats of the Chief Minister, we are not going to be frightened or deterred from following any tactics which we consider proper. With regard to the two days allotted, my respectful complaint to you, Sir, and through you, to the Government, is that if they wanted to introduce 38 demands and if they wanted us to consider so many demands before the responsible advisers of His Excellency advised him to allot only two days, I think, Sir, under these very parliamentary traditions of which my hon. Friend so glibly talks, the leaders on the Opposition should have been consulted. It is due to us that the Government, before they advised His Excellency to give only two days, must have placed their cards on the table, and told us, 'We have got as many as 38 items, and it may require some time to dispose of, how many days do you want?' Then we would not have obstructed and we would have told them, 'These are the demands; if you cannot grant more than two days, pick out those demands which are most urgent and put them before us.' You do nothing of the kind, but simply ignore the Opposition. That is the kind of parliamentary tradition which the Chief Minister is building up—to ignore the Opposition, to get only two days behind the back of the Opposition for discussing 36 or 38 demands. In these circumstances, Sir. President—I myself do not yet know whether you are going to be pleased to order that the House should sit beyond 5 o'clock which is the ordinary hour for rising—I have no official information in the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Some other information the hon. Member has got, if he has not official information."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I have got some other kind of vague notion that the President may be willing, if the House agrees, to sit beyond 5. I want you therefore to consider that the convenience of that section of the House which has got the duty, although in small numbers, of looking with lynx eyes into these demands must be consulted.

"My hon. Friend (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar) said that we have got other engagements. It is not a rhetorical point. This evening we have got a meeting of our party; to-morrow we have got the meeting of the Municipal Council and also of the Senate, engagements fixed up long ago, from which several members elected by this House cannot be absent. It seems to me therefore, having omitted to consult our convenience, now to insist on these demands being carried on beyond 5 or 6 p.m. is merely to deprive the Opposition of its inherent right to sit here and oppose these

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demands. I therefore appeal to the House to accept the adjournment and not to put us to the painful necessity of having to say to our electorates that by a vote of a tyrannical majority of the House, we were deprived of our right to go on offering such help and such criticism as we feel called upon to offer in respect of the discussion of these demands. The majority has got the giant's strength, and the minority can be killed in the House by the majority saying 'We will move closures, we will go on obstructing and we won't allow adjournments to be made nor allow you to discuss.' Again, in the name of the House of Commons traditions, it is the duty of all majorities not to use their giant's strength like a giant. I know you can ask the House to sit up till 10 o'clock even, to dispose of the demands. But such a thing as elections are coming on, and the votes for the adjournment will be analysed--of course I am not talking of the official members--and the electorate will then question the attitude of the members who did not agree to the adjournment. My friends who oppose this motion, let them remember they will have to face their electorates. Two of the members on the opposite bench were here some days ago and they may again be here; and they will do well to ask themselves, whether they would be justified in the action they propose to take. We claim as members elected to the House, with a full sense of responsibility, that this adjournment should not be defeated by the sheer weight of majority."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think a few words are necessary before I put this motion to the vote of the House. It has always been the practice of this House to allot only one day for further demands and the House used to sit very late in the evening and dispose of all the demands. This year, two days were allotted for further demands; and according to the Standing Orders and according to the arrangement already made regarding the voting of the budget demands, 27th having already been allotted as a non-official day, only two days were available, viz., 28th and 29th, for the further demands. My only business is to go according to the Standing Orders. S.O. No. 66-A is clear on this point. The agenda contains 38 items and I have no course open to me except to sit in the chair and put demand after demand until they are exhausted or until a motion to postpone them to the next day is carried by the House. With these words, I now put the motion to the vote of the House."

The question is that the consideration of the further demands be postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The question was put and declared lost.

Mr. Satyamurti demanded a poll, and the House divided as follows:—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. P. Bakthavatsulu Nayudu.
17. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
18. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
19. The Raja of Ramnad.
20. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
21. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

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*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, ,, A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Ananthakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. F. B. Evans.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. Mr. R. Foulkes.
17. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
18. ,, A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. Mahmad Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
26. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
27. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
28. ,, S. Venkiah.
29. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
30. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

*Ayes* 21. *Noes* 31.

The motion was lost.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I very much regret the decision which the House has arrived at on this adjournment motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"People must take the decisions cheerfully."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"We would have certainly taken the decision cheerfully had it been come to in a sportsmanlike manner. We mentioned our difficulties not only to the Leader of the House but also to the Ministers but they were not convinced. We never intended when we asked for adjournment that the demands should be obstructed, but we only put it on the ground of convenience. We had made already other prior engagements and therefore we made the request to the Leader of the House and the Ministers. We see that they want to use their voting strength, not in a sportsmanlike manner. We have therefore the only option of keeping our engagements elsewhere and allowing the Government to have its own way."

After this, the Leader of the Opposition walked out, followed by the Swarajists.

DEMAND XIV—JAILS.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,600 *under XIV—Jails.*'

"Sir, this is intended to provide for a grant to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children to repair certain buildings. The elementary school maintained by this Society has been certified by the Government as a certified school for destitute boys. It has been recently reported to the Government that the school building is in urgent need of repairs, and an estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer for Rs. 8,600 was also forwarded. The Committee of the Society has represented that they have only Rs. 2,000 at their disposal. We therefore propose that the Government should find the remaining sum of Rs. 6,600."

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The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I rise to a point of order? There is no quorum in the House."

(At this stage, Mr. Krishnan Nayar entered and took his seat.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now there is a quorum." (Loud laughter.)

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,200 *under XIV—Jails for the appointment of six temporary petty officers in the Borstal School, Tanjore.*'

" The number of inmates in the school has very much increased in the last six months and the number of petty officers has also to be increased, to cope with the work. Hence the necessity for this demand."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

## DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION (TRANSFERRED).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move 5-15 p.m.

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 15,000 *under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred).*'

" This is made as a grant to the University of Madras for their Inspection Commission. The University asked the Government that they should provide money for the carrying on of this Commission and the Government have now allotted this sum for the purposes of this Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred). I take that the House is ready for a vote on this."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 58,500 *under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred).*'

" This is made for the expansion of training facilities of women teachers, because there has been a great demand for women teachers in this province and as I have said time and again, it is necessary to have trained teachers in the schools. That is the reason for the establishment of five schools, three of them in the Andhra country."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, the object of my motion, viz.,

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 58,500 *for the training of women teachers by Rs.* 100.'

is to request Government to recruit at least 10 per cent of women teachers from the depressed classes and give increased stipends to . . ."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think a general question of the recruitment of women teachers from the depressed classes can be raised under this demand. It is out of order."

*Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I obey your ruling, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,500 under Grant XIX—Education (Transferred)."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,200 *under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred).*'

" This is for the provision of fund to the Andhra University for helping Dr A. L. Narayanan who is carrying on some work in physical research and as the University asked for this amount only now, we have had to make this further demand."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : —" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,000 *under Demand XIX—Education (Transferred).*'

" This is wanted for providing further expenditure on the Tamil University Committee who have not as yet finished their labours, and their labours will only come to an end in April 1928. This amount is required to carry on their work till it is finished."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XX—MEDICAL.

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move

'*that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 4,300 *under Demand XX—Medical.*'

" This is for the appointment of a whole-time professor of Bacteriology in the Madras Medical College. A note on this has been circulated to hon. Members and the Surgeon-General feels the necessity for the establishment of the Chair. I therefore move that the grant be made."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR : —" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 3,000 *under Demand XX—Medical.*'

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"This provides for the employment of a second assistant to the Professor of Hygiene in the Madras Medical College. The number of students in both the classes of the District Health Officers and the Inspectors has very much increased and the need is very much felt for a second assistant to the Professor of Hygiene."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai wants to move the following motion:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 3,000 *for the employment of a second assistant to the Professor of Hygiene in the Madras Medical College by Rs.* 100 (to elicit information whether great inconvenience is felt by sanitary inspectors by being forced to undergo quinquennial training).'

"I don't think it is in order as the demand relates only to the appointment of a second assistant to the Professor of Hygiene."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I obey your ruling, Sir."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 3,200 *under Demand XX—Medical.*'

"This provides for grants to local boards in the Nellore district for the repair of cyclone damages to medical buildings. This matter has been already dealt with at length by the hon. the Revenue Member and I do not think I shall dilate further on it. I therefore move for the grant."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 3,200 *for grants to local boards in the Nellore district by Rs.* 100.'

"This is to point out the inadequacy of the grants proposed.

"Sir, though I feel very weak for opposition at this stage, nevertheless, I put before this House my case for the judicious consideration of the Government in regard to the cyclone damage grants proposed to be given to the Nellore district. I do not like to narrate the havoc caused by the cyclone on 1st November 1927, because the House as well as the Government are quite aware of the several difficulties and the several losses that the district has been subjected to as a result of this terrible cyclone. Many of the buildings belonging to the local boards, not to speak of the Government buildings, have been completely damaged. It is no exaggeration to say that most of the buildings are still under desolation. Many buildings have not even been touched at all and no repair work has been taken up because they say that funds are not available. The District Board of Nellore has submitted estimates to the Government to the extent of Rs. 1,18,000 under several heads and I am very much surprised and disappointed to find in the budget today that only a small sum of Rs. 3,200 has been proposed to be given to the local boards in Nellore for the repair of medical buildings. This is a

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deplorable state of things which the Government should at least now think of remedying. The district is already poor and it is made poorer still by the cyclone of 1927. The famine conditions that prevailed before 1927 had very bad effects and the cyclone came on the wake of it and made the condition of the people still worse. The condition with regard to local boards is the same. They are in a very poverty-stricken condition and are not able to maintain their own roads and buildings and other services. The District Board is closing with a minus balance and the taluk boards and union boards are not in a position to finance the repair work of the several buildings belonging to them. It is also no exaggeration to say that in several unions till now no lights have been put up and they are expecting Government grant to help them. In these conditions, it will be injudicious and iniquitous that Government should think of giving only half grants to certain works. So far the Government thought of giving only Rs. 53,000 for all the taluk boards in consideration of the several estimates that have been submitted to Government. In the explanatory note that has been placed on the table, it is found that the Government have made the discovery that some of the local boards are well off and that they can rebuild their buildings and maintain their own services, but I must say that it is an incorrect statement. In the explanatory note, it is stated as follows '(*c*) estimates for certain works in the Kavali Taluk Board area, for which the Collector has not recommended any grant; (*d*) estimates for works in the areas under the Nellore, Gudur, and Venkatagiri Taluk Boards for which it is not proposed to make any grants owing to the fact that the financial position of these boards is satisfactory.' I should say that this is very incorrect. I do not know who gave the information. I will only ask Government to tell me who it is that has submitted the information to Government. I hope the Government ought to have considered the position of these taluk boards properly before they came up with these proposals for grant. At this stage it is not possible for the local boards to levy any extra tax because this will be purely a non-recurring expenditure and that it will be unwise to impose extra taxation for any non-recurring expenditure. I have already stated how people have been reduced to poverty and no extra taxation can be thought of at this stage. In these circumstances it is highly necessary that Government should think of increasing the grant. The amount of Rs. 53,000 proposed to be given to the local boards is very very inadequate and that it will be necessary to increase the amount to that asked for by the district board. They have carefully estimated for the works that they have to do and I am also reliably informed that the District Collector has taken care to remove such of the works from the estimates that were not necessary.

5-30 p.m. "I cannot but say that in certain cases works that were not to be found before the cyclone have also been estimated for after the cyclone came in and I am told that the District Collector has made the necessary reductions in the estimates and has submitted them to the Government. But I cannot for a moment think that he would have given this deplorable and sorrowful tale and that he would have, for a moment, recommended to the Government that the local board should be given only Rs 55,000 when they asked for Rupees 1,80,000. With these remarks, Sir, I submit to the Government that the district has not been properly treated this year, and especially after the cyclone that wrought a good deal of havoc the question should be reconsidered by the Government and further grants should be sanctioned."

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* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I have been carefully listening to the speech of the hon. Member from Nellore and I quite sympathize with him and a good deal of damage has been done. I have to remind him, however, of the fact that a grant has already been made last year to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 to the Nellore district and grants now provided in these further demands to the Nellore municipality, the district and local boards come to about Rs. 60,000 in all. If still there be more grants necessary,—and I am sure that the hon. Member from Nellore will be able to convince the Government that more will be needed—of course, Government will be prepared to consider and make further grants. Although this demand itself is only for a sum of Rs. 3,200, the hon. Member will see that demands at items 17, 18, 21, 22, 25 and 26 are all for the Nellore district and come in all to about Rs. 60,000. With these few words, Sir, I will request the hon. Member to withdraw his motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member press his motion ? "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,200 under Demand XX—Medical."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

' *for a grant not exceeding Rs.* 1,400 *under Demand XX—Medical.*'

" Damages have been done to the Municipal Medical buildings also. This demand is made to repair a portion of the damages done and the demand is for Rs. 1,400."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,400 under Demand XX—Medical. (After a pause) I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

### DEMAND XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

' *that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 30,200, *Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics for carrying on propaganda connected with hookworm investigation and transfer of control of the Ankylostomiasis campaign to the Public Health Department.*' "

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Kindly pronounce that word."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If my hon. Friend is not satisfied with my pronunciation, he will help me to pronounce it properly.

" This research, Sir, was carried on with the aid of contributions made by the Rockefeller institution and they now find that sufficient advance has been made in this province in regard to this work and they want to withdraw the support and leave the Government to run the campaign. I therefore move for a grant for this purpose."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,200 under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move for the reduction of the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the urgency of the propaganda in the mufassal and rural parts.

" Sir, I know that some three or four years ago, an attempt was made to interest even Members of this Council in this work. I remember Dr. Kendrick himself delivered two lectures for the benefit of the Members of this Council and my impression is that many Members of this House take no interest whatever in this work. I do not know whether people even in the cities have been made aware of the beneficial effects or useful operations of this work. All honour to the Rockefeller Foundation for the incentive that it has given to a great humanitarian work. All honour to the men who have tried their best to carry out the wishes of that philanthropic body. It is somewhat discouraging to find that the work has not been sufficiently appreciated. However, they have the satisfaction of having done their duty and having at least impressed upon this Government the duty they owe to the people of this Presidency, that their health, especially in this particular respect, should be adequately taken care of. Now, Sir, it is a question of transferring this control to the Public Health department, and it is here that the importance of my suggestion comes in. I suggest that if the Public Health department is going to run it, it must not run it as a mere show. It must do useful work. Therefore, I think it must insist on some propaganda work.

" Sir, one of the causes of this disease,—I think many of the doctors here present will testify to it, for I am only a layman and I can speak only with that commonsense which laymen have—I say, Sir, one of the causes is surface pollution. What steps have been taken even in cities to eradicate this evil of surface pollution? Nothing has been done. Therefore, Sir, unless propaganda work is done and an impetus is given to the Public Health department to remove all these causes which operate to allow the disease to spread and to attack nearly 95 per cent, and I may even say 99 per cent of the people of the province, unless I repeat, Sir, this is done, there is no use spending Rs. 30,200. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to see that propaganda work is carried on and something really useful and tangible is done by the department."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I entirely agree with every remark of the hon. Member from Tanjore, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. I agree with him that sufficient propaganda has not been done, though a good deal of research has been made, and I quite agree with him in saying that even many hon. Members of this House do not know very much about the subject. But it will be one of the endeavours of the Government to publish the knowledge available in a readable form and in an easy style so that people may understand what the disease is and how to prevent it. Every remark of the hon. Member will be noted and steps taken to do what all may be useful to the people."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 30,200 under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 4,500 *for the investigation of the water-supply scheme for the Peddapuram Municipal Council.'* "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,500 under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics. (After a pause). I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 400 *under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics for the repair of the damage done to the Conservancy tanks by the cyclone in the local boards of the Nellore district.'* "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 400 under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics. (After a pause.) I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,700 *under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics for the repair of the damages done by the cyclone to the conservancy plant in the Nellore municipality.'* "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,700 under Demand XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics. (After a pause.) I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—INDUSTRIES.

*The hon. Mr. M. R. SETHURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move, Sir,

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,000 *under Demand XXVI—Industries, for the purpose of erecting a deep well and a metal tower in the compound of the Industrial Engineering Workshop.'*

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"Sir, all the engineering firms in the City of Madras are sending the different types of pumps which they are manufacturing in their shops at Madras to this workshop for test. The departmental pumps and privately owned pumps also come there for repairs and they have also to be similarly tested. They are now being tested in a small well inside the compound of the industrial workshop with a temporary wooden platform over it, which is unsafe and expensive. Therefore, it is proposed to have a deep well sunk with a raised masonry structure and a metal tower 50 feet high. Therefore, I move this demand."

*The hon the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 under Demand XXVI—Industries. (After a pause.) I take it that the House is ready for a vote on this question."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 900 under Demand XXVIII—Labour including factories.'*

"This is to provide a remuneration to the honorary District Labour Officer at Malabar. Mr. P. V. Gopalan was appointed honorary District Labour Officer for Malabar in 1925 for a period of one year. His work there was commended by the Collector of Malabar and the late Sir George Paddison, the then Commissioner of Labour. Therefore, Sir, his term was extended for another year. He was again appointed for the third time and is to continue as the honorary District Labour Officer till about September of this year. In the meantime the Labour Commissioner proposed that he should be given an allowance of Rs. 15 and this has been provided in the budget. After this the Collector of Malabar wrote that owing to the increased work, Mr. P. V. Gopalan should be given an honorarium of Rs. 100 per month. For this purpose, Sir, I move this demand."

*The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I ask, Sir, for information as to whether Mr. Gopalan himself demanded this remuneration or whether the Government offered it and whether he is willing to accept it? I ask this, Sir, because honorary workers are not generally willing to accept these remunerations."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He is willing to accept this."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 900 under Demand XXVIII—Labour."

*Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 which have given notice of. I base my appeal to the Government on two grounds, first on principle and secondly on the personale of the honorary labour officer Speaking on the ground of principle, I may say that once a gentleman who has been taken as an honorary officer should not look to Government for any emoluments or remuneration. That is entirely a wrong principle. This class of people who come first as honorary officers and subsequently claim emoluments should not be encouraged

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and should be ruled out. We, some of the Members on this side representing the depressed classes, have been asking for honorary officers, chosen from the depressed classes and not from any other community, for many reasons. Even if members of the depressed classes are chosen as honorary officers, I submit they should not be given any emoluments.

"Passing on to the personale of the honorary officer, Sir, I am surprised to see that Government have come forward with a demand to give remuneration to a man of the present type.

"Sir, it is notorious in Malabar that the present honorary officer has no sympathy whatever towards the depressed classes. I challenge the hon. the Home Member or any responsible officer to send for at least half a dozen depressed class men from Malabar and find out the mentality of the Labour Officer. Sir, it is notorious that he has sunk no wells for the depressed classes, that he has not obtained or secured any lands for house-sites for them or for cultivation purposes. He encourages non-depressed class members as teachers in labour schools. Sir, had it not been for the peculiar sympathy extended by the former Collector of Malabar, Mr. Pate, schemes such as the Nayadi colony, the Perunthalamanna school and the hostel at Calicut would not have been accomplished facts to-day. Sir, replying to the general debate this year, the hon. the Home Member said that a question had been raised that better status should be given to the District Labour Officers. I may quote from his speech, Sir. He said: 'the present Commissioner of Labour has got a scheme for so doing and that scheme has been submitted to the Government and is under consideration'. He said again 'I may give this assurance that the scheme submitted by Mr. Slater will be fully considered by the Government'. From his speech, Sir, it is plain that he has been contemplating to have labour officers of a better type on a permanent basis, that is, chosen from the cadre of the Tahsildars or Deputy Collectors. I do not see the wisdom of asking for a grant at this stage, to pay remuneration to the honorary Labour Officer. Sir, in the month of January, the Fourth Malabar Adi-Dravida Conference was held at Calicut when a resolution was unanimously accepted, which I should like to place before this House, through you. The resolution was: 5-45 p.m.

'Whereas the appointment of Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan as the Honorary District Labour Officer for Malabar has, instead of doing any substantial good to the depressed classes, only retarded their progress in many directions, whereas most of his actions are decidedly against the interests of the Adi-Dravidas, whereas in the matter of appointments, he has obstinately and insultingly discarded the superior and preferential claims of Adi-Dravidas in several cases, whereas he has persistently and deliberately denied every information to the leaders of the Adi-Dravidas about the programme and residence of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, during his first official visit to Malabar and thereby frustrated the Adi-Dravida deputation from meeting the Commissioner although the Commissioner had directed them to meet him, whereas the District Labour Officer is discharging his duties in a most arrogant, irresponsible and reprehensible manner, whereas by his unbecoming attitude the Labour Officer has become odious and repugnant to the leaders of the depressed classes in Malabar and whereas such actions of the District Labour Officer are utterly unworthy of the traditions, future promises and even the fundamental ideas of the Labour Department in this Presidency, this Conference most humbly and fervently requests the Madras Government to be pleased to remove him from office at once and appoint a more qualified, competent and resourceful person in his place.'

"Sir, copies of this resolution have already been forwarded to the hon. the Home Member and the Labour Commissioner, and the Labour Commissioner also had the courtesy of inviting me and going with me into the merits of these resolutions, and I pointed out to him that my impression of the Malabar honorary Labour Officer was that he was an unsympathetic officer towards the depressed classes. Sir, it was stated in the brief note given to us

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in connexion with this demand that there was no work for the Labour Officer to find land and other things. I may say, Sir, that when I was in Cannanore, I had occasion to visit a place called Thayyal where the Raja of Chirakkal, I understand was willing to sell land. It is a pity that the honorary Labour Officer has not found time to go and see it. Apart from that, in Cannanore, there are vast lands available from the military people. I know land has been given to the shepherds and even the other people of the place have been given plots of land belonging to the Military department If this honorary Labour Officer had only taken the pains of going round and finding out all these things, he might have made a start to give some house-sites for these depressed classes. Sir, I was told that just prior to the visit of the Labour Commissioner, he was very active in forming co-operative societies, but I may say that 90 per cent of those societies thus started are in a moribund state.

"Sir, as regards wells, I may say that not a single well has been dug in Malabar for the depressed classes. Again, in the village known as Thayyal I saw that night-soil was dumped at a distance of a few yards from the wells from which the depressed classes were taking water Nothing has therefore been done by the Labour Officer who has been deputed specially to work for the depressed classes.

"Sir, in the year when Mr. Gopalan was appointed as honorary Labour Officer, a question was raised by Mr. Saldanha and the Government gave the reply that Mr. Gopalan was appointed because he had a knowledge of the conditions of the depressed classes. But in the report for 1925-26 it has been stated that Mr. Gopalan had been making investigations in the matter. I do not know how these two statements agree. Apart from these things, Sir, I know that he is not employing any of the Adi-Dravida teachers in the various schools, which fact is greatly retarding the educational progress of the depressed classes. In these circumstances, Sir, unless the hon. the Home Member gives us an assurance that he will appoint a permanent Labour Officer immediately or a committee consisting of a depressed class member, a responsible officer and another Member of this Legislative Council to look into the disabilities of the depressed classes, I would request every one of the Members of this House to vote with me on this matter. Malabar, as described by Swami Vivekananda, is the lunatic asylum. It is not one officer that should be sent there; but at least half a dozen paid officers have to be sent to Malabar, if the Government really mean to ameliorate the conditions of the depressed classes there. Sir, the conditions of the depressed classes in Malabar is so bad that I actually had to shed tears on seeing them; and so, I request every one of the Members to support me, and I request Government also to give a favourable reply."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I did not want to speak on this grant, but after hearing my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai, I think I shall be failing in my duty not only to Mr Gopalan but to the interests of the depressed classes in Malabar as a whole if I do not say one or two words on the subject.

"Sir, I know Mr. Gopalan personally, and I believe many of my comrades who were in the last Council know Mr. Gopalan very well. He was a very useful and active Member of this Council. I say that and my comrades who were in the last Council know that. My friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai hinted—I was listening to him carefully—that Mr. Gopalan himself is not a member of the depressed class. I know personally that Mr. Gopalan

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is a member of the depressed community in Malabar. He belongs to the fishermen community and, in Malabar, members of the fishermen community have to keep themselves at a long distance from the so-called higher classes, to avoid what is called distance pollution. So, he is really a member of the depressed community.

"Mr. Muniswami Pillai went on further to say that Mr. Gopalan has no sympathy towards the members of the depressed classes. I know personally that he has considerable sympathy for them and what is more, two responsible officers, Mr. Pate, the Collector of Malabar, and Mr. Slater who is in charge of the Labour Department, have both very highly reported of the useful work that Mr. Gopalan has been doing during all these years in Malabar. One specific instance has been referred to by my friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai, viz., that no member of the depressed class has been employed as a teacher in any of the schools in Malabar by Mr. Gopalan. I know personally one instance in which Mr. Gopalan has given the appointment to a person who is a member of the depressed community. As a matter of fact, a boy who was reported to be very bright and belonging to the depressed community was brought to me by a teacher in the training school at Palghat. I did not know the boy personally, but I saw him and spoke to him and I thought he was a very intelligent boy and I recommended that boy to Mr. Gopalan. That boy was employed by Mr. Gopalan in the Perunthalamanna school, the place which my friend himself referred to.

"Then my friend has been speaking at length about the want of sympathy and about the want of activities or the inactivities of Mr. Gopalan with reference to his work. I do not know what acquaintance my friend has with my district. I was born and bred up and was educated in my district and I have practically spent my whole life there. As a matter of fact, I know from the conditions there, that Mr. Gopalan has been doing very useful work in the matter. My friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai stated that Mr. Gopalan has not been acquiring lands in Malabar for the use of the depressed classes. I do not know whether my friend knows the conditions of the Malabar district. In fact, the Government own no lands in Malabar at all. The lands, if they are to be acquired by the Government, will have to be paid for. Probably it is due to the difficulty of finding funds that lands have not been acquired in Malabar so far. It was not due to Mr. Gopalan's failure. My friend said that six or seven officers are necessary for doing this kind of work in Malabar. I fully agree with him there; but because of that, certainly it is not reasonable to take away the appointment of the one officer who is at present doing that duty. I do not want to dilate upon this point further. I have very great pleasure in supporting this demand."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir I have nothing to add to what has been said by Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar who knows the district so well. He has come in contact personally with Mr. Gopalan's work, and so I do not like to dilate upon this subject further; but I may say this, that Mr. Gopalan's work has been commended by the Collector of Malabar on more than one occasion and also by the late Sir George Paddison and Mr. Slater."

Swami A. S. Sahajanandam rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has given notice of a motion to discuss the work of District Labour Officers. He will not be in

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order if he speaks about the unsatisfactory nature of work of the District Labour Officers in general; but he will be in order if he only refers to the work of Mr. Gopalan as District Labour Officer in Malabar."

6 p.m Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"மலபார் கௌரவ லேபர் ஆபிஸர்.—கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! மலையாளத்திலுள்ள கௌரவ ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபிஸர், ஸ்ரீ. கிருஷ்ண நாயர் அவர்கள் கூறியவண்ணம் நல்லவராயிருக்கலாம். அதைப்பற்றிக் கவலையில்லை. ஆனால் அவ்வாபிஸர் மலையாளத்திலுள்ள ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு வேண்டிய உதவிகளைச் செய்யவில்லை. இவ்விஷயத்தை ஸ்ரீ. வி. ஐ. முனுசாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் நேரில் சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறார். அன்றியும் அவர் அங்கு கடைபெற்ற ஆதிதிராவிட மகாநாட்டில் தலைமை வகித்து, ஆதிதிராவிடர்களின் உள்ளவாறுள்ள குறைகளைத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் மேற்படி கௌரவ ஆபிஸர் நல்ல வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்று கூறுகிறார். மேற்படியார் சரியானபடி வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்று மலையாள ஆதிதிராவிட மகா சபையிடமிருந்து இதோ எனக்குக் கடிதமும் வந்திருக்கிறது. (என்று ஒரு கடிதத்தை சபையில் தூக்கிக் காண்பித்தார்).

"ஸ்ரீ. நாயர் அவர்களே யான் சில கேள்விகள் கேட்கிறேன். மேற்படி ஆபிஸர் மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக எத்தனை ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தினார்? சுமார் பதினைந்து சபைகளிருக்குமா? அவைகளில் எத்தனை இறக்குந்தறுவாயிலிருக்கின்றன? எத்தனை பாடசாலைகள் வைத்தார்? எத்தனை பேருக்கு நிலம் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தார்? எத்தனை கிணறுகள் வெட்டினார்? நிட்டமாகச் சொல்லக்கூடுமா? கனம் லேபர் கம்மிஷனர் மலையாளம் போனபோது அவரது வேலைகளை நேரில் பார்த்தாரா? அல்லது அவர் சொல்லியபடிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டாரா? மலையாளத்திலுள்ள ஆதிதிராவிட ஜன சபையார் கனம் கம்மிஷனர் அவர்களைப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென கடிதங்களெழுதியிருந்தும் டெபுடேஷனாக பார்க்க முயற்சித்தும் கௌரவ ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபிஸர் அவர்களைக் கம்மிஷனரைப் பார்க்கும்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. அவர் அவ்வாறு ஆதிதிராவிடர்களைப் பார்க்க வொட்டாமல் செய்ததின் சரியான காரணந்தானென்ன? இதனாலேயே அவரது ஊழல்கள் வெளிப்படவில்லையா? கம்மிஷனர் ஜில்லாக்களுக்குப் போனால் ஆபிஸர்கள் செய்யும் வேலைகளை நேரில் பார்க்கவேண்டாமா? என் அவ்வாறு பார்க்கவில்லை?

"இந்த கனம் பொருந்திய சபையில் லேபர் இலாகா விஷயமாக ஒரு வண்டி கேள்விகள் கேட்டேன். சரியான பதில் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

"மலபார் டி. எல். ஓ. அவர்கட்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாயின் செப்டெம்பர், அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே என் எழுதியனுப்பி, பட்ஜட் எஸ்டிமேட்டில் கொண்டுவரவில்லை? இப்பொழுது உபகிரான்டில் கொண்டுவரக் காரணம் என்ன? கனம் கம்மிஷனர் அவர்கள் சென்ற வருடக் கடைசியில் மலையாளம் போனபோது ஆபிஸர் கம்மிஷனரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டாரா? அதன் பிறகு இந்த உபகிரான்டில் கொண்டுவர சேர்ந்ததா? இவர் கௌரவமாக மூன்று வருஷம் வேலை செய்தவரானால் இந்த ஆகஸ்ட்மீ வரை சொற்ப நாள்களில் எதற்காகச் சம்பளம் வாங்க முயலவேண்டும். முதலில் கௌரவமாக வேலைசெய்ய முன்வந்து பின்னர் சம்பளம் கேட்கலாமா? இது விஷயத்தை ஆழ்ந்து யோசிக்கவேண்டும்."

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* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—" Sir, I do not presume to know the conditions in Malabar just as my friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai or my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar does. From what I have heard, I see, that persons like me, though they cannot lay any charge against Mr. Gopalan they can neither give any credit to the good work that he is said to have done, to which reference was made by my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. From what I gather and what I know on this subject, I think, the object of the motion is actually to bring to the notice of the Government that conditions in Malabar really require a permanent Labour Officer and that the work ought to be done not by an honorary officer who may or may not like the work, but by one who has real interest. We have always been telling the authorities concerned that if the work of the Labour department is to be started in any part of the country it ought to be started first and foremost in Malabar, which has been called the Lunatic Asylum of India. It is from this point of view that I support this motion. I do not think Mr. Muniswami Pillai will press his motion if the Government will only give an undertaking that it will appoint a permanent Labour Officer in Malabar."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am prepared to consider the question of appointing a permanent Labour Officer in Malabar."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 900 under Demand XXVIII—Labour including Factories."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I move that the consideration of the remaining subjects be adjourned to to-morrow."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : - " The question is the remaining items on the agenda be adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

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# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Thursday, the 29th March 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Campbell, C.S.I, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. O.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Raja of Ramnad.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simpson, *Kt.*, Sir James.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Seithur.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Agriculture

*Output of seed potatoes from the Nanjanad seed farm.*

*1803 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total output of seed potatoes from the Nanjanad seed farm during the past three years;

(*b*) how much seed was given out to depressed classes and Kotas, a section of the hill tribes, during these years; and

(*c*) how many enquiries for seed were received from the Kotas during the current official year, and how they were dealt with?

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information at hand.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to obtain the information?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We have called for the information and the report is awaited."

*Redistribution of work between the Deputy and Assistant Directors of Agriculture.*

*1804 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to my question No. 436, answered on the 27th of August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report the Government have received with regard to the redistribution of work between the Deputy and Assistant Directors of Agriculture?

*A.*—The report is appended.[a]

### Co-operative Societies

*The working of Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies in Malabar.*

*1805 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in Malabar, Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies are not working satisfactorily, and if so, whether the matter has received the attention of the Government; and

(*b*) the number of Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies, credit and non-credit, in Malabar?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, when the report will be available?"

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 208 infra.

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We expect to receive the report even to-day and as soon as the report is received, the question will be considered. "

## Medical

*Separate wards for Adi-Dravida patients in the Women and Children Hospital, Calicut.*

* 1806 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Women and Children Hospital, Calicut, Adi-Dravida patients are given separate wards in mean out-houses? "

*A.*—The Government have no information and if any case of hardship is brought to the notice of Government, inquiries will be made.

Mr. V I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member gives one or two definite instances in which women of this class are not properly treated, it will be easy for the Government to enquire. "

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" My question is whether these women are put in separate wards. "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I shall call for the information. "

*Separation of the post of Principal, Medical College, from Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras.*

* 1807 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what led the Government some years ago to appoint two different officers, one as the Principal, Medical College, Madras, and the other as the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, in the place of one single officer who, as the Senior Medical Officer in the Hospital was its Superintendent and at the same time was Principal, Medical College, Madras ;

(*b*) whether at that time the officer who was the Principal and also Senior Medical Officer was allowed private practice ;

(*c*) whether he was doing any professional work in the General Hospital apart from supervision and administrative control over the staff in the General Hospital ;

(*d*) whether the Superintendent, General Hospital, is now allowed to do professional work both in the hospital and outside in his private capacity ;

(*e*) whether the Superintendent, General Hospital, exercises control over the physicians and surgeons in their professional as well as administrative work in the General Hospital ;

(*f*) whether the Superintendent, General Hospital, is now doing the work of a First Surgeon, General Hospital, and the work of the First Surgeon is in any way different from the work of the other Surgeons in the General Hospital ;

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(*g*) whether the First Surgeon, General Hospital, was under the control of the then Senior Medical Officer before this post was bifurcated into two as mentioned in (*a*); and

(*h*) whether any one is now controlling the work of the First Surgeon, General Hospital, as the Senior Medical Officer was doing at that time?

A.—(*a*) Prior to 1912, the control of the Madras Medical College and of the General Hospital was vested in one officer, who had neither teaching work in the College nor professional work in the hospital. The absence of facilities for professional work in the hospital combined with a salary smaller than that of Professors led to difficulty in finding a suitable officer to hold the combined appointment. In order to remedy this, the Government decided to abolish the appointment, and to entrust the duties of the Principal to a selected senior professor of the College, and those of the senior Medical Officer of the General Hospital to one of the senior physicians or surgeons of that institution.

(*b*) He was allowed only consulting private practice.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Superintendent has to do professional work in the hospital in his capacity as physician or surgeon. He is also allowed consulting private practice.

(*e*) The Superintendent exercises only administrative control over the work of the physicians and surgeons in the hospital. He in no way interferes with the professional work of the physicians and surgeons.

(*f*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. There is no difference in the nature of the work of the three surgeons, so far as their hospital work is concerned.

(*g*) For administrative purposes only; in his professional work he was quite independent.

(*h*) The Surgeon-General controls the administrative work which the First Surgeon performs in his capacity of Superintendent just as he controlled the work of the former Senior Medical Officer. So far as his professional work is concerned the First Surgeon is in the same position as he was previously [vide answer to clause (*g*)].

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to clause (*d*) may I know whether the Superintendent of the Generel Hospital has any private practice outside the hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, the reason given by Government for the splitting up of that appointment is that they could not find officers willing to take up that job, because there was no professional work. I should like to ask whether the Government are aware that persons holding this appointment were made Surgeon-General after exhibiting their skill in administrative work. The senior officer of the General Hospital was made Superintendent

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of the Hospital and Principal of the College and after serving for three years he was promoted as Surgeon-General. There were always men available for this post as long as it served as a stepping-stone to the Surgeon-Generalship. Are the Government now justified in saying that they have stopped that practice because men were not available ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Under the circumstances then existing it was thought that this was the proper course. The hon. Member says that after serving for three years as Superintendent of the General Hospital he would become the Surgeon-General; but it was not considered to be a sufficient bait for these people"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. Member aware that Surgeon-General Giffard, Symmons and Brown had been all Superintendents and Principals before they became Surgeon-General and it is only now that they are importing an outsider as a Surgeon-General into this Presidency ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The facts are as stated."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Madras was not allowed private practice; he stayed for seven or eight hours a day in the premises and for six days in the week. He was given the principalship of the College. Colonel Miller and Colonel Van Gayzel were all Chemical Examiners and Principals of the Medical College. They were not allowed private practice; the administration was efficient. Now that private practice is allowed, there is slackness in administration."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not sure whether this practice leads to corruption in administration. Government thought that this was one line of progress; and if the hon. Member has any objections he may formulate them."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Superintendent has got quarters inside the General Hospital ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"What are his hours for private practice ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether his hours for private practice are the same as those for his professional work in the hospital ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I presume his private practice will be carried on outside office hours in his house. If the hon. Member wants definite information, he must give notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether the Superintendent is allowed to have consulting practice in the hospital itself ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Therefore any consulting practice during office hours is not countenanced by the Government ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister has stated that he presumes that it is done outside office hours."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is the practice limited to consultation only? Do the Government allow any other practice?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I can't say."

*Fees at the X-ray Institute, Madras.*

*1808 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that out of the fees charged for work done for the private patients both at the X-ray Institute, General Hospital, Madras, and at the King Institute, Guindy, only 20 per cent goes to the Government treasury and the other 80 per cent is being distributed amongst the staff of those institutions;

(*b*) whether the persons who collect such fees are the subordinates of the officers in charge of the institutions;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the grade of pay of the officers in these institutions is higher than that of the same rank of officers working in other medical institutions;

(*d*) whether the officers and their subordinates in the X-ray Institute, General Hospital, Madras, and the King Institute, Guindy, receive a special pay in addition to their graded salaries;

(*e*) whether these officers and their assistants are prohibited from private practice;

(*f*) if the reply to (*e*) is in the negative, what is the purpose of granting these officers and their assistants a special pay;

(*g*) why should these officers be doubly remunerated by being given a special pay in addition to the distribution of 80 per cent of the fees earned by the Government in these institutions; and

(*h*) will the Government consider the advisability of crediting the whole fees earned at the X-ray Institute, General Hospital, and at the King Institute, Guindy, to the Government treasury?

A.—(*a*) The proportion of the fees credited to the Government is as follows:—

*King Institute, Guindy.*—Twenty-five per cent of the fees realized from private Bacteriological work.

*X ray Institute.*—(i) Twenty-five per cent of the fees paid by private patients who consult Captain Barnard in his private capacity, and

(ii) Fifty per cent of the fees paid by private patients who are sent to the Institute for treatment by their own medical advisers.

(*b*) The Government have no information as to whether the fees are paid direct to the officers in charge or to their subordinates.

(*c*) Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the King Institute draw higher scales of pay than officers of the same rank in ordinary medical institutions. In the X-ray Institute, no higher scale of pay is given.

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(*d*) Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the King Institute do not draw any special pay. The special pay given to other officers is as follows :—

| | | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director, King Institute | ... | ... | 200 | a month. |
| Civil Surgeon, King Institute | ... | ... | 150 | ,, |
| Radiologist, X-ray Institute | ... | ... | 200 | ,, |
| Assistant Surgeons, X-ray Institute | | ... | 150 | ,, |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeons, X-ray Institute. | | | 50 | ,, |

(*e*) The officers employed in the X-ray Institute are not prohibited from private practice. The officers in the King Institute are allowed only special private practice involving the bacteriological treatment of diseases.

(*f*) The Radiologist was granted a special pay in view of the large increase in the volume of work in the X-ray Institute since 1922 when his present scale of pay was fixed. The Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in the X-ray Institute are given special pay in view of the arduous and dangerous nature of X-ray work. Special allowances are granted to the officers of the King Institute in consideration of the special nature of the work done by them and the longer hours involved. The Bacteriological Department is a branch of the Medical Department which is cut off from the general line and requires officers who will specialize in the subject throughout their services. In order to render the posts in this branch more attractive, scales of pay have been revised.

(*g*) The special pay is given with reference to the officers' *official* duties. The fees represent their income from private patients, a percentage of which is credited to the Government in view of the fact Government apparatus and materials are used.

(*h*) The answer is in the negative.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is this Radiologist a full-time officer ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I should like to know what he means by a full-time officer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Just like the Judge of the High Court."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Radiologist is not a Judge of the High Court."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I mean in the sense that he should not be allowed private practice."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He is a full-time officer in the same sense in which other medical officers are."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In the Government departments the medical officers are qualified men, but this Radiologist is only a mechanical X-ray man, not on the medical register."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He is an expert in his line."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will they allow a compounder who is an expert in that line to have private practice ? "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the reason for a higher scale of pay to the officers mentioned in clause (*c*) ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" This is an important matter and the whole thing will have to be examined."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared to credit the fees earned by these men for their practice during the hospital hours to the Government ? The Radiologist is carrying on private practice with Government apparatus and Government materials and may I know why the Government allow him to take 80 per cent of the earnings ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer says that for the use of the Government materials a certain percentage of the fees is credited to the Government."

Dr. B. S MALLAYYA :—" If any private practitioner skilled in X-ray is willing to use the Government materials and give 99 per cent to the Government and take only one per cent for himself, will the Government allow him to do so ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is a hypothetical question."

## Education

*Alleged proselytisation of a Hindu student at Mangalore.*

*1809 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received the information with regard to the alleged proselytisation in the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, of a Hindu student to Christianity (vide my supplemental question No. 1057, dated 2nd November 1927) ;

(*b*) what further steps the Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(*c*) what objections have Government to include a provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code prohibiting proselytisation similar to the one against political agitation contained in rule 2 of the present Grant-in-Aid Code ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government understand that the conversion in question was a voluntary act on the part of the pupil and do not accordingly propose to pursue the matter.

(*c*) Proselytisation does not stand on the same footing as political agitation.

The Director of Public Instruction is being asked to issue instructions to District Educational Officers to see that teachers do not actively engage themselves in the task of converting pupils in schools.

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*Admission of Adi-Dravida children into Cherukunnu Board High School, Malabar.*

*1810 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Cherukunnu Board High School in Malabar, Adi-Dravida children are not admitted, and if so, what are Government proposing to do in the matter?

*A.*—The Government have no information, but they have called for it.

Mr V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"If, on receipt of the report, the hon. Minister finds that this disability exists, will he take steps to remove it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a hypothetical question."

## Local Boards

*Action taken on the resolution regarding the introduction of a system of voting that will ensure secrecy among illiterate voters.*

*1811 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what is the result of action taken by the Government on the resolution of this House passed on 31st March 1927 regarding the introduction of a system of voting that will ensure secrecy even among illiterate voters?

*A*—The question of securing secrecy of voting by illiterate voters was placed before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee in August 1927. The Committee were unable to agree upon any secret method of voting and were of opinion that the existing system should be continued. The matter was accordingly dropped.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know what measures were discussed by the Committee?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The proposals made on the floor of the House by Mr. Biswanath Das and others were considered by the Committee and they thought that it was not feasible to have a satisfactory solution of this vexed problem."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know what were the methods that were discussed?"

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know what action was taken by the Government on the resolution for the adoption of coloured boxes and symbols to maintain the secrecy of voting?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This matter was discussed by the Local Bodies Advisory Committee, which thought that it was not feasible to adopt those methods."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Was it before or after the passing of the resolution by the Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member presumes too much; it was only after the resolution was passed by this House."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether any report was called for from Bombay and Mysore where this system is prevailing ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Do the Government propose to drop the matter there ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government have already decided that no further action need be taken."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know if the existing method of voting is better than the one suggested ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Certainly."

*Issue of badges for bus-drivers by the President, Chingleput District Board.*

* 1812 *Q.*—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the President of the Chingleput District Board issued badges for bus-drivers and conductors on payment of a fee of Rs. 4 per set and insisted upon their wearing them ;

(*b*) under what authority the President issued the badges and under what powers he insisted on the drivers and conductors wearing or carrying them ; and

(*c*) whether this practice has been abandoned, and if so, when and why ?

*A.*—(*a*) To the first part of this question the answer is 'yes,' to the second part 'no.'

(*b*) The district board sanctioned the provision of badges. They may be purchased at the option of bus-owners.

(*c*) No.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know whether it is competent for the district board to introduce these badges ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is calling for an opinion "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know under what authority or power the district board has introduced these badges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN .—" There is no question of authority or power at all ; the board did it under the residuary powers they possess."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know whether these conductors and bus-owners are prosecuted if they do not purchase these badges ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir, the purchase of these things is optional."

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*Number of buses licensed by the President, Chingleput District Board.*

*1813 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of buses licensed by the President of the Chingleput District Board (1) in the year 1925-26 and (2) in the years 1926-27 (till 1st February 1927), respectively, for each of the following routes :—

(i) Madras to Poonamallee via Aminjikarai,

(ii) Madras to Sriperumbudur,

(iii) Poonamallee to Avadi,

(iv) Chingleput to Tirukkalikkunram,

(v) Tirukkalikkunram to Madras ;

(*b*) the persons to whom, during the said two years (till 1st February 1927) licences were issued for each of the above routes ;

(*c*) the reasons for refusing licences to others who applied for the same for the above routes during the above period ;

(*d*) the amount of licence fee collected for the first three quarters during 1926-27 for each of the above routes and the distance of each of the above routes ;

(*e*) the amount of licence fee charged for the first three quarters of 1926-27 for the following routes and the distance of each route :—

(i) Madras to Tiruvottiyur,

(ii) Madras to Saidapet,

(iii) Madras to St. Thomas' Mount,

(iv) Madras to Pallavaram ;

(*f*) whether the Government is aware that the President granted monopoly to a particular party for nearly five routes and charged the monopolist lesser licence fees than for others ;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate of Chingleput received complaints during 1926-27 against the President for refusing to grant licences to certain persons and for granting monopolies to others, and whether the District Magistrate called for remarks from the President in this respect ;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that the Government passed a G.O. Mis. No. 439, L. & M., dated 16th September 1926, pointing out that according to law he could not restrict the number of buses on any road ;

(*i*) whether it is a fact that the President protested against the Government Order ;

(*j*) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate of Chingleput requested the President to give effect to the Government Order immediately after its issue, and the President replied that he could not do so ; and

(*k*) whether the Government are aware that out of 55 routes classified by the District Board in their resolution, dated 27th January 1927, only 14 routes are open to all, and that the rest are restricted ?

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*A.*—(*a*)—

| | 1925-26. | 1926-27. |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Madras to Poonamallee via Aminjikarai. | 2 | 1 |
| (ii) Madras to Sriperumbudur ... ... | | 6 |
| (iii) Poonamallee to Avadi ... ... | 3 | 1 |
| (iv) Chingleput to Tirukkalikkunram. ... | | 2 |
| (v) Tirukkalikkunram to Madras ... | 1 | ... |

(*b*) The Autocar Speciality Company were given the licences for all the routes.

(*c*) In 1925-26 there was no competition; the number of buses had to be limited owing to the condition of the roads concerned.

(*d*) The fees realized for each of the routes and their distances are given below:—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (i) Rupees 197 ... ... .. ... | 11 |
| (ii) Rupees 4,258 ... ... ... ... | 23 |
| (iii) Rupees 308 ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| (iv) Rupees 460 ... ... ... ... | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| (v) .. ... ... ... ... .... | 9 |

Fees were charged at the rate of 6 pies or 4 pies per mile according to the miles traversed by each motor vehicle and its seating capacity.

(*e*) Fees were charged at the rates referred to in the answer to clause (*d*) excepting for item (ii) in the case of which no account was taken of mileage within municipal limits.

The distances of the several routes are as follows:—

(i) One mile.
(ii) One and a half miles.
(iii) Four miles.
(v) Eight miles.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) The President was told that he could not restrict the number of buses on a road by refusing licence, provided the grant of licence was otherwise unobjectionable.

(*i*) The President requested the Government to reconsider their orders.

(*j*) The President, District Board, reports that he is not aware of any such correspondence.

(*k*) Yes.

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*Levy of licence fees for postal motor vans by the President, Chingleput District Board.*

*1814 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the President of the District Board, Chingleput, levied licence fees under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act for the postal motor vans engaged by the India Company, Limited, for carrying postal goods for hire from Madras to St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram; and if not, why not; and

(*b*) for how many years these motor vehicles escaped from paying licence fees to the District Board?

*A.*—(*a*) The President, District Board, Chingleput, reports that no licence fees were levied on the motor vans carrying postal goods as he did not consider them to be vehicles carrying goods for hire.

(*b*) Unless fees are due there is no question of escape.

*Levy of special licence fees for buses on race days.*

*1815 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the President of the District Board, Chingleput, levied special licence fees for buses plying on race days between Madras and Guindy till 1926–27; and

(*b*) whether he levied similar licence fees for such buses during the current year, and if not, why not?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. All motor buses which plied to Guindy races this year had already obtained permanent licences from the District Board, between Madras and St. Thomas Mount and places beyond.

*Collection of tolls by the President, Chingleput District Board.*

*1816 Q.—Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an injunction was granted in December 1927 by the District Munsif of Poonamallee restraining the toll-farmer of the Chingleput District Board from levying toll-fees for buses licensed by the District Board;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that subsequent to the order of injunction the bus-owners refused to pay the toll;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that this injunction was set aside on appeal to the District Court of Chingleput and that the case has been taken to the High Court of Madras;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the President of the District Board addressed the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police for help to the toll-contractor in collecting toll-fees from bus-owners;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police declined to interfere in the matter, and consequently the President insisted upon all bus-owners who applied for renewal of licence that they should pay to the toll-contractor all arrears of toll and undertake to pay, in future, toll-fees without demur;

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(*f*) whether it is also a fact that the President subsequently issued instructions to his office to renew bus-licences for the quarter beginning with the 1st January 1928, only on payment of arrears of toll-fees due by the bus-licensees to the toll-farmer;

(*g*) whether the action of the President was *ultra vires*;

(*h*) in how many cases the arrears of tolls due to the toll-contractor was recovered under the President's orders during December 1927 and January 1928;

(*i*) in how many such cases receipts were granted to the parties concerned; and in how many such cases receipts were not issued;

(*j*) whether the receipts granted in such cases were such as would be treated as valid under the Madras Local Boards Act; and if not, why not;

(*k*) whether it is a fact that the District Board Office received payment of arrears of toll-fees in cash;

(*l*) whether the Government propose to call upon the President to explain why his office received such payments while the licence fees were expected to be paid into the Government treasury, and to account for the payments;

(*m*) the total amount paid by the President to the toll-farmer, from collections of arrears of tolls due from the bus-licensees;

(*n*) whether the President obtained a receipt for the payment to the toll-farmer of the arrears collected for him;

(*o*) whether the above payment was made in cash or refund voucher through the treasury;

(*p*) whether the District Board have undertaken in their notice announcing auction for the farming out of tolls, that tolls could be levied by the contractor on buses plying for hire with the licence of the District Board; and

(*q*) whether the Government have received complaints that the President of the District Board has acted illegally as the toll-contractor is a personal friend of his?

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Yes.
(*e*) & (*f*) No.
(*g*) to (*o*) These questions do not arise.
(*p*) & (*q*) No.

## Municipal Councils

11-15 a.m.

*Collection of land tax by municipalities for wet lands.*

*1817 *Q.*—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the municipal councils have been collecting land tax for the wet lands within the municipal limits in addition to land revenue; and

(*b*) whether the Government have any intention of embodying in the Amending Act contemplated by them, a provision modifying the rule of collecting land tax for wet lands within the municipal limits?

*A.*—(*a*) Municipal councils do not collect land revenue. They do, however, collect property tax on wet lands which pay land revenue to the Government.

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(*b*) The property tax is, under the existing Act, leviable at the same rate on both lands and buildings. It is proposed so to amend the Act as to empower municipal councils to levy the property tax on lands at a rate different from that on buildings. It is not intended to exempt altogether agricultural lands from liability to property tax.

Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO : —" May I know, Sir, when the Bill is likely to be introduced ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Bill is almost ready now. "

## Forests

*Death of Mr. Ponnayya, Forest Ranger, Cumbum taluk.*

* 1818 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to answers given to question No. 795 answered on 21st October 1927, regarding the death of Mr. Ponnayya, Forest Ranger, Cumbum taluk—

(*a*) who it was that held the enquiry that is referred to in clause (*a*) of the answer to that question and where;

(*b*) whether Mr. Ponnayya's wife made a representation to the Collector and whether the villagers of Giddalore sent up petitions to him and the other officers concerned;

(*c*) what it was that was alleged in the representation and the petitions;

(*d*) whether the District Magistrate ever held any enquiry at all;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the acting Conservator of Forests summoned 14 witnesses to appear at Diguvametta and then desisted from enquiry;

(*f*) whether the village munsif concerned failed to make a report of the affair and whether the Divisional Magistrate fined him Rs. 2 for it remarking at the same time that the Sub-Inspector who advised the village munsif that he need not send a report was wrong; and

(*g*) whether any explanation was taken from the Sub-Inspector in this matter ?

*A.*—(*a*) The Circle Inspector of Police and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Giddalore, made the enquiry at Thirumulla and Giddalore, respectively.

(*b*) & (*c*) The answer to (*b*) is that no petition was received by the Collector of Kurnool.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The village munsif was fined Rs. 2, and the Subdivisional Magistrate, Markapur, also remarked in his order that the Sub-Inspector had no business to ask the village magistrate not to make a report.

(*g*) No.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The answer to the question is . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not read the question and answer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The answer to clause (*b*) does not state anything about the representation made by Mr. Ponnayya's wife. Am I to take it that the Collector did not receive that representation ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The answer has been given already."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know with reference to clause (*e*) whether the Government are aware that 13 villagers of Diguvametta received summons to appear for the said enquiry ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member with reference to the answer to (*g*) in view of the fact that the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Markapur, did make a statement against the conduct of the Police officer, whether the Government considered that an explanation was not called for ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I shall look into the matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : " May I know with reference to answer to clause (*a*) whether it was only the Sub-Inspector whose conduct has come into question who conducted the enquiry into the whole matter and whether no other officer enquired on the spot ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The Circle Inspector enquired into the matter."

*Forest grievances of the ryots in Kallikota and Atagada estates.*

1819 Q.—Mr. N. SIVA RAJ : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations from the ryots of Kallikota and Atagada estates in the Kudala taluk of Ganjam district laying down their various forest grievances ;

(*b*) the number of such petitions sent to them and also to the Collector of Ganjam ; and

(*c*) whether they propose to enquire into the matter ?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government received four such petitions during 1924 and 1925. The Government understand that the Collector of Ganjam has received such petitions from twenty-two villagers since 14th December 1927.

(*c*) The Government enquired into the grievances brought to their notice and have already passed orders on the petitions sent to them. As regards the petitions received by the Collector, the Government understand that the matter is under enquiry.

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*Forest grievances of the ryots of Dharakota.*

*1820 Q.—Mr. N. SIVA RAJ: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the ryots of Dharakota (Ganjam district) regarding their forest grievances;

(b) the reasons why the ryots or their representatives were not consulted regarding the area to be reserved and the species of wood to be prohibited;

(c) the number of prosecutions launched by the Zamindar of Dharakota or his manager as forest officer after the reservation of the Dharakota forests; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the ryots and also to preserve their old and existing rights?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have called for a report from the Collector of Ganjam.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay the report of the Collector on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The report has not yet been received. When it is received, the question of laying it on the table will be considered."

## Pensions

*Application of Mr. Alwarswami Nayudu for a gratuitous pension.*

*1821 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a memorial from Mr. C. Alwarswami Nayudu, till late a computer in the Madras Survey Office, praying for gratuitous pension under Rule 381 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations;

(b) whether this gentleman had an unbroken service of 40 years in the department of which about 34 years was in superior service;

(c) whether his services were appreciated by the heads of departments all along;

(d) whether the Director twice recommended him for a pension;

(e) whether pensions are given to such other servants; and

(f) whether the Government would be pleased to give him a pension under the above provision?

A.—The Government have received a memorial from Mr. C. Alwarswami Nayudu, late computer in the Madras Survey Office, for the grant of a pension under Article 381 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and the question is under the consideration of Government.

## Land Revenue

*Tiffin rooms in the Taluk office, Badagara, Malabar district.*

*1822 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are arrangements in the Taluk office, Badagara, in Malabar, for clerks to take their tiffin and if not, how are they managing to do it now?

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*A.*—The Government are not aware what the tiffin arrangements are for the clerks referred to.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer, will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir. That is a matter the local officers should see to."

## Loans

*Alleged recovery of the loan amount from an Adi-Dravida named Kunhi by the Tahsildar of Calicut.*

*1823 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in Kovur amsam, Calicut, Malabar district, an Adi-Dravida named Kunhi was given a loan of Rs. 75, and if so, in how many instalments was he permitted to repay the loan;

(*b*) whether the Tahsildar of Calicut has ordered the summary recovery of the whole amount, and if so, on what grounds;

(*c*) whether the property of Kunhi was attached and sold by the Tahsildar, and if so, for what reason; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Kunhi has submitted petitions to the Collector of Malabar to withhold the sale, and if so, whether those petitions will be placed on the table and what the Collector has done in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have not received any representation concerning the case and are unable to say whether the facts are as suggested.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"It is stated that the Government did not receive any representation. My question is whether the Collector received the representation. Will the hon. Member ask the Collector whether he received any such representation?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"If the hon. Member is very anxious, I shall do so, but I do not see what good it will do."

*Submission of annual loan statements by the District Collectors.*

*1824 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether, under rules, the District Collectors are to submit an annual 'Loan statement' to the Board of Revenue;

(*b*) if so, on what date is that statement due; and

(*c*) on what dates were the statements submitted by the Collector of Malabar in the years 1924 and onwards?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1st of October following the fasli year to which the statements relate.

(*c*) The Government have not the particulars asked for.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), am I to understand that the Secretariat do not maintain such records?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir."

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## Minor Irrigation

*Repairs to tank tunnels of Periyeri and Otteri in North Arcot district.*

* 1825 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether memorials from the ryots of Mal-Pudupakam, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, were received by the District Collector and the Board of Revenue, urging the necessity for repairing the tank tunnels of Periyeri and Otteri and also the repair of the sluice of Periyeri which is alleged to be in a leaky condition;

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to effect the repairs immediately; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government do not know whether or no such petitions have been received by the authorities named.

(*b*) & (*c*) Even if such petitions have been received, that fact alone would not justify the Government in issuing the orders suggested. Inspection will be necessary and the preparation of estimates. The Government have no reason to suppose that the local authorities are not taking such steps, but the question and answer will be forwarded to the Collector.

# UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

## Education

*Opinions of taluk boards regarding the Elementary Education Bill.*

1826 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have called for the opinions of the taluk boards in regard to the Elementary Education Bill and if not, whether they will do so?

*A.*—The Government do not consider it necessary to consult the taluk boards.

## Irrigation

*Irrigation tanks connected with Mettur Project canal system.*

1827 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for and lay on the table the names of all the major and minor irrigation tanks likely to be connected with the Mettur Project canal system in all the villages of Pattukkottai, Arantangi, Mannargudi, Tanjore and Papanasam taluks with their ayacuts, fishery lease income and the assessment derived by the Government during each of the last ten years and with the enhanced fishery lease and water-rate which can be derived by the Government after the Mettur canal water is introduced?

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*A.*—The villages in the Papanasam and Arantangi taluks will not be commanded by the Cauvery-Mettur project. The collection of the information required in the first part of the question will involve an amount of labour and trouble which the Government do not consider would be justified by the result.

The Government have not investigated and do not propose to investigate the question of the income from fisheries in these tanks. For information concerning water-rates the hon. Member is referred to page 191 of Volume XXV of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Whether the rates mentioned there will or will not be finally adopted, the Government are at present unable to say. Mr. Leach's report on the revenue estimates of the project has not yet been finally considered and accepted by Government.

*Restoration of village storage reservoirs in Tanjore district.*

1828 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the restoration of village storage reservoirs that existed in the old paimash days, and under the pre-settlement Erikattu system for the economic conservation of irrigation water-supplies during the summer and winter seasons in all the river-side villages of the Tanjore district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that such useful reservoir sites have been of late assigned away on darkhast to ex-war service men and others, viz., in Varahur, Edayiruppu and other villages in the Tanjore and the Papanasam taluks; and

(*c*) will the Government be pleased to call for a list of such village storage reservoir sites assigned to ex-service men and others between 1895 and 1927 in the Tanjore district, and lay it on the table?

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 567 which was answered on 18th October 1927. If he will be good enough to inform the Government what is implied in the Erikattu system, the Government will endeavour to answer his questions.

*Defective irrigation in Sodasudamani.*

1829 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the agitation of the Sodasudamani mirasidars in respect of the defective irrigation caused by the inadequate flow of water in the river; and

(*b*) if so, to state what the Government propose to do in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have received no special representation from the ryots. The fact seems to be that the irrigation under the lower reaches suffers from the fact that the upper reaches are too wide and the sluices draw off more water than is necessary. Action is accordingly being taken to diminish the waterway; the work is in progress and should be finished next year.

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[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

**II**

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *in re* THE CARNATIC PAPER MILL.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the adjournment of the House for discussing a matter of public importance of a definite character, viz., the question of the Government helping the Carnatic Paper Mill, Rajahmundry, under the State Aid to Industries Act to avoid liquidation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know from the hon. Member what is the matter of recent occurrence."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" The Government have taken possession of the Paper Mill and they may sell it under one of the conditions on which money was lent, viz., Rs. 4½ lakhs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When did the Government take possession of the mill ? "

* Mr. K. V. R SWAMI :—" Within a fortnight. There is an application in the High Court for winding up the whole thing which will come up on the 15th April and if the Government further help the Carnatic Paper Mill, liquidation will be stopped."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I understand that the Government have lent Rs. 6 lakhs to the concern. Something like Rs. 20 lakhs have been sunk in it. The High Court is going to be moved for liquidation. Unless the Government look into the matter. . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When was the High Court moved ? "

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Within a month ; that is my information."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As neither event is of recent occurrence, I must hold that the motion is not in order."

**III**

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1928-29

DEMAND XXIX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS-IN-AID).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 49,600 *under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-aid).*'

" This is for the provision of a grant to local bodies in Nellore which have suffered in their communications, roads and buildings so that they may put them in proper order and repair This sum is required to put communications, etc., in proper order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,600 under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-aid).'

" The hon. Member (Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) who has given notice of a cut motion to point out the inadequacy of the funds allotted is not in his place, and the motion is therefore deemed to have been withdrawn."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has satisfied himself with regard to the report that was made by the Collector with reference to one of the taluk boards. We heard on the floor of this House recently from the hon. the Revenue Member that the Collector of Nellore was not alert in reporting the amount required for repairs. That indicates the manner in which the Collector of Nellore went about this business. Before the Government accepted the report of the Collector and declined to make grants to a taluk board, I thought it was necessary that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government made some reference to the taluk boards themselves to find out exactly the situation. I find also, Sir, that two taluk boards are not to be helped, because it is stated that their financial position is good. I do not understand what the Government mean by saying that the financial position of a taluk board is good. Monies that are given to taluk and district boards are not gloriously magnificent. After the remission of the contribution, some show of liberality is being made. But I cannot state that it is gloriously liberal. The local boards do not have enough funds to meet even ordinary expenditure. That the Government should have refused grants to some taluk boards is an indication which is not very healthy. I thought he would be very zealous about the rights of local boards. I thought he would be equally zealous about the finances of local boards. I thought he would be able to get the largest amount from the Government, especially when Nellore has been so badly affected.

" Again, payments are on post-payment system. The post-payment system has come in for a great deal of criticism and in matters like this the adoption of that system may entail a great deal of delay and trouble on the local boards concerned. Local boards have all along been complaining that the post-payment system does not help them to make easy adjustments or to get easy advances or to get the work done briskly, of the kind they are expected to do within a short interval. I think he would have by this time considered all these questions and I expect him to tell us on what facts, beyond the Collector's report, he considers that some of the taluk boards are financially sound."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am glad, Sir, that Mr. Harisarvottama Rao has taken the trouble to point out these facts . . . "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I request the hon. Minister to talk more loudly. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is unfortunate that the hon. Member is so far behind."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member should be sitting here. But as he has chosen to sit in a place behind, I shall talk as loudly as possible."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is trying to sit in all places." (Laughter.)

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The hon. Minister must, however, make himself heard."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall try to do so. Mr. Harisarvottama Rao has pointed out that there are some taluk boards getting no

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grants at all under this demand. These grants are being given by way of compassionate grants and naturally when they are compassionate, we have to think of the boards whose finances are not satisfactory to carry through the work of repairing damages caused by the cyclone.

"In Courts of law there is such a thing as *vis major* and we could not provide for all causes of *vis major*. We are trying to do what is possible at this late hour. We have given more than half; the estimate by the district board was Rs. 96,000 and odd and we have given them nearly 53,000 rupees." 11-30 a.m.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"The hon. Minister has no doubt come forward at this late hour with this demand for a paltry sum. I do not see why he should have come at this late hour with a demand for such a small sum when he had the information at his disposal so early as the 7th November 1927. On the 7th November 1927, Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, the Secretary, sent him an enclosure with the general remarks of the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement. From the remarks which I shall presently refer to, I find the cyclone has been very severe. It is nearly six months since the report was sent. I may be permitted to refer to some of these passages."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Relevant passages."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Only relevant. The cyclone seems to have been most severe in an area extending over 25 to 30 miles north and south on either side of Nellore town. Its actual centre seems to have been some 10 to 12 miles north of Nellore. At Krishnapatam . . . "

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is giving a description of the cyclone. I cannot allow a reference which is not relevant to the discussion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"The relevancy is this way. As I pointed out, the hon. Minister has come for a paltry sum. The cyclone has been so severe and it may be judged from what I may read."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not feel that it is relevant."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"As the President rules, I shall bow."

*The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister to say what the views of the district board are? It was mentioned yesterday in reply to the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, that the total amount would be somewhere near Rs. 90,000. The Chief Minister says that the expenditure on this single item alone will be about Rs. 70,000 and the Government propose to give Rs. 40,000 and odd. There must be some discrepancy in the figures mentioned yesterday and to-day. I should like to hear from the hon. Minister as to the resources of the Board and the total grant the Government propose giving."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Minister to make a second speech. Hon'ble Members must make the request for information before the hon. Minister speaks."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Is it not open to the hon. Minister to get the Secretary or some other to answer that?"

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*The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Then there is no object in any of us making any speech."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My request is that requests for information may be made before the hon. Minister gets up for his reply."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" So we cannot criticise the hon. Minister also ? "

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is only asking for information. If criticisms are offered after the hon. Minister makes his speech the Members cannot get any reply for those criticisms. So they must offer criticism before the Minister speaks. I waited for two or three seconds and no Member got up. Then I called on the hon. Minister."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If the question arises after the Minister's speech ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" They suffer."

The demand was put and declared carried.
A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. ,, Mr. T E. Moir.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. M. R. Setturatnam Ayyar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. F. B. Evans.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampie.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. Mr. V. Ch. John.
20. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
26. ,, S. Venkayya.
27. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
28. ,, W. O. Wright.
29. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
30. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
31. ,, G. R. Premayya.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
34. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
35. The Raja of Panagal.
36. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
37. Khadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur.
38. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
13. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
14. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
16. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
17. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
18. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
19. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
20. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
21. The Raja of Ramnad.
22. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Ayes* 38. *Noes* 22.

The demand was carried and the grant made.

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29th March 1928]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,900 *under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-aid).*'

" This is for repairs and communications, etc., within the municipal limits of Nellore in respect of damages caused by the cyclone. This is in addition to the half grant of Rs. 20,000 already given."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I now ask the hon. Minister, Sir, to give us some idea whether the municipal council is not in a position to find the funds, what the total estimate is, what the damage suffered during the cyclone is and to what extent Government propose to help ? ".

Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" This grant is not to the district board but to the municipal council. The municipal council was given a grant of Rs. 20,000 during the current year. The council reported that it was unable to spend more than Rs. 14,000 of the grant during the time. Accordingly it requested the Government to allot Rs. 6,000 to be spent in the ensuing year. The six thousand rupees includes the grant we are now considering. The balance of the money was voted last night under 'Medical' and 'Public Health'. The Government have examined the financial position of the municipal council and found that the council could not itself find the money without injury to other services. This extra amount is on account of the damages caused by the cyclone. Government have therefore decided to ask the House for this grant."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Mr. President, this again is a matter of much delay on the part of the Minister. From the same note which I referred to on the previous occasion I find that this information was in his hands much earlier than November last year and for Rs. 2,900 he comes just now. According to the report submitted by the Revenue Department, the loss of life in Nellore alone on account of the cyclone seems to have been 173. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will devote all the time and money at his disposal merely on buildings and toll-gates or whether he will do anything for those people who have become destitute on account of death of relatives and other things.

"I find, Sir, that a suggestion was made that this amount might be left in the hands of some suitable staff of skilled subordinates who should be placed under the orders of the Collector to deal with the repairs as quickly as possible. I want to know what the Minister proposes to do, whether he is going to leave the repairs to the Public Works Department or whether he is going to appoint a suitable staff to spend some more money and do nothing. Neither the hon. Minister nor his Secretary has told us what has been done with regard to actual relief to the people besides simply attending to buildings, roads, etc. ?" 11-45 a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —" I may point out that these questions are not pertinent to the grant."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I ask how exactly he wants to deal with the Rs. 2,900, for what purpose, and under whose direction this amount is going to be left and all that ?"

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" I am afraid that neither the hon. Minister nor his Secretary who has stood up to answer has answered the question of the Raja of Ramnad, whether that municipal board could not

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help itself to these funds, as it has already got a big amount of Rs. 20,000 and has spent 14,000 out of it and only 6,000 has to be supplemented this year, and for which the hon. Minister comes for that additional grant, of which a portion has already been granted last night, in our absence though, and only Rs. 2,900 is yet to be granted. Why should not this sum the municipal council itself find? That was the question that the Raja of Ramnad asked, which I am afraid is not yet answered. May I know from the hon. Minister or his Secretary whether the municipal council cannot be asked to make its own provision for this paltry sum, instead of coming for a grant to this Council?"

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, the damage caused to the Nellore municipality and the district as a whole by the recent cyclone was appalling. There is no question about it. I should also think that the grants already made by the Council are very inadequate and small. Why a small sum of Rs. 2,900 alone is to be granted now is inexplicable. They ought to have made very large grants, considering the magnitude of the damage done both to people and property by something like an unprecedented cyclone that occurred during the last year. It is also inexplicable why the Minister should be going on in a bargaining spirit, Rs. 20,000 at one time, Rs. 2,900 under a further demand and another 2,000 may be coming up hereafter. Why should not a big amount be sanctioned to enable the municipality to carry on the relief work, improve the roads, streets and drains and restore the town to its previous condition? I therefore think that it is objectionable to give sanction to paltry amounts like this, unless the hon. Minister gets up and satisfactorily explains as to why this sum is necessary and why it should be granted."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Mr. President, if I rise to speak on this motion, it is with a view to make our position clear. We take objection to these grants being brought at this hour of the day, not because we object to moneys being given to local bodies for relief works to be carried on, but because, as the previous speaker has pointed out, we feel that the grants are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and they were not made at the opportune time. It is in that view we express our dissent."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I see the same tactics as were followed yesterday are being followed this morning also. (Voices: 'Why not'? 'Question.') You may question but the facts are different. (Voices: 'I expect you to be graceful in your remarks.' 'What are the tactics you are following?') As Mr. Cotterell has explained, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was placed at the disposal of the Nellore municipal council and they have not been able to spend this amount and this is being put forward to supplement what has been given. The sum that has been granted not being spent will lapse at the end of the financial year and they want the sum of Rs. 6,000. They have spent Rs. 14,000 and they want the other Rs. 6,000 at the beginning of the next year. That is the reason why this amount is asked for."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 11,600, *under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-aid).*'

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29th March 1928] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"This item is a peculiar demand. This is due to the fact that the Coimbatore district board gave a sum of Rs. 23,223 to the Coimbatore and Gopichettipalaiyam taluk boards for expenditure on village roads expecting that they would get a grant from the Government which has not been made. Now they want to recoup that amount out of the amount which is given this year, to adjust their accounts in a proper manner. We have told the district boards that they should not do this sort of thing in future, but that they should wait for grants from Government. As an exceptional case, I hope the House will not object to the passing of this grant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I only want to say one or two words with reference to what fell from the hon. the Minister, that it is a peculiar question. On the contrary, I urge on the Government the necessity of making this a rule instead of an exception. We have been here complaining over and over again of the way in which these grants are made practically at the end of the year and how large portions are taken back. What is given by the right hand is taken away by the left. It acts as a great obstacle to local bodies and prevents them from taking up any works. Moneys are sanctioned at the end of the year on condition that they should finish the works for which the moneys are granted, otherwise the moneys will lapse. Naturally the local bodies do not like to submit to these conditions. That is the reason why year after year large amounts are allowed to lapse. Then, the Government representatives get up and say 'Oh, we sanctioned several lakhs to local bodies but the local bodies are not able to spend these sums, therefore they are lapsing. We have been urging that such tactics should go. The local bodies may be given lump grants, so that if they are called upon at any particular period to pay half and finish the works, there should be no question of lapsing. Several district boards are in the unfortunate position of not being able to do any work at all. Instead of thanking the Coimbatore district board for taking a bold stand and pointing out to the Government their mistake in allowing such things, the hon. Minister gets up and says that it is a peculiar position and that district boards have been warned to be more careful hereafter, and as a special case this money is to be given to the Coimbatore district board. We do not want any special favour, for such things happen on account of the mistaken policy of the Government. The district board took the risk and advanced the money and then asked Government to reimburse it. But the Minister says that it is a peculiar case.

"I think we have agitated over this question long enough, and I hope the Minister will take into consideration our suggestion and instead of making these grants last only for a few months, he must adopt the policy of giving block grants running for years. So, if the Government are earnest in the improvement of water-supply and communications in rural areas, they should adopt the above suggestion. I expect the hon the Minister to move forward and thank the district board for pointing out the correct way and setting an example to the Government." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I want to oppose this demand. I wish to point out the discrepancies in the way in which Ministers are doing their business. The explanatory note says that the Coimbatore district board advanced a sum of money to the Coimbatore and Gopichettipalaiyam taluk boards in 1926-27. Now, we are dealing with the budget for 1928-29. What did the Government do these years? Did not the Coimbatore district

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board ask for reimbursement of half the amount they had advanced? When did the Minister receive the application from the district board? Certainly he must have received the application from the district board soon after the district board made the advance. What was the department doing all these one and a half years and more? Why are they coming so late as 1928 for reimbursing this small amount? I wish to know the reason for the delay in this matter. This does not speak well of the way in which the department is carried on. They could have included the money in the budget of 1927–28 or at least in the recent budget, which is still under the consideration of the House. I want to know from the Minister what exactly is the reason for this delay. The explanatory note does not state how exactly the thing happened. I hope the Minister will make a straightforward answer as to how the delay was caused, why it was caused and who was responsible for it."

12 noon Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, there seems to be something behind this. (a voice: confusion.) Otherwise why should there be such a delay from 1926–27? The money was spent by the Coimbatore district board in the expectation that they would recoup it from the Government soon. There was the revised estimate and afterwards the budget for 1927–28 was passed. Why the district board was not given that amount by the Government is not known and no supplementary demands were made for this amount. If that was really an important and serious thing and if the Government thought that they had a duty to the Coimbatore district board, they ought to have reimbursed it and come to us for a supplementary demand in 1927–28. Again there is the budget of 1928–29. In that also no provision has been made. What is the necessity for this further demand. . . ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating the questions of Mr. Basheer Ahmad."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I am trying to impress, Sir, more on the hon. the Minister." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Repetition does not amount to impressing a thing."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Therefore, Sir, the Government should not have come forward with this further demand at this stage. Of course I do not say that I won't oppose it, but I oppose it because it is too late and steps were not taken in time either by the district board concerned or by the Government. More than two years have elapsed and whosoever was the defaulter, there has been neglect and delay. Therefore, I think, that unless the hon. Minister comes forward with a very satisfactory explanation that would satisfy this House, this demand ought to be rejected by this House."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I heartily support this motion, but I would endorse every word uttered by my hon. Friend on the opposite bench. I only wish that Government should behave better in making grants in time so that the boards may be able to spend properly before the close of the year."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Sir, I will also follow the same policy pursued by my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai and support the demand, but I would make another request of Government and that is to

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29th March 1928] [The Raja of Ramnad]

place all applications for grants before the Advisory Committee of the Local Self-Government Department and have the claims of several local bodies duly considered without the same being disposed of in the secretariat. If they do it, I think it would go a great way to lessen the hardship which the boards feel in the matter of getting grants."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I thought there were two or three more presidents of district boards who have not yet spoken."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I was surprised at the attitude taken by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, because I thought he was very jealous of the powers of this Council; and if such a system as he recommends is adopted it would mean that we are taking away the powers of this House of voting grants and placing them in the hands of the district boards and the local bodies concerned. They spend the money first and afterwards come up and say that they have spent the money and the Government should allot the money, for they had already spent it. That was the objection that I was referring to when I said that this is peculiar in the sense that we are asking for the vote of the House for a sum that has already been spent. I have heard what the hon. the Raja of Ramnad said. As a matter of fact, last year these grants were brought forward before this House at the beginning of August. Mr. President, you are also aware, as also other hon. Members, that these grants could not be proceeded with and grants had to be postponed from day to day and had to be considered only on the 1st of November when it was too late for the local boards concerned to utilise the amounts placed at their disposal. But now we will see that these sums are allotted early, so that the local boards can spend the sums that have been allotted to them in a manner acceptable to the people of the locality, to improve the communications that are necessary. I am thankful to the hon. the Raja of Ramnad for the suggestion that he made and we shall see if we can get a meeting of the Advisory Committee in time to place these proposals before them, so that the various district board presidents who will be present in that committee may say what are the needs of the various districts concerned."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,600 under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-Aid)."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

### DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 28,200 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred*' for the purchase of a house as residence for the District and Sessions Judge, Masulipatam.

"Sir, for the last three decades the District Judge of Kistna has been occupying a bungalow conveniently situated and adjacent to the District Court premises. The owner of the building is willing to sell the property for Rs. 23,000. Some initial repairs have to be made and the whole scheme comes to Rs 28,250. The purchase and the repair of the present bungalow will certainly cost less than the construction of a new one. Further I learn

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that no other building or site is so conveniently available for the purchase. I also wish to bring to the notice of the House that this amount of Rs. 28,250 has already been sanctioned for the current year but in view of the technical formalities connected with the Land Acquisition Act, the transaction could not be completed and the award passed before 31st March 1928 and therefore the grant has to be moved for the next year. Hence the demand for further grant."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 28,200 *for the purchase of a house as residence for the District and Sessions Judge, Masulipatam, by Rs.* 100.'

" This is to discuss the desirability of and necessity for purchasing the house in question.'

" Sir, my aim in moving this motion is to discuss the necessity of purchasing this building. The hon. Minister in charge of this department has said two things : that the house is favourably situated, and that the District Judge has been there for the last three decades and it may not be possible at any time in the future to purchase the House which is so favourably situated. Altogether he made out three points in asking for this grant ; in the first place I oppose any purchase of buildings for District Judges and officers of that sort. It is not necessary for a District Judge to be favourably situated. I cannot understand the reason why he should live in a building which is very favourably situated. He is not a Commander-in-Chief or a District Superintendent of Police, so that in times of necessity or at any hour of the day he could gather his men and do the necessary work such as putting down a rebellion or a riot. A District Judge has to attend the Court by 11 a.m. regularly and quietly do the work and go out at 5 o'clock and that is all he has to do. He is very decently paid and it is for him to look out for a building which suits his liking. Now large sums are being spent for purchasing buildings for District Judges and compelling them to live in a particular place and making them pay a certain percentage of their pay towards the rent for the building. I put several questions relating to this and elicited that more than a crore of rupees have already been invested in purchasing building like this and the interest that is realiazble from this investment is about one per cent and odd. Whatever it may be there is the least urgency or necessity for purchasing a building like this. There are police constables without buildings and for the matter of that even in the civil departments, sub-judges and munsifs and other officers are not given the use of any buildings. In the explanatory note it is stated that the cost of the building is Rs. 23,000. It is not that the building is being purchased by any other person and the Judge is losing the advantage of living in that house. It seems the owner of the house has consented to part with the building for Rs. 23,000. It is the Government that moved in the matter first and asked the owner whether he would part with it. The repairs and certain additions which are proposed to be made comes to about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. If you go on spending money on these things where will we come to. My submission therefore to this House is that it is not at all necessary to provide officers getting high salaries with buildings. It is for them to find out buildings for themselves. Now it may be said that if the officer could not get suitable accommodation in the locality, perhaps it may

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be very difficult to discharge his ordinary duties. It cannot be put on any other ground at all. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: His brain would be affected.) I won't go to that extent. The hon. Minister said that it may not be possible to find any suitable building for purchase. I may point out that Masulipatam is not an out-of-the-way place. In Masulipatam we have got a number of buildings. From 1860 there are many buildings which are not occupied by anybody, because it was once upon a time a port. Another thing which the hon. Minister very cleverly says is that it may not be possible to find out as suitable a building as the present building. That is, he thinks that just like a kitchen is attached to a house, the District Judge's house also should be attached to the court. That seems to be his idea. In very many places the District Judges do live far away from courts and they do attend the court and do their ordinary duties properly.

"Another point raised is that this grant was made already by this House. When this grant was made I don't think that all these facts were placed before this House. So far as my party was concerned we were not here at all. I submit that a grant for Rs. 28,000 for a building for the District Judge who gets between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 and more, is not at all necessary. It is not even suggested by the hon. Minister that the District Judge very much wants this house because he cannot live in any other house as he has been living in that house for three decades. The same officer has not been living in that house for all the three decades so that sometimes you have got the superstition of desiring to live in the old houses. Perhaps, the District Judge of Masulipatam has also got that superstition and wants to continue in that house. But, Sir, it is given as a reason that he has been living there for the past three decades and therefore it is necessary that the same house should be purchased now, at a high cost. So I move this motion." 12-15 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I feel a certain difficulty in the matter. The grant was made by the House for expenditure during the current year as a supplementary demand. I understand that the amount was not spent or could not be spent on account of delay in the land acquisition proceedings. Now Government want to have this amount utilized for the year 1928-29. That is the reason why they came forward with a further demand. The question now is the supplemental demand having been granted by the House, whether you can go into the merits of the question. Of course, the House has the right to vote it down or grant it as a demand but I do not know whether, when once the vote has been given, you can go into the merits of the question as to whether it is desirable that such a purchase should be made or not. I should like to hear the views of the various members."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, if we have the power to vote it down or grant it, have we not got the power also to convince others that we are in the right in so doing. Unless you rule on some technical ground, on some standing order that because this matter has been once discussed and the decision of the Council given thereon, it is *res judicata* I think we have got the right to discuss the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Is there *res judicata* in the Council also?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Can we now go into the merits ? "

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Once you rule that we have the power to vote for or against the motion, I beg to contend that we have also the power to try and convince other members of the House to agree with us and vote with us. If once for all you say, this can be voted only one way and . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No, I cannot say that. The only question is whether we can go into the merits of the question."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I do not know, Sir, whether there is any distinction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Because this was adopted recently in another place, there may be a similar rule in our Council also."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I think, Sir, the policy should not be gone into again. It has been so held in other places also. There is now no question of the Government having any distinct policy. Some of us may support the Government policy but here is the question in this particular case, whether this particular bungalow should be purchased for this particular sum and that seems to be a question of fact and there is no question of policy involved. It is only a question of fact that is involved in it and I submit that if we are entitled to vote I think we are equally entitled to speak on it."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, the hon. the Minister himself has gone into the merits of the question. He spoke as to why this grant should be made. If he had simply said to this House ' Please make this demand ', that would have been a different thing. But he has stated his reasons as to why this grant should be made. Therefore we will be within our rights in showing that these arguments are not correct and the House should not be guided by them."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I said all that more for the information of the Swarajists who were then absent."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Then we insist on our rights because we were absent then."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it is safe to allow the discussion on the motion in this particular case because the supplementary demand was voted for expenditure in 1927-28 whereas this is a demand for 1928-29. In view of this essential distinction, I allow this discussion."

Mr. S. Satyamurti rose in his place to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have allowed this discussion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I want to raise another point of order, Sir. May I now ask for a ruling whether the further demands which you have now ruled are in order, cover cases also of expected lapses of grants which the House has already voted upon for this year ? The facts of this case are as have been brought to the notice of this House by a reference to the previous proceedings, whether in this year, which is not yet over, a particular sum was voted by this House as a supplemental demand and the Government expect that by the 1st April next that is three days from now, owing to certain causes, the grant will not have been spent and the grant will lapse. The point of order that I am raising for your ruling is whether with regard

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to a sum already voted upon for a particular purpose, and a grant voted by this House as a supplemental grant for the year on the assurance of the Government that grant would be spent before the end of the year, the Government can again come forward to this House and say, 'We want a further demand of that very same sum which has already been voted upon.' My difficulty, Sir, is this: to-day so far as we are concerned, the money has been voted and that voting is valid till the midnight of the 31st March. If to-day, Sir, the House again votes this sum, technically it means that we have two sums of money for the same purpose, the original supplemental demand and the further demand, and it is open to the Executive to buy two bungalows. It is not as if the Executive may not do it. The Executive has been known to do worse things. The hon. the Revenue Member laughs. There is no use in laughing. We have to test these things by the law of it. Is this House going to vote two amounts for the same purpose when the original grant has not lapsed and will not lapse till 12 o'clock in the night on the 31st March? I submit, Sir, that certainly even if further demands are in order, this is a serious inroad on all financial canons of propriety because the Government anticipate a possible lapse three days later, but yet ask the House to commit this error of voting for the same grant two sums under the head of further demands and supplemental demands. These further demands, I am sure, will give rise to all these troubles. That is why I think they ought to be provided for under certain rules which I suggested the other day. I think this is a case in which the Government are wholly out of order, and I ask for your ruling on the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. the Finance Member anything to say on this point of order?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member for the University has suggested that our procedure is wrong. May I point out, Sir, that only a few minutes back the House voted a sum of Rs. 6,000 on the ground that a district board could not spend it in this year and therefore a further grant was made by the House of that sum of Rs 6,000 in order that the district board may be in a position to spend it in the year 1928-29. This case is exactly on all fours with that. If it was regular in one case, it seems to me that it is regular in the other case as well and that the objection of the hon Member for the University has been taken too late."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Mr. President, I think there is no such thing with regard to points of order, as *res judicata*. I can take a point of order whenever I choose."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I have not said, Sir, that the hon. Member could not raise this point of order. I only said that he has raised it too late. If his arguments were invalid on a previous grant made by this House, they would be equally invalid now. But, of course, the only procedure by which the Government or this House can provide for expenditure which it has already sanctioned being met in a case where the House has been informed that that expenditure cannot be made within the limits of the existing financial year is by the Government coming and asking for a further demand for the coming year. And that is what has been done in this case. I do not know if the argument of the hon. Member for the University is that these further demands ought not to have been raised now;

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out that a supplemental demand should have been made some four or five months hence, when the next meeting of the Council takes place. But might I point out, Sir, that when an award has been passed under the Land Acquisition Act, it is, as in the cases of all obligatory payments on the part of the Government, a fixed rule that such payments cannot be avoided and that payment must be made when the demand is presented. We cannot refuse to meet that demand from the owner of property we have bought when he puts it forward and claims to be paid and therefore in order to regularise procedure when the claim for payment is made, we have to ensure that the disbursing officer is placed with funds for the purpose and this is what we are doing. I urge, therefore, that both our procedure and this demand for a grant by this House are perfectly in order."

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it anything on the point of order ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" On the merits, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, may I submit that the hon. the Finance Member's argument does not go in support of the position he has taken ? He merely points out that a previous neglect of raising a point of order might be also adopted in respect of this case. The one point I wish to mention to you is this : that he has said that the award having been passed the payment was necessary. But in the explanatory note, it is put down that ' the Collector of Kistna has now reported that the formalities required by the Land Acquisition Act cannot be completed and the award passed before the 31st March 1928.' Therefore, it can very well stand over till the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The danger pointed out by the hon. the Member for the University that there is a chance of two buildings being purchased is not, to my mind, convincing, because in the note it is clearly stated that the supplemental grant voted by the House will not be spent. As to why the Government came forward with the supplemental demand and why it was not utilized within the year, is more a question which is within the province of the Public Accounts Committee who can take the concerned officers to task as to why the demand was made and was not utilized within the year. The lapses form a proper ground for examination by the Public Accounts Committee and the House will have ample opportunity to express its opinion when the Public Accounts Committee examines the question and submits its report to the House. Regarding the further demand, I feel that it is in order under the present circumstances."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" On the merits of the question, Sir. Mr. President, I oppose this motion for a grant of Rs. 28,200 for purchasing a bungalow for the District and Sessions Judge of Kistna district. In Masulipatam buildings are available in plenty for any officer to occupy for rent, which is cheap. There are plenty of bungalows for rent and I do not see any reason why a bungalow should be purchased. Particularly, Sir, after the cyclone the site has been damaged and many of the old buildings have taken a dilapidated appearance. This building is not a new one built later on, but it is an old one. Of course, it is somewhat near the District Court. It has been occupied by the District Judges, whoever the incumbent was, for a long time and before that by somebody else. If steps are taken

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to construct a new building, I daresay, that it would cost less than the amount now demanded and perhaps a neater and more comfortable and suitable and convenient building could be constructed.

"Lands are cheap, there, Sir, and we can get plenty of land at very low prices, unlike in towns like Bezwada or Rajahmundry where the cost of sites is very high. Therefore, without much inconvenience, if really a building is found to be necessary, one can be built; at the same time I do not see why a permanent building is necessary. Some time ago there were proposals to shift the headquarters of the district to some more central place like Bezwada—I should not be understood as pleading for it—and some changes may also take place in the future. I do not approve of the policy of the Government to build pukka permanent buildings for officers to live in, especially in places where bungalows are available. I would request the hon. the Minister to tell us what it would cost to build a pukka building and how the purchase of this building is more advantageous from a financial point of view. I submit that no permanent building is necessary, but if it is really found to be necessary, an old-fashioned building might be purchased now instead of constructing or buying a building in a modern style to be used conveniently by the District Judge and his family. Sir, probably in this case the owner of the House will be in an advantageous position. I do not want to attribute motives, but what I feel is that this will be an advantage to the owner of the House; he may be getting very little rent now. I therefore want to know who the owner of the house is, what rent he is being paid now, whether it is Mr. Maiden's bungalow, etc. If it belongs to Mr Maiden, I know he is an European not in very good circumstances now. Anyhow on principle and in the circumstances of the case, I think it is not necessary or desirable to purchase this bungalow. Unless the hon. the Minister is able to satisfy us on these points and explains to us the relative values of a pukka building to be built and the building now to be purchased, I think this grant should be vetoed. I have great pleasure in supporting the cut motion of my hon. friend Mr. Swami." 12-30 p.m.

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, I wish to deal one by one with the grounds which are said to be behind this proposal. In the first place it is said that the bungalow is conveniently situated, being near the District Court. May I point out to the House, Sir, that this is no ground to be taken into consideration in the case of an officer who can command conveyance and who will be in a position to pay for any conveyance? I can understand such an argument in the case of poor-paid clerks, but I cannot understand it in the case of a very well-paid officer. So, that ground cannot stand for a moment.

"The next ground brought forward is that 'the purchase and repair of the present bungalow will cost less than the construction of a new one and such new bungalow cannot be so conveniently situated as the present one'. With reference to this, may I point out that the explanatory note here does not help the Council at all in ascertaining what the real value of the present bungalow is? The note says that the 'owner is willing to sell the property with the out-houses, etc., for Rs. 23,000'. That is the demand made by the owner of the house; but there is no reference to the value of the property. The note does not contain anything to show that the Government have investigated into this and come to the conclusion that Rs. 23,000 is the proper market value of the house. All that the note says is that the

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owner is willing to part with it for Rs. 23,000. I think the owner is really in a vantage position in making the demand and it seems that if he makes the demand we are bound to pay it. Otherwise, I cannot understand why there is nothing in the note to show what the proper value of the bungalow is. Of course there is the additional statement that 'the initial repairs will cost Rs. 4,000 and the cost of construction of two servants' quarters is estimated at Rs 1,250'. That is all very good so far as it goes; but when we do not know the market value of the property, the owner may demand anything he chooses and we must be prepared to face the situation. Unless the position is explained, I do not see how we can go in for this property at such high value.

"My further point is that it has not been explained how much rent we have been paying for this house to the owner up to now. From that at least we could have arrived at the market value of the property roughly; but when even that is not available to us, it will not be wise for us to proceed.

"The note also says that 'the formalities required by the Land Acquisition Act cannot be completed and the award passed before the 31st March 1928'. I cannot understand this. If it is a question of the whole proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act being carried on, that is quite a different matter; but if the house is to be purchased for a fixed price, I don't think much time will be taken in completing the transaction. If it is a case of giving convenience to the poor-paid clerks by purchasing for them a building near the office, then I would vote for this certainly, but in the case of a well-paid officer who will be quite in a position to pay for conveyance charges, I do not see the necessity for purchasing the bungalow, and I therefore oppose this motion."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I oppose this motion, it is not so much on the merits of the particular item of property that is now proposed to be bought by the Government, but it is on the ground of the general policy that is being pursued by the Government in connexion with residential buildings for officers. Sir, I am one of those who have been complaining in this House that this sort of investment by Government on residential buildings of officers has not been considered with a view to get a fair return on the investment. I once or twice questioned in this House what interest was realized by the Government on the investment on these residential buildings, but so far, I have not been able to get the information. I want to know from the hon. the Minister—and if he is not in a position to say, from the hon. Finance Member at any rate—what the rent is that is taken from the Government officials and what is interest secured on the outlay on these buildings. That is a question, Sir, of very great importance, which we must take into consideration before we sanction any amount of money for residential quarters for Government officers. Of course there are certain cases where the Government do not get any rent from the officials, for instance, in the case of residential quarters for constables, for sub-inspectors and officials of that type; but that is a different matter. Admittedly the Government are getting something in the way of rent from buildings of the type now proposed to be purchased. In such cases, I want to know whether the Government are making any profit. I believe they are not; and if so, are not the Government losing heavily on these buildings? That is a question which is very important to us now.

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"Secondly, Sir, before the Government launch on purchasing or building residential quarters for officers, one thing should be considered, and that is: we have been agitating in this House for the decrease of salaries in the case of higher officers. Whether effect is going to be given to that immediately or not, I believe the day is not far off when, if more Indians occupy the posts now occupied by Europeans, they ought to be satisfied with much less salary than is being paid at present to the officers in the various grades. I am only saying this with reference to the officers drawing more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. This point is important in this connexion ; because even if the Government do not lose anything on the buildings now, they would get much less as rent from the officers when, some time later, the same proportion of their salaries, as rent is to be recovered from them with reference to their reduced salaries. That is why I say the Government should think twice before launching on buildings for residential quarters for officers.

"There is another point also, Sir, which should be taken into account in this connexion. As my friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao pointed out, there was a proposal some time ago to change the headquarters of the district from Masulipatam to some other central place like Bezwada. As a matter of fact, proposals have often been made in this Council and elsewhere to change the headquarters of the districts, the taluks and revenue divisions. When such a change comes, the buildings which have been bought or constructed by the Government in the present headquarters will be practically of no use. You remember, Sir, that two or three years ago a proposal was made to abolish the Cuddapah district altogether, and if that had taken place, the buildings at Cuddapah would have been of no use now. Therefore, what I say is that before the Government launch on purchasing these buildings for officers, they must think twice, because when the headquarters are changed, these buildings may not be useful at all. Unless there is an urgent and absolute necessity, I don't think it is desirable that the Government should buy any building. Now, let us see whether there is a real necessity in this case. It is admitted in the note that the building has been in the occupation of District Judges for the last three decades, but there is no information to show that the owner is not willing to rent it in the future also. I have now put forward some considerations before the House from which we can conclude that unless there is an absolute necessity for the Government to buy this building, they ought not to do so.

"Sir, I submit unless there is any absolute necessity there is no cause for the purchase of the building simply because it has been occupied by the District Judge for the last so many years. I don't see anything here to the effect that the present owner is unwilling to rent it." 12-45 p.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"He is not willing to rent the building."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"If he is unwilling to rent it, there are other buildings available for rent.

"Secondly, Sir, I am told that the rent paid by the District Judge is not more than Rs. 100 and if that were so if the Government spent this sum on it, they will lose heavily, as the interest on this sum will be about Rs. 140 or Rs. 150.

"Thirdly, Sir, even if the Government launch on this building programme, they must first of all satisfy the requirements of officials whose need

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is more urgent than that of the Judicial officers. There are several instances of officers drawing a low salary and suffering for want of accommodation. I know of a taluk place by name Allagadda in the Kurnool district where married officers hesitate to go as they cannot get accommodation. And I do not know what steps Government have taken to give them accommodation. What I say is, even if the Government think that residential quarters ought to be built for its officers by all means let them do so; but before launching on it let them first provide accommodation to the officers whose need is great I know the amount spent on the building for the District Judge in Cuddapah is Rs 60,000; and as compared with that this sum is very small. When the policy of the Government is not satisfactory, we cannot vote for items of this type unless it be that there is absolute necessity as in places where it is impossible to get buildings for rent or in cases of officers drawing a salary of about Rs. 100."

At this stage Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai rose to speak.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I suppose the hon. Member now speaking has not finished his speech." (Laughter.)

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to move that the question be now put to vote."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Mr. President, when a member is actually on his legs, how can another member move for a closure, Sir?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have ruled yesterday that when a member is speaking, closure can be applied for. Therefore Mr. Kesava Pillai is quite in order. (After a pause) The question is that the question be now put."

(Voices from the Swarajist bench: 'It has not been seconded.')

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put"

The motion was put and carried.

A poll was demanded.

When the poll was being taken Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA rose up and said: "Mr. President, on a point of order, is it open to the Whip of a party to compel a member to vote?"

(Voices from both sides of the House: 'Who was compelled?')

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. Siva Raj."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"No."

The House divided as follows:—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y.G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. F. B. Evans.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, G. T. Boag.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, S. H. Slater.
15. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
16. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. C. D Appavu Chettiyar.

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*Ayes*—cont.

20. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, V. Ch. John.
23. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
25. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
33. Sir James Simpson.
34. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve.
35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
37. ,, G. R. Premayya.
38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
39. Mr. V. Pamjee Rao.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
12. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
13. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
15. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
16. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
17. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
23. The Raja of Ramnad.
24. Mr. R Nagan Gowda.
25. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Ayes* 39. *Noes* 25.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,200 for the purchase of a house as residence for the District and Sessions Judge, Masulipatam, by Rs. 100."

The cut motion was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
12. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
13. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
14. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
15. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
21. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Soturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. F. B. Evans.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, G. T. Boag.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, S. H. Slater.
15. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
16. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
20. Sir James Simpson.
21. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
22. ,, J. Bheemayya.
23. ,, V. Ch. John.
24. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
32. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.

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*Noes*—cont.

33. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve.
34. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
35. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
36. ,, G. R. Premayya.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
39. The Raja of Ramnad.
40. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda
41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
42. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
43. The Raja of Panagal.
44. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
45. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
46. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
47. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
48. Rao Bahadur S. Dillappa Chettiyar.
49. Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
50. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur

*Ayes* 21. *Noes* 50.

The motion was lost

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the closure motion for further demand to vote and if it is carried the demand will be put to vote."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I make a statement?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the closure motion to vote and if it is carried I shall put the demand to vote and I have been applying this principle since yesterday. After that you can make the statement.

1 p.m. "The question is that the demand be now put to the vote of the House."

The question was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Setaratnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. F. B. Evans.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. D. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. Mr. V. Ch. John.
22. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
23. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kuvalappara.
24. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, N. Siva Raj.
27. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
31. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
32. ,, H. A. Watson.
33. Sir James Simpson.
34. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve.
35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
38. ,, G. R. Premayya.
39. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
40. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur
12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
15. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, Koti Reddi.
21. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
22. The Raja of Ramnad.
23. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
24. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar
25. ,, J. A. Saldanha.

*Ayes* 40. *Noes* 25.

The closure motion was carried.

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29th March 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the demand to the vote of the House."

The demand was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. F. B. Evans.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, G. T. Boag.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, S. H. Slater.
15. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
16. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, V. Ch. John.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
25. Subdar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
26. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
27. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
31. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
32. Sir James Simpson.
33. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve.
34. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
35. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
36. ,, G. R. Premayya.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. The Raja of Ramnad.
39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
40. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
41. The Raja of Panagal.
42. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
43. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
44. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
45. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
46. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
47. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
48. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
49. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
50. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R Swami.
12. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
13. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mullayya.
15. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
16. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
17. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.

*Ayes* 50. *Noes* 22.

The demand was carried and the grant made.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 14,400 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred for the construction of an association ward in the Borstal School, Tanjore.*'

"Sir, the Borstal School at Tanjore was constituted as a Borstal School under the Act from 1st March 1927. The accommodation is not sufficient. . . ."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I now move that the question be put ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion has not yet been made."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" He has finished making a speech."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let the speech be finished."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I thought, Sir, that the closure can be moved when the motion has been made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I said that the motion has not been made."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I simply want to know whether a closure motion cannot be made in the middle of a speech and before the speech is over."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Cannot be made."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The accommodation is not sufficient and in order to provide sufficient accommodation for the same, I move this grant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I now move for closure, Sir."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

The demand was then put to the House and carried ; and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 17,200 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred—for repairs and improvements to the Hospital attached to the School of Indian Medicine.*'

" Sir, the Chief Engineer reports that the buildings require some urgent repairs and improvements. The repairs are very urgent and hence this grant is asked for."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Anjaneyulu, has given notice of a motion for the reduction of this grant in order to urge the necessity for the opening of a hostel. I want to know how this is in order."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I submit, Sir, that in my opinion the provision for a hostel is more necessary. The money that is now asked for is going to be spent on some improvements to the institution. I submit, Sir, that the improvement in the direction of provision of a hostel is more important than mere repairs. In that way, I submit that this motion is in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the motion is in order ; it may be an excellent ground for opposing this grant. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, the plans and estimates are not placed before this House and we are unable to know in what direction the repairs and improvements are going to be effected. According to our view the amount should be set apart for improvements in the direction of the opening of a hostel."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already given my ruling. It is too late."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Sir, I oppose this motion in order to demonstrate to this House and to the public at large the scandalous way in which such buildings are purchased. This building was purchased only last year at a cost of Rs. 10,200 and within one year the Government have come before the House for a grant of Rs. 17,200 for repairs and improvements to this building. I should like to know, Sir, what portion of this amount is intended for repair and what portion for improvements. I know as a matter of fact that the building was a dilapidated one even when it was purchased. I know that the building was purchased and it was intended to satisfy political considerations of one person or another. The Government made a terrible mistake; it was a scandalous purchase. Even when it was made, Government ought to have known that it would require repairs even in a short time. I should like to know what portion of this amount is required for repairs and what portion for improvements."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Mr. President, Sir, we had some discussion about the purchase of the building when that question came up before the House bitterly opposing the purchase and our opposition is justified. But that is past history. My present complaint is about the way in which indigenous system of medicine and the Indian School of Medicine are being treated. An old rotten building was purchased in an out of the way place as if no other building was available. It is difficult for the patients to go there and to get treatment which they love. When I call the building rotten, I do so deliberately. I am glad now that the Government have come forward with a demand for repairs to that building. I wholeheartedly join with Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan in all that he has said. This building is intended to accommodate the classes of the school of Indian Medicine, and the in-patients and out-patients of the hospital attached to it. I would invite hon. Members of the House to visit this institution which is to provide accommodation for three systems of medicine, namely, Siddha, Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine, which though allied to each other have certain special features to be developed separately by each one of them.

" Sir, it pained me very much to see that the classes are held in sheds or under the trees, classes not ordinary but with more than 50 students in each. That is a sight for Gods to see and certainly for the hon. Minister! I would beg of him, I would implore him, to bestow more attention than he or his predecessors have done. I know that he himself was very anxious to do what little he could do, when he was an ordinary Member like myself, to the Indian School of Medicine. I now implore him to pay more attention and to translate that sympathy into action so as to make this new but excellent institution useful to the public. It was a great pleasure for me to see that people from various parts of Madras come for treatment under the Indian system of medicine at very great sacrifice in some cases paying tram or bus fares of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for each trip. That shows the utility, the efficacy and the popularity of the system. I am very sorry that such a system has been given step-motherly treatment up to this date. Even the beds are not sufficient to cover the needs of the patients. The Principal of the Indian School of Medicine who is very kind to these unfortunate patients that go there has to accommodate them in the verandahs for want of beds. I do not think the hon. Minister for Public Health or the House itself would 1-15 p.m.

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allow such a state of things to continue any longer. The hon. Mr. Usman Sahib, whom we are glad to see in the Treasury Bench now, was the chairman of the committee which submitted a report in 1923 and the Indian School of Medicine was started in 1924. He spent a considerable portion of his report advocating the necessity of having a separate system of registration with a separate Board."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has travelled far off."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I know. (Laughter.) I shall show how this matter is relevant. Accommodation should be provided also for this Board in a building properly equipped and properly constructed in the same compound, for the compound is already quite extensive. It is therefore necessary to allot more funds and to constitute a separate Board. I associate myself with all that has been said. I am very sorry that proper attention has not been paid to this very important institution. Unless a satisfactory answer is forthcoming, with regard to building extensions for classes, out-and in-patient wards and Medical Board the only attitude we can have is one of negation and to oppose the grant instead of passing this grant which would merely be adding insult to injury."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I quite agree, Sir, with the remarks made by my hon. Friend from Ganjam. The Government made a mistake in buying that building which is quite out of the way. There is no necessity for a hospital there, absolutely no necessity. The only recommendation for the building was that it served as a private nursing home for the officers of the Indian Medical Service. The next qualification is that the Raja of Panagal was residing there for some time. In all other respects it is a serious handicap. Students have been bitterly complaining that they find it difficult to get residential quarters round about the hospital and that they have considerable difficulty in reaching that place. During rains the compound is said to be marshy. As it is at present, the building is cracking. There is no room at all to teach 450 students, divided into six or seven sections, each section being in charge of one Professor. Sir, I was told that human bodies were dissected under trees and in sheds and that more dissections were carried on by crows and the remnants by jackals at night.

" They wanted to open a maternity section to which I referred last year. They had no room at all and they had to rent a building in the next compound for about Rs. 150 or 200 per mensem. The building is already costing us a lakh and odd rupees. You are going to spend on that tottering building another Rs. 17,000. Even after spending a sum of Rs. 17,000, is it going to satisfy the growing demand of that rising institution ? Is that desirable locality ? Sir, we want urgently a building somewhere in Choolai for the Indian School of Medicine. I am told that the Military Department have a spacious compound and buildings there, the old pensioners' hospital. If the Government are keen on expanding this institution on up-to-date lines, one can easily acquire the site, and have spacious compound and accommodation for hospital and everything connected with it for the Indian School of Medicine. It is wasting money to repair that tottering building. Already a large amount has been wasted. The best course for the Government will be to sell that site at once and to go in for up-to-date buildings in Choolai. That is the quarter that requires the Indian hospital and not the

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Poonamallee road. That is fashionable road. It is disadvantageous not only to students but also to patients who find it difficult to go that long distance. You can only help the bus-owners and not the poor patients by locating the hospital there."

*Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Sir, if the Government can be charged of playing ducks and drakes with public money, this is a very right instance. The explanatory note says that the Superintending Engineer reports that the building requires urgent repairs and improvements. I wish to know where this Superintending Engineer had gone in the year 1927, when this building was purchased. A tottering building in a forlorn corner has been purchased for a lakh and odd rupees. It is throwing public money in the Bay of Bengal. Here is an instance where the Government are playing with public money. People are starving, dying and asking for bread. Here is an instance where the Government have given stone for bread. A little while ago we voted for Rs. 28,000. Here is an Indian School of Medicine only formally and nominal. It is simply an eyewash to Indians that this institution has come into existence. What was the urgent necessity to go in for such a dilapidated building as if no other building was available in some central or useful centre and in a locality where the poor people can really have easy access to it. As my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya pointed out, any amount of space is available in Perambur Barracks belonging to the Military Department which can be had by the Government merely by transferring it from paper to paper from the Military to the Civil Department. While such is the case, they bought a building in 1927 and they want to spend Rs. 17,000 and odd in the following year; they say that it is very urgent. As has been already pointed out, not only the patients find it difficult to go there, but students also are complaining that they cannot find place there to live close by. Why not the Government think of building hostel for pupils to live in? They have no money to do that; they have got money to provide quarters for District and Sessions Judges and other high officials if they are Europeans. The Chief Engineer reports that the building requires immediate attention and that the repairs cannot be postponed till 1929-30. I cannot understand why this benign and benevolent Government should go in for a building that cannot stand for two years. The Chief Engineer is very courageous in saying that the building can stand for one year. Is it not criminal folly on the part of the Government to purchase for one lakh and odd rupees a building which cannot stand for two years? Here is expert opinion. The Chief Engineer says that the building cannot stand till 1929-30 unless urgent repairs are carried out. What guarantee is there that this sum of Rs. 17,000 is going to be adequate? We will not be surprised if the Government come forward to this very House in the August session perhaps for another additional or supplementary grant for the same Indian School of Medicine through some other Minister perhaps, backed up by some other party.

"There is another anomaly in this matter. No provision has been made in the Civil Budget Estimate for the current year to meet the cost of repairing this building. Why, I ask, no provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1928-29? Were not the Government aware of the dilapidated condition of that building? Why did not the Chief Engineer give intimation early enough to include this amount either in the Budget for 1927-28 or for 1928-29? We are now in the midst of the Budget for 1928-29. We

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are now asked to give so many thousand rupees as a further demand. I cannot understand how these things are in order and how the Ministry can ask money like this without any responsibility about them. What is the Finance Department doing with such a strong Finance Member as the hon. Mr. Moir as its head? The explanatory note says: 'It is proposed to obtain the necessary funds by moving this demand.' The explanatory note is self-contradictory by itself. I oppose the motion on the ground that the building should be once for all abandoned and that a building in the centre of the city should be acquired."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I move, Sir, that the question be put."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"I second it."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
18. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, V. Ch. John.
20. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
24. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
25. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
26. Sir James Simpson.
27. Rajkumar S. N Dorai Raja.
28. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
29. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
30. ,, G R. Premayya.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
32. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
33. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva
34. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
35. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. Muhammad Meera Rawuttar Bahadur.
12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
15. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
21. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
22. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
24. The Raja of Ramnad.
25. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
26. ,, C. R Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
27. ,, J. A. Saldanha.

*Ayes* 35. *Noes* 27.

The closure motion was carried.

The demand was then put to the House and declared lost.

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29th March 1928]

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, V. Ch. John.
20. Mahmud Mohammad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
24. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
25. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
29. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
30. Sir James Simpson.
31. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
35. The Raja of Ramnad.
36. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
37. The Zamindar of Seithur.
38. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
40. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
41. The Raja of Panagal.
42. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
43. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
44. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
46. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
47. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar,
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
12. Muhammad Meera Ravuther Bahadur.
13. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
14. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
15. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
21. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
22. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 47. *Noes* 22.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to move for the adjournment of the consideration of the other grants to the next meetings."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will resume his seat. I will give him a chance immediately after the Council meets after lunch. The Council will now adjourn and meet at 2-30."

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to move

*'that the discussion on the further demands for grants that still remain to be disposed of be adjourned to the next sitting of the House.'*

"I have three reasons for it. The first is that twelve Members of this Council have to attend the meeting of the Senate of the University at 3 o'clock to-day. We being representatives of this House in the Senate which is the centre of the intellectual life of this Presidency, it is highly desirable that we must be allowed to go there At the same time we should be doing injustice to ourselves and this House in absenting ourselves from the House. Secondly, we are feeling much fagged by the exhaustive discussion we have

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had these days sitting late in the evening, and I think we must rest on our oars to prepare ourselves for to-morrow's work. Thirdly, Sir, it is an important Hindu holiday to-day (Sri Ramanavami), and I find also the courts have closed to-day. So I think it proper that for these reasons the consideration of the remaining demands should be adjourned. There is no urgency for them at all, and they may come as supplementary demands later on."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this—only there is a touch of personality in it. This day is declared a holiday for the Vaishnavites, and I do not think Vaishnavites can be compelled to attend the Council, nor can they be deprived of the benefit of attending the Council. As there are a number of Vaishnavites here and as Government has declared this a holiday for Vaishnavites, I hope, in the interests of individual and communal liberties, the House will accept this motion at least at this stage of the day."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, the objection to the sitting to-day on the ground it is a holiday should have been taken earlier. As for the other reasons I have only this to say that the business of this House is second to none."

The adjournment motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
12. ,, G. Ramasomayajulu.
13. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
14. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
15. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
16. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
17. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Mr. M. R. Saturatnam Ayyar.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. F. B. Evans.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, G. T. Boag.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, S. H. Slater.
15. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
16. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, V. Ch. John.
21. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
23. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
27. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
28. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
29. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
30. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
31. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
32. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
35. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
36. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
37. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
38. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
39. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
40. The Raja of Panagal.
41. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
42. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
43. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
44. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
45. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur.
46. Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
47. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.

*Ayes* 17. *Noes* 47.

The motion was negatived.

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29th March 1928]

* The hon. Mr M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,00,200 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred for the construction of a Natural Science Block in the Presidency College, Madras.*'

" Sir, additional accommodation has been provided for certain subjects, such as History, Physics and Chemistry, but the need for Geology has not been attended to still. The necessity for increased accommodation is keenly felt, and hence the demand for further grant."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I oppose this motion, Sir, for a further demand of Rs. 1,00,200 for the construction of a Natural Science Block in the Presidency College. I do not see any reason why the Government should come forward with this demand at this stage. I want to know from the hon. the Minister in charge what the Government were doing at the time of the budget, and why a further demand has become necessary. Besides the amount is a large one. It is stated in the explanatory note, 'the Committee desired to have full information as to the future liabilities which are likely to be incurred on the scientific subjects while they regarded with some anxiety the large expenditure to which they are giving rise.' That is what is stated in the note. I wish to know, Sir, what full information the Government has got at its disposal for coming forward with this grant? The Andhra University, Sir, has received very scant consideration at the hands of the Government. The Colleges in the mufassal, particularly the Government Colleges in the Andhra districts, have not been treated properly and nothing has been spent for the buildings of the Andhra University. I would on that account also oppose the motion for spending further large sums in the Presidency city on collegiate education."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, if I oppose this motion, it is not because I am against the idea of necessary constructions being made for the Natural Science Block, but it is on the principle that this amount should have been foreseen by Government before the budget time, as is evident from the explanatory note. The note is very clear in the matter. The necessity for this has been seen long long ago. Further, I expected that the Minister would say, in addition to what is stated in the note, what has taken place since with reference to the last sentence of the note. There is no enlightment on the matter at all. But this particular time is taken advantage of to bring this demand. The House will have seen by this time that large sums of money are thrust upon us in this out-of-the-way manner. This we object to. It is incumbent on the Government to justify the necessity in the case of each of the several grants that are now put before the House by giving the full facts. It is on these grounds that I beg to oppose the motion."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—" I support the demand, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao opposed the demand because certain sums were not provided for the Andhra University. The speaker only cited reasons to convince the House of the unreasonableness of the demand because the Andhra University has not been provided with sums. On the other hand, the subsequent speaker came forward and he was just in putting forward the reasons. His whole reason related to the point of order, viz., 2-45 p.m.

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that all these grants have not been foreshadowed and that they have not been provided already. Now that has been ruled out, I see the reasonableness of the demand has been accepted. It is for the construction of a geology block that this demand has been moved and I need not bring to the notice of the House the importance of such a subject as geology. This subject has been pending for the last 14 or 15 years, that is, since 1914. As the explanatory note suggests, the House is anxious to develop the possibilities of this country and has now come forward with a grant of this kind relating to geology. I therefore have great pleasure in supporting the demand and opposing the motion for cut."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I am sorry that the last speaker has adduced reasons more in favour of the objections raised by my hon. Friend from Kistna than against them. He says that for the last 20 years this subject has been pending before the Government, at least from 1914. That is exactly the reason why my hon. Friend from Kistna has stated that he was going to oppose this, because it was up to the Government to have included this item in the budget, if they were so minded. On the other hand, the last paragraph of the explanatory note says that reasonable doubts were raised by the Finance Committee and they expressed the hope that hereafter this Government would not come forward before the Finance Committee with such expenditure on such a large scale unless and until they would get more detailed information. The objection taken has not yet been answered. Though the Finance Committee is not provided with reasons, after the Finance Committee raised the subject, the hon. the Minister for Education has not been pleased to give any hint as to the reasons that necessitated the asking for this grant at this stage at least. We are not at all unwilling to give any reasonable amount that may be spent on the acquisition of knowledge in scientific field, and I as a Member of the Madras Senate cannot take any reasonable objection to any amount of money being spent on education, especially scientific education. Let it not be understood by any portion of this House that we are against this grant, but we are against the principle involved in the demand for this grant. This question is yet to be answered. When a similar demand was moved and a similar objection was raised the other day it was in part answered by the hon. the Finance Member that the matter was put before the Finance Committee, that the Finance Committee did not come to any decision in time for the budget and therefore it was up to the Government that they took the earliest possible opportunity of bringing that demand before the House. At least logic is satisfied to some extent. But so far as this particular scheme is concerned, this scheme has been before the Government for the last 20 years. The principle on which we base our objection is that it is not right for the Government to bring this demand in this fashion. Of course we know the result of this resolution. We are not for mere obstruction as my hon. Friend the Minister for Education seems to think, though this is a legitimate right of the Opposition. We are here to do our duty. We know that in doing our duty, we shall, time after time, be defeated by this physical numerical power overriding the just and spiritual forces of the Opposition; and yet our satisfaction is both to our own conscience and to the constituency outside. In that spirit and on this principle we oppose. We trust that hereafter at least the Government will give ample opportunities for the Opposition to place its views, whatever they may

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be, in a reasonable manner before this House, and that the Finance Member and the other Members of the Government may to the best of their ability try to satisfy the legitimate demands for the enquiry or information, which the Opposition has a right to get in this House, and it is to enunciate and to impress that principle on the Government that I support the motion for the cut."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"I move for closure, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As the hon. Member has already spoken, he has no right to move for closure."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I wish to support this grant, but at the same time I wish to strike a note of warning, and I am justified in doing so, by the observation made by the Finance Committee. We do not know what the future commitments of this natural science block in the Presidency College is going to be. The Government has come forward asking for a grant of Rs. 1,00,200 and probably it might go up higher and therefore I would earnestly urge on the Minister to find out what the future commitments are going to be before we finally embark upon this project."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"I move for closure, Sir."

The closure motion was put to the House and declared carried.

Dr. B. S. Mallayya demanded a poll, and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. F. B. Evans.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. Mr. R. Foulkes.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, V. Ch. John.
19. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
20. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
26. ,, S. Venkayya.
27. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
28. ,, G. R. Premayya.
29. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
3. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
4. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
7. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
8. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
13. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
14. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.

*Ayes* 30. *Noes* 14.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the demand to the vote of the House."

The demand was put to the House and declared lost.

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The hon Dr. P. Subbarayan demanded a poll, and the House divided as follows:—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. F. B. Evans.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, V. Ch. John.
19. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
24. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkayya.
28. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. ,, C. R. T. Congreve.
30. ,, G. R. Premayya.
31. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
35. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
36. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
37. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
38. The Raja of Panagal.
39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
40. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
41. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
42. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
43. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
44. Khadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
3. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
4. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
7. Abdul Hamid Khan Sohib Bahadur.
8. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
14. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
15. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
16. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
17. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 44. *Noes* 17.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,00,000 under *Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred.*'

"This is for the purchase of the old Medical Stores building for the location of the Government Training School for Masters. The Government Training School for Masters is now located in a portion of the old Medical Stores building, Mint street, Madras, on payment of rent for the same. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: What rent please?) As no other suitable building is available for the location of the Training school, it is proposed to purchase this Military building for the purpose."

3 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 under Demand XXX.—Civil Works—Transferred."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this motion very vehemently, for the reason that this is a demand for another building for the location of another school called the Government Training School. I fear that this purchase will be next to the other purchase, namely, the building for the Medical School. And the cost of the building is almost the same,

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i.e., one lakh of rupees, and the estimated cost according to the explanatory note is a little over one lakh of rupees. The Government of India very graciously are willing to part with it for one lakh! The money is to be given away to the Military authorities. We should like to know from the hon. the Minister who has asked for the amount, the rent that they are paying. He said that he will give out the amount of rent that they are paying monthly, but he has not yet given us and I do request him that he would be pleased to give us the figure."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is Rs. 220."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, they say in the note that no building is available. I submit that time after time we have been accusing this Government that they would spend large sums of money on brick and chunam and not on building the real brain power of the nation. This is yet another instance where one lakh of rupees is going to be spent on brick and chunam and possibly on a house old and dilapidated and they may come next year with another supplementary demand for another Rs. 75,000 for repairs and then say in another explanatory note 'These repairs are very urgently needed and the Chief Engineer says that otherwise the whole building will come down on the heads of the students and the teachers.' On two grounds, Mr. President, I oppose this motion. First, that we do not want in this country to spend such large sums of money over buildings. If instead of going in for high designs and costly buildings and all that sort of thing, which only pays some money to the contractor and others giving contracts and so on, some of which could not be easily proved, instead of wasting this money in this manner, we devote some of it on repairs of tanks or village communications we shall really be serving the necessary needs of the country. We need not be housed as in Western countries against cold and the seasons. We may have open buildings not of the type designed but of a cheaper kind and we can accommodate training students much better and even have hostels and lodging and boarding houses. To please a certain department or a certain person or without much advertence to the amount spent, because a certain department or a certain influential person is coming forward they seem to think that they can find money to be practically wasted over buildings and not find money enough for people who are starving for their food, and who have not got water for their cattle. If we spend a little sum of money on these and such other small things, we can give great relief to the people. They are unwilling to spend anything in the districts and in the villages, because they say they have no funds. On these grounds, Sir, I do oppose this and I hope that the hon. Members of the House will sympathise with the real needs of the people who are mute to-day and are unable to give utterance to their grievances, but who will one day come down on us with such a force that we will find it difficult to resist them. We do not think of the starving people of the village who are not well fed or well clothed, whose cattle are in want of fodder, and even water sometimes, but their memories will haunt us when we are spending these lakhs and lakhs over buildings and the purchase of costly houses. For these reasons, Sir, I oppose this motion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, I fully endorse all the statements made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Anjaneyulu. The one programme of the Ministerial party and the Ministers seems to be to spend as much money as possible on these buildings, and the purchase of a building where houses

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are available for rent for purposes like this. I say this is simply waste of money. Now, they are paying about Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per month for this building as rent and the hon. the Minister just stated it is not possible to rent another building for this purpose. In a big city like Madras, where I am told the cost of buildings is going down every day and more buildings are available now for occupation than at any other time, that a building for this purpose is not available is really strange. What seems to be at the back of the thing is that the policy of the Ministerialist party now seems to be to own a building for any and every purpose. We wanted money for educational purposes and very urgently too, because boys are growing and girls are growing in ignorance and so much money was needed. At a time like this that we should try to attempt to have palatial buildings purchased at the cost of the ratepayer is anything but desirable. The persistent attempt that is being made by the Government to waste money like this would show that they do not care for the opinions generally held in this country My hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, while he was Minister was saying that money should not be wasted on these buildings and that the type designs formerly intended for the buildings were very costly and they would not suit the purposes for which they were intended. That seems to have been altogether given up by the present Ministry, though they are following the old Ministry in so many ways; with regard to economy in these matters they do not seem to have any regard even for the views of their own predecessors in office.

"I also oppose it because the cost of it is very high. It is something like forty times what they are paying now. A property like this would not fetch more than twenty times at any time, and it is not stated in what condition the building is at present. Very soon it may be found that the building would require ample repairs and we will have to spend more money on that. All that we want is some place for opening the training school for teachers. But it does not require a building of such huge cost. So in these circumstances we oppose this motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion, not only for the reasons stated by my hon. Friends Mr. P. Anjaneyalu and Mr. Swami, but also for the additional reason that is contained in the explanatory note of the Minister himself. It is admitted that the Government Training School for Masters is kept in a building at a monthly rental of Rs 250. Apparently the school occupies a small portion of the huge building. I have a hazy idea of the old Medical Stores building. The Government Training School can only occupy a portion of the building. Therefore, there is no meaning in acquiring a huge building like this. Moreover, I am also aware that the Government of India in the Military Department have been for some time past anxious to dispose of that building. In regard to the purchase, they have approached the Provincial Government and through the Provincial Government some local bodies. I should very much like to know indeed if the Transferred half is not made a dumping ground for the purchase of Government buildings and thereby increase the expenditure on the Transferred side, justifying that there was a larger expenditure on the Transferred side. I would like my hon. Friend, the Minister for Development, to examine this question thoroughly and see whether there is any necessity for such a huge building as this for the Government Training School: if it can be accommodated in a small portion on a monthly rent of Rs. 250 or so, I daresay that some other building can

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be easily got in that locality at that rent. There seems to be no necessity to spend such a large amount like one lakh of rupees which at 6 per cent must give Rs. 500 a month. That means that they are going in for a building, which is more than what you require for the purpose. Unless it be to satisfy the Government and the Military Department by purchasing the building, there seems to be no necessity for the demand made by the Government. I know, Sir, that the hon. the Minister is quite new to the subject, though he is trying to distinguish himself by frequent reference to the Swarajist party. I still have some respect for him and request him to examine the question properly before he rushes with the demand."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I know this building and have known it for the last thirty years. There is no building anywhere near here that is so costly as that which is proposed to be bought from the Military authorities. The question to be considered is this : Are the Military authorities entitled to claim any money for it ? It was originally the Local Government's property before it was handed over to the Military authorities, and when there was no more use to the Military for that ground, there is an implied understanding it seems that it must revert to the local Government. And this question is going to be decided very soon, I am told, in Delhi. There are a good lot of properties to be settled that way in Madras. Leaving that aside, Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Third Minister who is familiar with this part of the Mint Street (laughter) whether buildings in this locality are worth that money. Suppose that building were to be sold to-day by public auction, will anybody buy it even for a fifth of the price which the Government are proposing to give for it ? Sir, it is a building more than sixty years old and if we are going to use it for our schools we will have to overhaul it completely. We will have to spend more than two lakhs for that. After spending that amount, will that building still be fit for your occupation ? Is that locality a healthy one for the location of a Government school ? Sir, you are paying Rs. 250 as rent per month now. That comes to about Rs. 3,000 a year. But then, Sir, if you buy that building for a lakh of rupees from the Military authorities, and use it, is the hon. the Minister aware that he will have to pay the Corporation an annual tax of Rs. 6,000, while you are now spending only Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 in the shape of rent. But if you buy it, you will have to give the Corporation Rs. 6,000 annually in the shape of tax on house property at 6 per cent of the value of purchase. You will also have to spend money over it for repairs. Is it an advisable thing to purchase it at one lakh when you can use it easily at Rs. 2,500 rent annually ? The Military authorities cannot force it on anybody else. They have no customers No man in Madras will pay more than Rs. 20,000 or Rs 18,000 for that building at present. Because the Local Government are convenient customers, they think they can take away the money from us. I have to call it a waste and an avoidable waste."

* The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, knows the place as well as I do, and I admit that only a part of the building is now being used for the location of the Training School. But the object with which this building is purchased is not only to locate the school, but also to . ."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao rose in his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a point of order ? "

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I now move that the question be now put."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not accepted."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Secondly, Sir, we want to have a hostel for Adi-Dravida teachers who are attending the school. As a matter of fact, this is one of the schools which are really being maintained for training Adi-Dravida masters and the hostel is to be located in the building itself, and the portion which is not required for the school will be used as a hostel for these boys there."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"How many of them are there?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think there are about 30 Adi-Dravidas." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"A magnificent number!"

3-15 p.m. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"You may call it magnificent, but things begin in a small way and grow big later on. Hon. Members of the Opposition profess sympathy for the Adi-Dravidas, but they show their sympathy by going out whenever anything relating to depressed classes comes up before this House . . ."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Put them in a healthier quarter."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No doubt the price looks rather high at present, but the hon. Member need not be afraid that repairs will be necessary for that building, because the building is in a good condition and it will be in such a state that it may not be necessary to have any repairs for it for a long time to come."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I want to raise only one point, Sir. The explanatory note says : 'The Committee recorded the opinion that in the allocation of the building the requirements of the Government Press should be given precedence.' Apparently, the intention of the Government is to locate a portion of the Government Press there. If so, I do not see why the whole cost of the building should be put down to the Transferred departments."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I think, Sir, I can answer the two points that were raised relating to the Finance Department. One question was put as to whether the Military department had a right to claim payment for this building that we wish to take over. That department is under the Government of India, and the Government of India and the Provincial Government are entirely independent in these matters. As we wish to buy this building, as long as the Government of India are in possession of it, we have to pay for it in exactly the same way as the Government of India would have to pay, in its turn, to the Government of Madras for any building or land belonging to the latter.

"As regards the question put by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, regarding the possible allocation of this building to meet the requirements of the Government Press, of course necessarily when that is decided upon, there will be a book transaction as between the Transferred and the Reserved departments concerned."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is now ready for a vote.

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"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred."

The question was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded by the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks and the House divided thus :—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. F. B. Evans.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Lampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, V. Ch. John.
19. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkayya.
28. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
29. ,, C. R. T. Congreve.
30. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
31. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
32. Swami A. S. Sahajananda.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
35. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
36. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. The Raja of Panagal.
39. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
40. ,, S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
41. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Khadir Muhideen Sahib Bahadur.
43. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, P Anjaneyulu.
3. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
4. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
5. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
7. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
8. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
9. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
11. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 43. *Noes* 11.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 14,500 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred.'*

"The accommodation in the Government Secondary and Training School for Girls, Vellore, is insufficient and there is no provision for a play-ground for the school. With a view to provide for extensions to the school building and also for a play-ground a site has been selected by the side of the school. A sum of Rs. 14,500 is required for the acquisition of the property, etc., and that is why the demand, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,500 under Demand XXX - Civil Works —Transferred.

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"Mr. P. Anjaneyulu wants to raise the question of a girls' school in Tenali or Guntur. I think it is out of order, unless there is any connexion between Guntur and Vellore."

*Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Because it also relates to a school for girls, I thought I could move it, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is out of order."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to oppose this demand, not on its merits, but on the ground that Rs. 14,500 is required for acquiring 1·53 acres. It is really wonderful, Mr. President, that the hon. the Minister should shut his eyes and then come forward with a demand for Rs. 14,500 to acquire 1·53 acres. I wonder in which country the cost of land is so high. I wonder, Sir, whether we are in India or elsewhere. The Ministers may possibly forget that they are not in this country, but we cannot afford to forget, Mr. President, that we are in this country and that we have to live and die with these very Ministers who are giving up our cause from time to time. I want to know, Sir, how exactly this figure has been arrived at, i.e., Rs. 14,500 for 1·53 acres. Is the amount inclusive of the building, or is it merely for the land? Nothing is said in the explanatory note. This sort of desultory note reflects very badly on the Ministers and their Secretaries who do this kind of unsatisfactory work, Mr. President."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, if the site is really costly, some explanation ought to have been given. It is vaguely stated here Rs. 14,500 for 1·53 acres. Unless there are very extraordinary circumstances which have raised the cost of this site to such a high figure, it is not possible to imagine that in any part of this country land is sold at such a high rate as Rs. 10,000 per acre. Even in the deltaic districts, it is not so. No land is sold anywhere at more than Rs. 2,000 an acre, so far as I am aware. Unless Vellore is a very fertile and costly place, the cost cannot be so high. I am aware it is not a deltaic place and it is a dry land. Whenever land is acquired by the acre, the price could not be like that. Of course my friend the hon. the Minister will give some explanation to this House, and this House will support him, as we know from what has been happening. There must be some limit for this recklessness. When one acre of dry land is purchased for Rs. 10,000 some reason must be given. Simply the Government rely upon the reports that have been sent to them by the subordinates, and they seem to have been quite satisfied with the amount of money. Of course Ministers get very high salaries, and they think that Rs. 14,000 is nothing. The only thing we should consider is whether they are realizing what they are doing, and whether this land is worth purchasing. Another point raised is that the land is intended for a girls' school, not for a university or for a college where there may be hundreds of girls. I do not think anybody would like to have so much site as 1½ acres for play-ground for a girls' school. Unless you take special care to keep it neat and nice, I think it would be something like a wilderness. One and a half acres for a girls' school and a play-ground cannot be imagined. Half an acre would be quite sufficient, I think; it would come to 2,420 yards. There must be some limit to our expenditure The object, of course, is a laudable object; but to have a play-ground for girls it is not necessary that we should have acres and acres of land and that we should waste money like this without any

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consideration whatever. If this is a matter of urgency, we must see how much ground will be necessary and whether 1½ acres are required for girls to play. I think they would be bewildered to be let in a huge place like that. So, I oppose the grant."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, this motion appears to be peculiarly conceived. The babe of a Minister must have felt that we were all babes to give a vote on a motion of this nature, or must have felt that he is so secure in his seat that he can play the pranks of a babe. This one acre and odd is to be a play-ground and the value fixed for it is Rs. 14,500. There is a sentence here in the note which is a bit significant: 'It is desirable to complete the acquisition at an early date to avoid paying higher rate of compensation.' Whether this Rs. 14,500 means the aggregate amount at a rate fixed by the Government for this one acre and odd of ground, I cannot possibly say. There is the previous sentence to the last one which says: 'A sum of Rs. 14,500 is required for the acquisition of the property.' I do not know what the property is on that piece of ground. It is likely that there are date palms or palmyra trees which the hon. the Minister for Excise may use for the benefit of the country and get money out of them. I do not know that—I am not in possession of facts—and it is for the hon. the Minister to say whether there is any property on that land worth Rs. 14,500 which is contemplated to be paid. If there is any property on that land, what kind of property is that? Is that property likely to fetch any money to the Government if it is disposed of and if the land is converted into a plain?

"It is inconceivable that a sum of Rs. 14,500 should be spent on the purchase of an acre and half of land and that in a place like Vellore. There must be some mistake somewhere; either the hon. Minister must have brought this demand without looking into it, he must have had no time or there must be something behind the whole affair. I am afraid this kind of bargain has become very common with this Government. Of course we have had a number of demands of this nature for lands, for buying quarters and in these matters there is the temptation for those who make proposals. Of course, the hon. the Minister may not be tempted sitting in his seat directly, the temptation need not be monetary but it may be on those who own the property, who appreciate the beauty of the place or it may be because of the nearness of the place to the officer or officers concerned. And unless the hon. Ministers make a very careful examination into the matter, investigate and scrutinize these things, such things may arise in future in large numbers. Of course, these are not apparent on the face of it. And of course, the hon. Minister will have some explanation to offer. But I wish to tell him plainly that he should not treat us like children and give us these small pieces of advertisement of his work and this is not creditable especially on the part of one who has kept to his seat in spite of the opinion of the country" 3-30 p.m.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, I rise to make one or two observations. I say this may be quoted as a proof that the Transferred half has no policy behind it at least so far as education is concerned, and especially with regard to the education of women and girls. They are either too niggardly or appear to be too lavish, because they lack any well-propounded, any well-thought-out policy of education which is useful for the girls and the young women of this country. The sort of education that the proposal for this

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play-ground indicates, I make bold to assert, is not the education that is conducive to the genius of this country or to develop the best in the girls of this country. Imagine one and a half acres of land is to be purchased for the use of girls as a play-ground. Have you ever heard such a thing before? I have had opportunities of starting and managing schools for girls—opportunities for managing some institutions. And I have come across girls' schools in my town where they engage themselves in outdoor games which do not require such a huge plot of land. In the case of boys such an extent of land may be necessary as they take to football and cricket, which games are not suited to the girls. The girls generally take to indoor games and if at all they take to any outdoor game they take to only tennis or badminton. For both of which games an acre and a half of land is surely not needed, not to say that the cost of this plot is out of proportion, unless the hon. Minister tells us that this locality is in the centre of Vellore. And from my knowledge I can make bold to say that no land, not even the best cultivable land, will be worth more than Rs. 4,000 an acre in any part of South India. But this is roughly two rupees a yard. Therefore both in extent and in cost it is out of all proportion to the requirements of the girls. On these grounds I oppose this demand."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—" Sir, if I rise to oppose this demand it is on the ground of policy. I am afraid Government have not been carefully informed when they launch upon purchasing property whether that plot of land is to be used for school or stores or for any other purpose. This is one of the instances where we see, as has been pointed out by Mr. Basheer Ahmad that when they go in for purchasing land they do not go into the question thoroughly, what the property is worth in a particular place and what Government has to pay for it. I thought, Sir, Government had acquired a reputation for lowering the estimate even below that prevailing in the market, but in this case it seems to be the contrary. The Government is going to purchase this plot of land at a much higher rate than that obtained in the market. Therefore there must be something behind it. There must be many other things than the mere monetary consideration. I feel sure that in purchasing these things extraneous considerations should not be given any room, for example, to please a local board member, or the president of the district board or a member of a party—in short I say such considerations should not weigh with the Government in making purchases of land. I know there are very many urgent demands on the finance of the Government. Government ought to have a well-thought-out scheme for spending its money. Here is a case where Government could have waited for some time and proceeded with more urgent needs. I know there is a long-standing demand from the Muhammadan College for an extension of the building. As at present the Government has been housing both the college and the school in one and the same building. Government ought to think out a scheme before it is proposed, whether they must first take into consideration the question of housing the school and college or whether they ought to provide for a play-ground which is not absolutely and immediately necessary. There is no place for even holding classes and thus when the demand is most pressing Government neglects it and spends a sum of Rs 14,000 in purchasing a site for play-ground. For these reasons I oppose this demand."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—" Sir, I move closure be adopted."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Not accepted. The hon. the Chief Minister."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am surprised to see especially the two Muslim Members opposing this motion. If at all this demand benefits any community, it is their community. Evidently since they do not belong to the North Arcot district they are not paying any consideration at all to the Muslim population outside their own constituencies."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, we are paying consideration to all Muslims alike. The hon. the Minister for Education is wrong."

* The hon. the PRESIDNET :—" Order, order."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was in last July that training section for secondary grade women teachers was opened in the High School for Girls at Vellore. There was no accommodation for this training school and it had to be located in a rented building. This plot of ground is not only intended for the play-ground of the high school but also to build a building for the location of this training school. And therefore my hon. friends are wrong in thinking that we are giving more than what the land is worth to please a member of the taluk board or the president of the district board or any member of the Legislative Council. As a matter of fact, this plot of land belongs to a Brahman gentleman who does not belong to the Muslim community or is a president of a local body."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Not even a relation ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" He may be a relation of the hon. Member. As has been pointed out by one member the value of building site in this locality is rather high."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" No, Sir."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have been told on good authority that this property will go up in value especially in view of the town-planning scheme that is being put into force in Vellore. We are told that this property is worth more than we intend to pay. It is said if we were to delay till next year this site may fetch double the sum that we are paying now."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do the Government speculate ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I don't think the Government are speculating, but our action evidently gives room for hon. Members for speculation. Evidently the Swarajist Members like to speculate."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" They will never allow it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is why Government purchased this plot of land now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready to vote on this demand."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I make an explanation ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,500 for the acquisition of a site for extension to the building of the Government Secondary and Training School for Girls, Vellore."

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant made.

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*The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,900 under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Transferred for the employment of an Executive Engineer for the supervision of the reconstruction of the Cauvery bridge at Trichinopoly.'*

"The bridge over the Cauvery river at Trichinopoly was damaged by the 1924 floods and is unsafe for motor buses and heavy vehicles. It lies on the Great Southern Trunk Road and is one of the important bridges in the Presidency. An estimate amounting to Rs. 8·56 lakhs has been sanctioned for reconstructing the bridge and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the work in the budget for 1928-29. The Chief Engineer states that the work to be done is a most difficult one requiring great care and that a first-class engineer with experience is required solely for supervising the work."

The hon the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready to vote on this. The question is Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,900 for the employment of an Executive Engineer for the supervision of the construction of the Cauvery bridge at Trichinopoly."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made

DEMAND XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS.

*The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 under Demand XXXIV—Agency Tracts for the construction of a causeway across the Turabaka vagu in the East Godavari Agency.'*

"Mr. President, Sir, it is the policy of the Government to develop the Agency tracts by improving communications and this is one of the items on the programme, namely, a causeway across the main obstacle to the traffic between Bhadrachalam and Dummagudem. The reason why this sum was not included in the budget estimates is that the estimate was received too late. Therefore we have to ask the House this sum for the year 1928-29 so that it may be utilized in the working season before the monsoon sets in."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. P. Anjaneyulu wants to move a cut motion to press on the attention of Government to make provision for another set of bridges on the canals in Tenali and another to draw attention to the inadequate irrigation facilities under tanks in Vinukonda and Palnad taluks in the Guntur district. I am afraid both of them are out of order."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, if I rise to oppose this it is not because this expenditure is not necessary but with the view to impress on the hon. Member in charge that there are other places which ought to be provided with bridges and I want to ask him why a causeway is not built across Seethapilli Gedda, East Godavari, which is on the main road to Chodavaram. When His Excellency went there they had to make special arrangements and I was told some months back arrangements would be made this year to put up a bridge. Few places have been provided with bridges and it is very difficult for the people to go to the Agency tracts which is rich in timber and other forest products.

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"I only request the hon. Member in charge to see that other bridges which are necessary and the absence of which cause a great inconvenience to the people may also be taken up very soon." 3-45 p.m.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I also oppose this motion, Sir, for reasons similar to those put forward by the hon. Member Mr. Swami. Sir, I do not know anything about this bridge; it may or may not be absolutely urgent. I would tell the hon. Member in charge of this department that there is a great need for bridges in our district especially in the Tenali taluk near Chundur and Pedapudi. When Sir Patro visited my district he realized the great necessity for bridges in the Tenali taluk, especially in the Tenali town and at Pedapudi. This question of the bridges has been so often discussed in this House before. The Government which is a happy family now may put their heads together and see that at least some bridges are constructed in order to facilitate the crossing of the canals, which thing is very difficult for ten months in the twelve months of the year. Plans and estimates for a bridge at Pedapudi are ready. But for some reason or other they have been postponed every year. This is the third year that I am making this request for bridges I request the hon. Member to take into consideration the question of bridges and causeways in other parts of my district as early as possible, especially the bridges over the big drains in my district."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am only in charge of the works in the Agency. I welcome the criticisms of the hon. Member Mr Swami. The Government want to carry out more works in this locality, but is limited by want of establishment and the difficulty of getting labour in these parts. I hope the other points mentioned by the hon. Members will receive the attention of the Member concerned."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 20,000 *under Demand XXXIV—Agency Tracts for the construction of quarters for the Executive Engineer, Koraput division, at Koraput.*'

"Sir, at present the headquarters of the Executive Engineer is at Waltair, miles away from the scene of his work. In pursuance of the policy of carrying out and improving communications and road works in the Agency, we wish to locate the officer in the midst of his charge. To do that we have to construct for him quarters. Here again, owing to delay in receipt of the estimates we could not include this item in the budget. In order not to lose the working season of the year, I ask the House to vote this sum as a further grant."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

### DEMAND XXXVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 12,400 *under Demand XXXVI — Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government.*'

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"Sir, this is to enable the Nellore Municipal Council to make advances to the municipal servants drawing under Rs. 100 a month as loans to enable them to meet the loss of stores and provisions and other property during the cyclone of November last. In the case of Government servants also similar loans were made and it is proposed to provide this sum to enable the Nellore Municipal Council to advance money to their servants on exactly similar terms."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, just one word. I do not want to oppose the motion I want to know whether this is all the amount asked for by the municipality. The amount seems to be very small. There cannot be a more laudable object than this. We cannot blame the Government if this is all that the municipality has asked for; but if they have asked for a larger sum, I hope the hon. Member will ask for greater amount. It is only a temporary accommodation to the poor people who have suffered so much on account of the cyclone and they will have perhaps to return the sum with interest and so the hon. Member may afford to be liberal."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Sir, the amount entered in the demand is based on a detailed statement submitted by the municipality containing the number of their servants who desire to avail themselves of these facilities and their pay"

The demand was put to the House and carried; and the grant was made.

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 under Demand XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government.'*

"Sir, this is to enable a union of milk supply societies in the neighbourhood of Poonamallee, 14 in number, to purchase two motor vans in order to bring their milk and other produce into the Madras City. An old motor lorry belonging to the Government was placed at their disposal and it has now become unserviceable The Registrar recommends that two motor vans may be purchased for this society."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1804 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1928, page 146 supra.]

The Assistant Directors in the I and V Circles have semi-independent charge of East and West Godavari districts and the Tanjore district respectively while the Deputy Directors have general control over them and have in addition direct charge of districts, Ganjam and Vizagapatam in the I Circle and Trichinopoly in the V Circle. The Assistant Directors in the III and IV Circles are also in charge of districts but all financial and other powers vest in the Deputy Directors. In other circles, the Assistant Directors have no special charge but are helping the Deputy Directors.

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# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## Friday, the 30th March 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Mahmud Mohammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalapparo, Mr.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Raja of Ramnad.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simpson, *Kt.*, Sir James.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Seithur.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Imperial Service

*Appointment of Tiyyas of Kerala as District Judges.*

*1830 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are qualified persons among the Tiyyas of Kerala (backward community) to hold the posts of District Judges and, if so, whether any of them have been appointed as such?

*A.*—Such posts are reserved for members of the I.C.S. excepting a limited number which are reserved for persons promoted from the Provincial Judicial service or for persons appointed directly from the Bar. It is quite possible that there are Tiyyas at the Bar or in the Provincial Judicial service who may be qualified to hold the post of District Judge. No post of District Judge is at present held by a Tiyya.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of the Tiyya community when a vacancy of the District Judge arises?"

The hon. Sir NOMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"When a vacancy arises—certainly, Sir."

*Appointment of a Tiyya as a District Collector.*

*1831 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will th hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any Tiyya has been appointed as a District Collector and if not whether one will be appointed soon?

*A.*—So far as the Government have been able to trace no District Collector to date has been a Tiyya. There is at least one Tiyya amongst the Sub-Collectors and he will no doubt reach the post of Collector before long.

### Irrigation

*Repairs to irrigation channel in Mel-Pudupakkam, North Arcot.*

*1832 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the villagers of Mel-Pudupakkam, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, sent up a number of memorials to the District Collector and the Board of Revenue urging the necessity for the repair of the Irrigation channel from the Kamandalanya river to Mel-Pudupakkam lake;

(*b*) if so, what orders have been passed on them; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to undertake the work?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government do not know whether or no such petitions have been received by the authorities named.

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(*b*) & (*c*) Even if such petitions have been received that fact alone would not justify the Government in issuing the orders suggested. Inspection will be necessary and the preparation of estimates. The Government have no reason to suppose that the local authorities are not taking such steps but the question and the answer will be forwarded to the Collector.

## Land Revenue

*Transfers of Revenue Divisional Officers of Nuzvid and Bezwada.*

* 1833 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many transfers have been made of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Nuzvid and Bezwada divisions since 1st January 1927 up to this time; and

(*b*) why so many transfers were made?

*A.*—(*a*) (1) Three for Nuzvid division.

(2) No transfer was made for Bezwada division. The Sub-Collector (Mr. Chandran) was on leave for two weeks from 30th May to 13th June 1927, when the Deputy Collector, Nuzvid, was in additional charge. Mr. Chandran returned to the division on 14th June 1927 and continues there.

(*b*) As regards Bezwada division the answer is in clause (*a*) above. As regards Nuzvid division the first change was because the incumbent went on leave. His successor was moved as an officer trained for treasury charge was required for a Tamil district and a transfer had to be made from somewhere. The officer at Nuzvid was chosen as he was a Tamil who had asked for a transfer to a Tamil district. The third transfer was made as part of the arrangements to provide a senior officer and one who had no local connections for the Bandar division. The fact that the officer originally posted to that division had local connections was unfortunately overlooked when the posting was made.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Will the Government be pleased not to pursue the policy of frequent transfer of the Revenue Divisional Officers?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is not the policy of the Government though it may be forced to pursue that course sometimes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what steps have been taken to prevent recurrences of the unfortunate overlooking referred to in the last sentence?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No special steps except greater vigilance."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Any notice taken of the authority responsible for it?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I fear Government itself was responsible."

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## Legislative

*Principles regarding voting by nominated members.*

* 1834 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. V. Ramjee Rao, M.L.C., was approached by Mr. Slater, the Labour Commissioner, on 20th March 1928 soon after the voting on the Ministers' salaries was over, and found fault with publicly for remaining neutral in the division on the Ministers' salaries;

(*b*) whether there are any set of rules enunciating the principles regarding the voting by nominated members, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of this House;

(*c*) whether, if nominated members vote against the Government in any matter, they can continue to be Members of the House thereafter; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Slater or some other Member of Government has been in the habit of canvassing votes from the nominated members; if so, under whose authority and on what occasions?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government are not aware whether the facts are as suggested.

(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

(*c*) Please see the reply to clause (*b*).

(*d*) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested. The Government however are not precluded from seeking support from any section of the House.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar:—"May I have your permission, Sir, with regard to the answer to (*a*) to ask the information from the hon. Member, Mr. Ramjee Rao?"

The hon. the President:—"Under what Standing Order?"

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar:—"It has been the practice, Sir."

The hon. the President:—"The question addressed to a non-official Member must relate to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Council for which the Member is responsible."

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar:—"It has been the practice, Sir."

The hon. the President:—"I am referring to the Standing Order."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I ask Mr. Slater, who is not here, the Labour Commissioner, whether he approached Mr. Ramjee Rao?"

The hon. the President:—"I do not find him here. He has not been given notice that any question will be put to him."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"He is an official member."

The hon. the President:—'He is not here."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"The question at least may go into the records of the proceedings."

The hon. the President:—"If the member is here, the question might be put."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" He is just outside. May I request that this may be taken some time hence ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is not in the House."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask for some elucidation of the answer contained in the answer to clause (*a*) ? Since the question was sent, has the Government taken any steps to ascertain if the facts are as stated in clause (*a*) ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, we have made certain enquiries and have been unable to find any basis for this except lobby gossip."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government, in the course of their enquiries, have satisfied themselves that Mr. Slater did not talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao at all on this matter of voting or the answer which is cleverly ambiguous is that the Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested ? Then what are the facts ? Did Mr. Slater talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao or not ? If he had talked, what did he talk ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not propose to add anything to what I have said on that point."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask some information on the question of fact ? In the course of the enquiry the Government have made I am asking whether the Government are in a position to contradict the categorical statement of fact in this question that Mr. Slater did talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao. I am asking this in view of the extraordinarily vague . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not comment on the answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am simply asking in view of the ambiguous. .'

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My ruling is that members are not entitled to comment upon the answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the ambiguity of the answer . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not entitled to give reasons 'that in view of the ambiguity, etc.' He is giving the reasons."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already answered, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member if the enquiry consisted of questions put to Mr. Slater, or did the Government ask Mr. Ramjee Rao how far this was true or correct ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No regular enquiry was made, Sir. I endeavoured to ascertain what was meant by 'publicly' and I heard there was lobby gossip on the subject. I satisfied myself that there was no public speech or official act by the Labour Commissioner."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know who are the gentlemen or what are the sources from whom or from which the Government made this enquiry as a result of which the hon. Member came to the conclusion which he has just given expression to ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sources of gossip are not definable."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask if Mr. Slater was asked by Government on this matter? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I had a conversation with Mr. Slater."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What did Mr. Slater tell the Government, Sir? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not propose to say that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government asked Mr. Ramjee Rao about this? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I did not. I do not know if any other hon. Member did."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know with reference to the answer given whether the answer is that of the Government or that of the Revenue Member? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If so, did any other Member talk to Mr. Ramjee Rao? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the answer to clause (*b*) of the question, apart from any rules to which reference is made in clause (*b*), are there are any conventions especially in view of the Finance Member's statement that nominated members must always carry on the King's Government . . .? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not like that reasons and explanations should be given."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I must make myself intelligible, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, yes. But the rules say that arguments are to be excluded. The hon. Member might put it in another form."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I will try my best with my ingenuity. In view of these new rulings, if I may say so respectfully . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member will sit down. I cannot allow the hon. Member to characterize my rulings."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With reference to clause (*d*), may I know, Sir, whether the Government can canvass votes with reference to the subject matter of any resolution or Government can canvass votes with reference to Bills or matters of general policy? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'canvass'? "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I point out that clause (*d*) of the question refers to canvassing for votes and clause (*d*) of the answer refers to seeking support by the Government from any section of the House? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The answer, Sir, is that the Government may seek support."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" I take it that the answer means that the Government is justified in canvassing votes for support from any section of

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the House. My question is whether Government can do this on any particular question before the House or on any matter of general policy. What is the policy?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is not limited, if canvassing means seeking support."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"What is the meaning of seeking support? It cannot be seeking support to ask why and how he stood."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer on the paper is quite clear."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is open to Mr. Slater to coax or pull an unwilling nominated Member to stand up when the division bell has been rung and the poll is going on?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has nothing to do with the present question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know it from the President?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have another opportunity."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (*a*), whether Mr. Slater has contradicted the report suggested in the question?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"What report, Sir?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"In clause (*a*) it is alleged that Mr. Slater approached a particular hon. Member and found fault with him for remaining neutral. May I know if Mr. Slater has contradicted it in the conversation he has had with the hon. the Revenue Member?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Oh, certainly, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are precluded from asking the support of the nominated Members in respect of any measure the Government want to support?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The question is answered on the paper, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"With regard to the answer to (*d*)—the first portion of it—Government are not aware of the practice as suggested. May I know if it is a fact that the fact approximates the suggestion?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am unable to follow that subtlety."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member ascertained from Mr. Ramjee Rao himself whether the facts are as stated?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I have answered that."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Why did he not propose to ascertain the truth of the matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It was not thought necessary to pursue enquiries into a matter of lobby gossip."

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11-15 a.m. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know, in view of the conversation that the hon. the Revenue Member had with Mr. Slater, why he thought that Mr. Ramjee Rao was wrong in having remained neutral in the division on the Ministers' salaries?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I did not ask Mr. Slater his opinion on that point."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, the answer to (*d*) says 'The Government *however* are not precluded, etc.' May I know the force of the word 'however'?" (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a supplementary question to ask for the meaning of a word."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether Mr. Ramjee Rao himself has moved in the matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Not that I know of."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"It is stated 'The Government however are not precluded, etc.' Are they authorized, Sir?" (Laughter.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know whether it is not a fact that Government on prior occasions has stated that nominated Members are at liberty to exercise their vote in the House as they please?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member assures me that it was so, I accept it. There is nothing said now to contradict that."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether the Government is not aware that Mr. Ramjee Rao and Mr. Slater had a hot discussion on this subject?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"In all discussions there is certain degree of heat; what degree of heat there was in this case I can't say." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government are in a position to deny the facts mentioned in (*a*) as suggested? The answer says 'They are not aware, etc.' But from the conversation and other information, will the Government say that they can deny the facts as suggested?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"What exactly are the facts the Government do not know? The question does not state facts specifically; it is merely a suggestion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government can contradict the correctness of the suggestions made?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Well, Sir, the Government would have been prepared to say simply 'No', in answer to the question on the paper but for the fact that there seemed to have been some discussion in the lobby; therefore they thought it better not to give an unqualified answer as something of the kind might have passed."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" In view of what has taken place now, apart from the question of suggestions and facts, there seems to be some doubt whether the Government can now deny the correctness of the suggestions made."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Substantially they are incorrect ; but there may be some foundation for them."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" With reference to clause (*c*), when any matter is brought by Government against the interests of the depressed classes, may I ask whether it is the proposal of the Government that the nominated Members should vote with the Government? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the Government whether at least now they are willing to make an enquiry into the matter and ask about it from Mr. Ramjee Rao himself ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly not."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Why not? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Because I am not aware of any reason why I should."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether it is not the duty of the Government, when a serious mention has been made against an officer of the Government that they should make enquiry and satisfy the House? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not admit the premises, Sir, and therefore do not accept the conclusion."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether at the time of nomination or afterwards, the Government insist that the nominated member must behave in a particular manner with reference to voting in the House ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government do not nominate hon. Members of this House."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know what prevents Mr. Slater from entering the House, as he is now on the threshold there ? " (Laughter.) (A voice : Fear of exposure).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is no supplementary question (Laughter). Hon. Members have got the right to enter or not to enter the House."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" It is not a question of suggestion, it is a question of my own seeing."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the time for making a statement."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I make myself responsible for saying that I have seen it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Making an assertion does not constitute a supplementary question."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"In view of the seriousness of the allegation made, will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to send for Mr. Slater?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit the premises; therefore I do not accept this conclusion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I ask Mr. Ramjee himself to state what exactly took place?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already ruled that there is no provision for it under Standing Order No. 11 (2)."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I ask the hon. Member to give information, such information as is within his own knowledge?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Satyamurti characterized my ruling as a new ruling. Will the hon. Member just explain?"

Mr. SATYAMURTI :—"I only meant, rulings with respect to new matters in respect of which rulings had not been given before. It was far from my intention to impugn or cast any reflection on the impartiality or competence of the Chair."

## Depressed classes

*Starting of the Nayadi colony in Olavakkod.*

*1835 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any arrangements have so far been made to start the Nayadi colony in Olavakkod;

(*b*) what amount was budgeted for this scheme during the year 1927-28, and what amount the Labour department expect to spend on this account before the 31st March 1928; and what amount the Labour department expect to surrender during the current official year; and

(*c*) whether the Government contemplate to open any such colonies in any other locality in Malabar or in other districts in 1928-29?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided for the purpose during the current official year and it has not been surrendered.

(*c*) No.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Who are the officials that are controlling the arrangements for the starting of the Nayadi colony?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The whole scheme is under the Commissioner of Labour."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the scheme had been worked out in detail before Rs. 1,000 was provided?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know why the scheme was not put into operation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I want notice of the question."

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Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he will accept the co-operation of any non-official agency who are interested in Nayadis to start the work ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not know."

*Relief to the labourers and Adi-Andhras of Ellore.*

*1836 Q.—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Labour Commissioner or the Government has received petitions from Adi-Andhras and labourers of Ellore who have suffered loss of thatched houses and household furniture and utensils by fire ;

(*b*) whether any action has been taken by the Labour Commissioner ; if so, what kind of relief in money or kind has been given for the sufferers and the amount spent ; and

(*c*) if the answer is in the negative, the reasons for it ?

*A.*—(*a*) No. A telegram on the subject was received from M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Rao Garu, M.L.C.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of materials required for the building and repair of the houses of the poor and any other relief measures which the Collector of West Godavari may find necessary. The Government have also permitted the Collector to take palmyra trees to the value of Rs. 5,000 from porambokes in charge of the Public Works Department for distribution to the persons whose houses have been burnt.

Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is a fact that the Adi-Andhras have sent petitions to the Labour Commissioner and if so what action has been taken by him ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have already taken action in the matter."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the Government have received any report from the Collector of West Godavari regarding the extent of loss sustained by the people in the fire accident ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have not seen any final report on that point. I will enquire."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the amount of Rs. 10,000 placed at the disposal of the Collector is the maximum amount that the Government are prepared to give to the poor people or whether they are going to increase it on receiving the report of the extent of the loss ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" After receiving the first information, we placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector and asked him to apply for more if necessary. He then wanted another Rs. 5,000 and it was granted."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the whole sum of Rs. 10,000 has been utilized, and if it has not been, whether the unutilized portion will be re-allotted next year ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot say whether it has been spent or not ; it is a matter which the Collector will be aware of. If it has not been spent, the hon. Member may rest assured that we shall provide for the money required in the next year."

## Motor Vehicles Act

*Appointment of full time Bus Inspectors in Madras and some other districts.*

* 1837 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) why appointments of full-time Bus Inspectors in the City of Madras and in the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Guntur, Bellary and South Arcot have not yet been made ;

(*b*) whether the fees realized from the bus owners on account of half-yearly inspection in the above districts will be sufficient to meet the expenditure caused by the appointment of Motor Bus Inspectors ;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that in the districts of South Kanara and Tanjore where the number of buses are respectively reported to be 130 and 131 the Motor Bus Inspectors have already been appointed ; and

(*d*) what the principle is on which such appointments are made ?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) In the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Guntur, Bellary and South Arcot, the fees collected do not justify the appointment of a full-time inspector.

In the case of the City of Madras, the Government have decided in view of the special conditions under which traffic is concentrated in the City to leave the duty of inspection of buses in the hands of the Commissioner of Police for the present.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) It is the policy of Government to appoint whole-time inspectors who are fully qualified engineers wherever the fees received justify the payment of a sufficient salary.

Mr. A. B. SHETIY :- " With reference to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may I know whether the Police are doing their duty in this matter satisfactorily ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how much of the fees collected fall short of the amount needed for the appointment of bus inspectors in those districts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I cannot give the information off hand. I should like to have notice."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know whether the fees collected in Madras is appropriated by the Commissioner of Police or credited to the provincial funds ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think it is credited to Government, and the Commissioner gets an honorarium for his work."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what percentage of the fees ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think he gets about Rs. 500 per month."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, arising out of the second part of the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), will the Government be good enough to appoint a special controlling officer of bus traffic in the city in view of the special conditions referred to therein ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The question of controlling the motor traffic further is under the consideration of Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the collections are per month ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is said that the fees collected do not justify the appointment of a full-time inspector. May I know whether by justification is meant that the collection should be such as to meet the whole of his pay ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I suppose so."

## Police

*Appointment of Adi-Dravidas of Malabar in the Police department.*

*1838 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that no Adi-Dravida from Malabar has been given any post under the Police department ; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas of Malabar have requested the Commissioner of Labour to appoint some of them as Police constables and if so what the Government have done in the matter ?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information ; they have called for it.
(*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. V. I. MUMISWAMI PILLAI :—" With reference to clause (*b*) will the Government be pleased to call for the information and supply it to the Members of this House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall call for the information."

## Forests

*Stock of agricultural implements in depots in Kurnool.*

* 1839 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the stocks of the following agricultural implements were on the 31st of December 1927 in every one of the depots the Government has

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established in the three Kurnool forest districts for the sale of such implements—ploughs, guntikadindly, nagatinoga, meditoka, kadimanu, dantedindlu, gortichekkalu, dantenagalu, guntikanagalu, dandechekkalu, bandinogalu; and

(*b*) what arrangements have been made to advertise to the people the existence of such depots and such stocks?

*A.*—(*a*) A statement showing the stock of agricultural implements on 31st December 1927 in the Government depots of Kurnool East and West divisions is appended.[a] The Government are enquiring regarding the adequacy of the stocks. In the South Kurnool division Government depots deal only in timber. The fuel and pole coupes of this division from which agricultural implements are usually made are sold to contractors.

(*b*) In the East and West Kurnool divisions the existence of the depots, the details of the stock available in them and the selling rates are advertised every year in the District Gazette. In the South Kurnool division the fact that contractors are bound to sell agricultural implements to the local people is published in the sale notice in one or more issues of the District Gazette.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the number of the private subscribers for the district gazette?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Have the Government tried to advertise the fact in the villages by beat of tom-tom?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have no information."

*Auction of fuel in Tiruvannamalai reserve forest.*

*1840 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that till the year 1926-27 in the Tiruvannamalai reserve forest the coupes were customarily auctioned separately;

(*b*) whether by that arrangement even the poor villagers were enabled to bid and then sell fuel at Rs. 4-4-0 or Rs. 4-8-0 a bandy;

(*c*) whether this year the auction was held for the whole forest in the taluk and not by coupes which prevented the villagers from bidding and whether thereby the fuel concern was monopolized by one or two individuals, mostly townspeople, and the fuel was sold at two centres only at Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-4-0 per bandy;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to continue the old practice of auctioning fuel by coupes; and

(*e*) if not, what are the reasons for not doing so?

*A.*—(*a*) From 1922-23 to 1926-27 all the fuel coupes of the Tiruvannamalai Range except one were sold in one lot.

(*b*) As the coupes were not auctioned separately for a considerable period up to 1926-27, this question does not arise.

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[a] Vide Appendix I on pages 280-281 infra.

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(*c*) In 1927–28 all the fuel coupes in the Tiruvannamalai Range were sold in one lot to the Co-operative Labour Union. The Government understand that the Co-operative Labour Union is selling fuel at rates lower than those of other private contractors.

(*d*) & (*e*) The fuel coupes of each felling series, six in number, will be sold separately in public auction in 1928–29 and thereafter.

## Education

*Educational concessions to depressed-class students in Malabar.*

*1841 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in Malabar some special scholarships and fee remissions are set apart for the students of the depressed classes, and if so, what is the number of those scholarships and fee remissions, how many of these were awarded in 1926–27 and 1927–28; and

(*b*) what is the number of the general scholarships allotted for Malabar and out of them, how many were awarded to Adi-Dravida students in the current year and what is the number of Adi-Dravida students who applied for scholarships from Malabar this year?

*A.*—(*a*) No scholarships are earmarked for award to pupils of the Malabar district. The following scholarships have been instituted in the Department of Public Instruction for the exclusive benefit of pupils belonging to depressed classes in the Presidency:—

(i) Eighteen collegiate scholarships.

(ii) Sixteen scholarships and an equal number of fee remissions commencing from the I form and continuing throughout the secondary school course, the value of the scholarships being Rs. 3–8–0 a month when held in forms I to III and Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 a month in forms IV, V and VI respectively.

(iii) Twenty-seven scholarships of Rs. 3 each a month commencing in standard VI and renewable in standards VII and VIII of higher elementary schools.

The award of these scholarships is regulated by the orders of the Director of Public Instruction according to the needs of districts. Full details of the manner in which the scholarships were awarded in 1926–27 and 1927–28 are not available with Government.

The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 45 of the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1926-27 for particulars of the scholarships awarded by the Commissioner of Labour for the depressed classes. Districtwar information is not available.

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(*b*) The number of general scholarships allotted for Malabar were as follows :—

| | Higher Elementary. | Secondary commencing in Form I. | Secondary commencing in Form IV. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926-27 ... ... | 1 | 22 | 6 |
| 1927-28 ... ... | 1 | 22 | 6 |

Information on the other points is not available.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is there any objection to those scholarships being awarded by areas?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

## Medical

*Working hours of the General Hospital, Madras.*

*1842 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital were from 7 to 12 p.m. some years ago and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. now ;

(*b*) why this change was necessitated in the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital, while in all other medical institutions, both in the City and outside, the morning working hours are from 7 a.m. to 12 noon ; and

(*c*) whether the Government have obtained expert opinion as to whether it is conducive to the well-being of the patients to be operated during the hot hours of the day especially in a tropical climate ?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The information has been called for.

(*c*) No.

*Grievances of the nurses in the Madras General Hospital.*

*1843 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the long working hours, the prolonged night duty and other grievances of nurses in the Madras General Hospital referred to in the statement of Mr. Fenner Brockway in the papers ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have taken any action on the question raised in the statement ?

*A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the statement referred to.

(*b*) The Government are having the points raised examined.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether these nurses are having long working hours in the day and long hours of night duty ? Are the Government aware of that ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot exactly say."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are these nurses allowed private practice ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid this is not a supplementary question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can't decide that."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Whether nurses are allowed private practice or not, I can't say."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it the intention of the Government to continue the system of 12 hours night duty and 12 hours day duty ? Is there any officer in the Medical Department who is doing work like that ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I have stated already that the question is being examined and information is called for."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it the intention of the Government to give them Rs. 70 or 80 and make them work twelve hours a day ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not allow that question."

## Agriculture

*Abolition of the agricultural middle school at Anakapalli.*

* 1844 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the middle agricultural school at Anakapalli was abolished in the middle of the course and the year ;

(*b*) what are the causes for the abolition of the said school ;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the detailed syllabus that was followed in the Anakapalli agricultural educational middle school ;

(*d*) what steps the Government has taken to enable the students of the said school to complete their course ;

(*e*) whether there are proposals to open a middle agricultural school or college in any one of the districts of Andhradesa ;

(*f*) whether the Director of Agriculture has reported that there is no necessity to open a school or college in Andhradesa ; and

(*g*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the statistics of the agricultural population of Andhradesa as compared with that of Tamil Nadu and that of each district of Andhradesa ?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The primary reason is the lack of demand for the education imparted.

(*c*) The syllabus [a] is appended.

(*d*) The second year class contained only one pupil and the first year class five pupils at the time of closing down the school. It was impossible to run a school for so few pupils.

(*e*) The opening of a school at Kalahasti (Chittoor district) has been sanctioned.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) The hon. Member is referred to the last Census Report.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 282–289 infra.

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The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"May I know whether the Government will consider the question of re-opening the Anakapalli school?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No, Sir. The Advisory Committee has recommended the abolition of the Anakapalli school and the opening of a school at Kalahasti."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Has the Committee given any statistics?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is only recommendatory."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"How long has the question of opening a school at Kalahasti pending with the Government?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

11-30 a.m. The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"May I know whether there is a proposal to open a school in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Not that I am aware of."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he thinks there is need for a school in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The suggestion from the hon. Member will be considered duly."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Is the hon. Minister aware of any taluks in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I am not aware of that."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether the idea has been brought to the notice of the hon Minister that there is need for a school in the deltaic taluks of the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I will consider."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"May I know, Sir, whether there is a proposal before Government to open more agricultural schools?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"That is being considered by the Committee."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know when that Committee is likely to report?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Perhaps the hon. Member knows as much as myself and probably more."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am asking it, Sir, because I am not really in possession of the information. Further, in view of the fact, that the occupants there are known to have changed their opinion on matters in which no change was expected it is difficult for me to be aware of what is passing in their minds. I should like to know from the hon. the Development Minister whether the Committee has presented its report and if it has not when it is likely to present the report."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

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Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Will the hon. the Development Minister say why there was this lack of demand? Is it due to the fact that those students who have received training have not been able to get any employment under Government or not taken to agriculture as their profession? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" You must ask only the pupils, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether the Chief Minister can prompt the other Ministers? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Oh, certainly."

## Transferred Subjects

*Instructions for preparing matter for presentation to the Simon Commission.*

* 1845 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has given or proposes to give any official instructions to the departments under his control for the preparation of any case or materials for presentation to or consideration by the Simon Commission;

(*b*) if so, the reasons why the Minister proposes to act in contravention of the resolution of this Council not to co-operate?

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Before the answer is given, I rise to a point of order, Sir. Under Standing Order 15 of our Standing Orders, questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may, in his discretion, determine. And in exercising that discretion, yourself and your predecessors have laid down certain rules which have been modified up-to-date and they stand thus: 'Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat'. The other things which follow are irrelevant to this. I should like to know, Mr. President, whether the hon. the three Ministers have taken your permission to answer these questions without sending in answers to your office in time, so that they may be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Do you want information or do you raise a point of order? Do you wish to know whether they have taken my permission to answer the questions orally? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In case you have given your permission no point of order can arise. I am placing that in order to eliminate the possibility of such an answer being given. It is inherently open to you to do so if you are satisfied with the reasons for the departure from that order. If you have not been pleased to make such an order, or if they have not approached you with regard to that, I suggest that this departure from the usual practice has got to be justified. I am raising this question not because of any technicalities, but because of the substantial deprivation of the right of the House to have at least one hour's notice to prepare supplemental questions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been the practice last year and this year to intimate to the various Members of Government to have the answers ready at the last sitting of the Council for all unanswered questions for which due notice has been given. They are told that all the questions

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remaining unanswered will be put on the agenda and that in case written answers are not sent to the Council office beforehand they should be prepared to answer them orally in open Council. Accordingly all the questions have been put and I do not know whether the Ministers are prepared to answer these questions to-day."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am giving answer on behalf of all the three Ministers."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The questions are put to each Minister."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not fall to the Ministers to prepare or present any materials for consideration by the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I be permitted, in order to elucidate my question, just to read one or two sentences from the speech of the hon. Chief Minister with regard to the duties of Ministers in the preparation of materials for the Simon Commission? He said 'A good deal has been made with regard to the vote of the Council in favour of not co-operating with the Simon Commission. Being a Royal Commission, my late Colleagues and I could not ask our departments to refuse to supply any information that may be required by the Commission. I lay stress on this, because, if really my ex-Colleagues felt that they could not after the vote of the House in any way co-operate with the Commission, that certainly implies that they would not let their own departments to prepare any evidence necessary for the use of the Commission. That neither my Colleagues nor I could possibly do'. In view of that statement of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and Education, I ask him whether his present statement that the Ministers have nothing to do with the preparation of any materials for the Commission, is correct, or whether the earlier statement that they would not prevent their own departments from preparing any evidence necessary for the use of Commission, is correct?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Perhaps I should elucidate this matter further. Evidently my hon. Friend has not read Devolution Rule 5. According to Devolution Rule 5, it is the duty of the local Government to supply the Government of India with such information as it may require, and my statement is in consonance with what I have said just now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of that Devolution Rule 5, may I ask the hon. Minister whether apart from supplying any information which the Government of India may require, the Ministers have anything to do with the preparing of any materials necessary for the use of the Simon Commission? I am using the Chief Minister's own words."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Ministers, as Ministers, have nothing to do with the preparation of materials for consideration by the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Ministers through their own departments have anything to do with the preparation of any evidence necessary for the use of the Commission?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, they have, because the Government of India by letter have asked the Government of Madras to supply information for the use of the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the Devolution Rules which simply asks that the Government of Madras should give information to the Government of India, I ask, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister has permitted his department or asked his own department to prepare the evidence required by the Government of India for submission to the Simon Commission."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That matter has not yet arisen."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister proposes to issue any instruction officially to his department for the preparation of any evidence for the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" When the time arises for such consideration, I shall decide what I should do."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it that the First Minister has not made up his mind on that matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" What I said does not imply that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what it does imply ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member knows the English language as well as I do."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am sorry my hon. Friend's English is beyond me."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let us get on with the supplementary questions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking my hon. Friend, whether in view of his previous statement on the floor of this House an extract from which I have read, in which he says ' neither my Colleagues nor I could not prevent our departments from preparing any evidence ', it means that since he made that statement, he has changed his mind, and now keeps an open mind and will decide on these questions as and when the need arises."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not mean anything of the kind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it that it means that he proposes to give instructions to the departments under his control as and when the time comes, to prepare evidence for the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That will be considered when the occasion arises."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether in view of his statement to-day, which I take it to mean that he is now of the same frame of mind as when he made that statement, that he as a constitutionalist could not prevent his department from giving evidence before the Royal Commission, being a Royal Commission, he has at present any idea of following it up by suitable action when that suitable occasion arises ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am thankful to the Minister for the monosyllabic answer. He might have given it five minutes ago and much to my benefit, to your benefit and to the benefit of the House. May I ask the hon. the First Minister what are the reasons why he proposes to act in defiance of the clearly expressed verdict of the House in this matter ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The rules are the Devolution Rules."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask my hon. Friend for some elucidation on that matter ? The Devolution Rule 5 has reference to the Government of India. Does the hon. Member share the view of the Governor that the Commission is the Government ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I don't know how the hon. the Member read into the mind of the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am referring to the statement made on the floor of this House by the ex-Excise Minister. He said that to oppose the Commission was to oppose the Government was the view of the Governor, and that was not contradicted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I don't think any hon. Member of the House has got a right to reflect on the conduct of the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not reflecting at all."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is really reflecting on the interpretation put by His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I leave it there, Sir. According to Devolution Rule 5 'The Local Government shall furnish to the Governor-General in Council from time to time such returns and information on matters relating to the administration of provincial subjects as the Governor-General in Council may require and in such form as he may direct'. May I ask, Sir, from this Devolution Rule 5 which makes no reference either expressly or impliedly to Royal Commissions or the Simon Commission, whether my hon. Friend infers that the duty is called for on him to prepare any evidence for the Simon Commission ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government of India have asked us to supply information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know, Sir, if therefore I am right in saying that the hon. Minister feels that he has no discretion in acting like that and is bound to carry out the orders of the Governor-General in Council, and if he had the discretion in the matter he would certainly decide otherwise ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It does not follow. The hon. Member is trying to read into my statement more things than I meant."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore, may I take it that, apart from Devolution Rule 5, the hon. the Minister is acting on his own responsibility in allowing his departments to prepare the evidence for the Commission ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I never said anything of the kind."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know, Sir, how the hon. the Minister can reconcile two of his statements. When he was asked whether he was prepared to ask his departments to prepare the evidence he said that the

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question did not arise; and then later on he said that the Government of India has asked under Devolution Rule 5 and that under the direction of the Government of India he has to give that order to his departments to prepare the evidence for the Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are two distinct matters."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the materials which are being prepared by the hon. Minister's department are being prepared for submission to the Government of India?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I therefore, Sir, take it that they are not going to be presented to the Simon Commission at all by the Government of Madras?" 1-45 a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say anything at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I then ask for some elucidation of the previous answer Sir? My hon. Friend says that they are going to be certainly sent to the Governor-General in Council. When I ask whether these are going to be sent to the Simon Commission, he says 'It does not follow'. May I therefore ask if this information is supplied to the Government of India only or to the Simon Commission, or to the Government of India with a view to be sent to the Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid, Sir, I cannot take the matter any further."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, this is a matter of fact. I want to know, if I may ask, whether in issuing instructions to the departments for the preparation of evidence with regard to the working of the departments under his charge, my hon. Friend has issued any instructions as regards the destination of these instructions when they are prepared?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"My hon. Friend is presuming too much. No instructions have been issued."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Am I to understand that the departments have not been asked to prepare any evidence at all?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Not by the Ministers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, by whom then?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice". (Laughter.)

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know Sir, whether the Minister is going to act according to the letter of the Government of India or the vote of this House on the matter of the preparation of materials for the Simon Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I want to know from the hon. the Chief Minister, whether he is going to act upon the letter from the Government of India or upon the vote of the House in the matter of the preparation of materials to be placed before the Simon Commission?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As long as I remain a Minister and a Member of the Government of Madras, the Government of Madras are bound to supply the information which the Government of India require."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Does that mean, Sir, that the hon. the First Minister has nothing to do with the Council or its vote ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I never said anything of that kind."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the Devolution Rule No. 5, Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister in view of the statement he made, as to what are the returns and what the information and the matters for which the provincial Government have been asked to supply information and on which the Government of India have asked for information from the Local Government, and in what form they are required ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a confidential communication from the Government of India."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I ask for your ruling whether it is right to refer to a communication and one part of its contents namely that they have been required by the Government to supply information, and as regards the other parts refuse to give them out pleading it is a confidential document."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is left to the person in possession of a confidential document to give out such portions of its contents as he likes. It is not a question of laying it on the table of the House. I should like to know your point of order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My point of order is this, Sir. My hon. Friend has made a statement which cannot be verified except by his pleasure namely that the Government of India have asked him by means of a document to give information under Devolution Rule No. 5 . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does he mention that fact ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" He mentions the fact and also this rule and that he was asked to give information. I am taking the point of order whether in your discretion it is open to the Members of the Treasury Bench to refer to one part of a confidential document for their own purposes and when we want to know more of that document, whether they can refuse to give out the information. That is what I am raising for your consideration and ruling, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I know the hon. Member has of late given me greater opportunities to give new rulings " (Laughter.)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That, I submit, is exactly the sense in which I used that phrase, earlier."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" But, I am not able to understand how the point of order arises. The hon. Minister says that he is not prepared to reveal certain portions of the letter of the Government of India on the ground that the document is confidential. No doubt, if I remember aright, he was saying that he was asked under Devolution Rule No. 5 ; but I did not understand him to mean that this Government or a Member of this Government was asked to furnish the information under the rule. I want to know whether a reference to the rule is in the Government of India's letter. Does the hon. the Minister say that ? "

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Yes, he does say so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think so. (Turning to the Chief Minister.) Has the hon. Member said that?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not exactly understand what you said, Mr. President."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know before I give my ruling whether the hon. the Minister stated that the Government of India's letter to this Government contained a reference to the Devolution Rule No. 5."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I only said that we are bound to furnish any information the Government of India may require under Devolution Rule No. 5. I never said that the Government of India's letter referred to any such rule."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is how I understood it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking, Mr. President, whether my hon. Friend has seen any inconsistency between his position as a Minister responsible to this House and as a Minister having to carry out, according to him, the instructions issued to him under Devolution Rule No. 5 and if he considers that he has got to obey the rule and not the vote of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have never thought that these two are inconsistent." (Laughter.)

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"In view of the obligation resting upon the Ministers in charge of the Transferred departments that their relations to the Council should be consistent with the expressed wishes of the Council and that the resolutions are binding on them, what action has the Minister taken as regards advising His Excellency the Governor in the matter of giving effect to that resolution?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am afraid I cannot answer that question."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Did the hon. the Minister send up any representation to the Governor regarding the action to be taken by him or what course he should follow in the circumstances, namely, the obligation to supply information to the Government and to respect the resolution of this House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That I cannot answer."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister if he considers that by the furnishing and submission of statements to the Government of India under Devolution Rule No. 5 or under any other rule in respect of the evidence for the Simon Commission he will be acting up to the resolution of the Council in respect of the Simon Commission?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir." (Laughter.)

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Does he propose to tender any advice on the point, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The advice I tender to His Excellency the Governor is always of a confidential nature."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I request the hon. the Chief Minister to kindly elucidate his cryptic statement that he sees no inconsistency between Devolution Rule No. 5 and the vote of this House? I am asking, Sir, how he reconciles or proposes to reconcile the vote of this House which says that this House including my hon. Friend, the Minister, shall not have anything to do with the Simon Commission as it is at present constituted and the preparation of materials for submission to the Commission."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have already answered this question, Sir, and it is for my hon. and learned Friend for the University to draw any inference he chooses from that statement."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"May I ask the hon. the First Minister to tell us whether he has tendered any advice, not that I ask what advice he tendered?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not prepared to answer that question."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I want to know, Sir, whether a resolution of the House once passed should be considered as binding on the Ministers and am I not entitled to ask whether he has tendered any advice at all?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister if he is not aware that a similar situation arose in the Central Provinces and that the Ministers there did not think it advisible to give preference to Devolution Rule No. 5 over a vote of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have nothing to do with the action of the Ministers in the Central Provinces."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Minister has written to the Government of India that in view of the vote of the House he is not going to take any action on the letter? I ask, Sir, if he has replied to the Government of India's letter that in view of the vote of this House, he is not prepared to take action on their letter."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot answer that question." (Several voices: Why not? A voice: He dare not.)

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether the Minister is aware that the vote of this House is binding on him and the other two Ministers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not think the vote of the House means what the hon. Member says." (Laughter and cries 'Oh, Oh'.)

*Instructions for preparing matter for presentation to the Simon Commission.*

*1846 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state--

(*a*) whether he has given or proposes to give any official instructions to the departments under his control for the preparation of any case or materials for presentation to or consideration by the Simon Commission;

(*b*) if so, the reasons why the Minister proposes to act in contravention of the resolution of this Council not to co-operate?

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he also sees no inconsistency between the vote of the House and his own vote a few weeks ago in favour of boycotting the Commission and his present position ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Second Minister has not given his oral answers to the questions yet."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" My answer, Sir, is that it does not fall to the Ministers to supply any information to the Royal Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I do not propose to go through the painful process of putting a series of questions and getting at the ' Yes ' in the end. I take it that the answer given by the Chief Minister is accepted by this Minister also and will proceed from there. I am asking my hon. Friend, Sir, whether he, first of all, formally accepts the position as adumbrated by his ' Chief ' and secondly, if he does, whether he sees no inconsistency between his own vote in favour of having nothing to do with the Simon Commission as at present constituted and his now asking the departments under his charge to prepare evidence for submission to the Commission under Devolution Rule No. 5 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter of opinion, Sir. It is not a fact on which a supplementary question can be asked by an hon. Member."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is not a matter of opinion ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it is for you to rule on that point and not my hon. Friend."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member might repeat his question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Yes, Sir. I was asking whether he accepts the position as adumbrated by his Chief, the First Minister, and if so, whether he also sees no inconsistency between the vote of the House in which he participated for boycotting the Royal Commission and having nothing to do with the Commission as at present constituted and the work of the departments in his charge in preparing evidence for submission to the Commission, directly or in the ultimate resort ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not find any seeking for an opinion there." (Swarajist cheers.)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If it is not a matter of opinion, Sir, my opinion is that I do not see any inconsistency."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore ask him, Sir, to kindly give some elucidation whether if the departments under his control prepare evidence for the use of the Commission under his direction, it is carrying out the vote of this House and his own vote in favour of having nothing to do with the Commission ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. the Chief Minister has said that no instructions have been issued."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking, Sir, my hon. Friend whether he is aware that, in pursuance of orders received from the Government of India under Devolution Rule No. 5, the departments now under his control are engaged in the preparation of evidence for the Simon Commission and, if so, whether he proposes to or has issued any instructions ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I have not issued instructions and when the necessity for action arises, the matter will be considered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Is the hon. Minister aware whether his departments are engaged in the preparation of evidence in this connexion and may I ask if and when his departments are called upon by the Government of India or by his Chief Minister to prepare evidence, he proposes to countermand that order and carry out the vote of the House and his own vote ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is a matter for future action on which I am not prepared to answer."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"May I know from the Second Minister if he is still of the same opinion as what he held when he voted for the motion ?" (Hear, hear.)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I submit, Mr. President, that questions are to be put on matters of fact and not on matters of opinion This, I submit, is a matter of opinion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question ?"

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I asked, Sir, if the Minister is of the same opinion now as he was when he voted for the resolution."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is distinctly calling for opinion. The hon. Member will be at liberty to put it in another form."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Second Minister tell us if he still adheres to the opinion that he previously held or has he changed it ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now that is a question of fact and is in order."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the opinion which I then expressed and that which I express now are not inconsistent."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether when he accepted this office he made any statement that he had changed his opinion as regards the vote on the Simon Commission ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"That is a matter which, I am afraid, I cannot divulge and for which there is no necessity whatever."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Can I ask my hon. Friend categorically whether he did or did not tell somebody that he will undertake not to oppose the Commission ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, it is a very vague question. Unless the Member says who that somebody is, I cannot answer him."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, it is the Governor of Madras."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the conversation between me and the Governor is confidential and I cannot talk about it."

*Instructions for preparing matter for presentation to the Simon Commission.*

* 1847 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has given or proposes to give any official instructions to the departments under his control for the preparation of any case or materials for presentation to or consideration by the Simon Commission ;

(*b*) if so, the reasons why the Minister proposes to act in contravention of the resolution of this Council not to co-operate ?

The President then called on the hon. the Third Minister to give his answers to the question.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETHURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I give the same answer as my hon. Colleagues have done, that the Ministers are not called upon to give information to the Simon Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The time allotted for questions is over. (Loud laughter.)

" The Raja of Ramnad gave notice of a special urgent question and the Minister for Development has given his consent to waive short notice and answer the question, and he is prepared to answer it at 3 p.m. The question will be taken up at 3 o'clock after lunch."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As a matter of information, Sir, may I ask why the questions Nos. 1845, 1846 and 1847, were not put down for answer yesterday ? Because I find that the other questions, notice of which were given on the 23rd March have been marked for being answered on the 29th, whereas I do not find any date marked for these three questions." 12 noon.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The first date shows when the question was received in the office. The third date shows when the answer was received from the Government, not when the answer was due."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I just remind you, Sir, of your promise that we might reopen the question with regard to Mr. Slater approaching Mr. Ramjee Rao, when he is here ? Will you please permit it to be taken along with the other question as a special case ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know what the hon. the Leader of the House has to say in this matter."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know on what point exactly my opinion is asked, Sir. I certainly do not propose to give the hon. Member any facilities for going through it again."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. the Leader of the House, does not propose to give any facilities for that, I cannot allow this to be taken up this evening.

" The Council will now take up the Budget Demands."

(For Starred Question No. 1847-A, please see page 250 infra.)

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## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Local Boards and Municipal Councils

*Cuddapah Municipal Branch Secondary School.*

1848 *Q.*—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Municipal Council of Cuddapah got demolished the main building wherein the Branch Secondary School was located;

(*b*) whether the boys of that school are now exposed to wind and rain owing to the insufficiency of sheds which are now used for the school;

(*c*) whether the Council resolved to remove that school to another and better building;

(*d*) whether the Council still persists in keeping the school in the present incommodious sheds;

(*e*) whether the Government received any memorial on the subject from the Bommanvadi Rate Payers Association, if so, what action has been taken; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the Municipal Council, Cuddapah, at once to make necessary arrangements for locating the school in a better building?

*A.*—(*a*) The building has been demolished.

(*b*) The Government understand that the boys reading in the I, II and III standards of the Branch Secondary School are not entirely protected from the weather for want of sufficient accommodation.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah, reports that the Council has passed a resolution to remove the school to the building occupied by the Muhammadan Middle School, but that the change has not been given effect to.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The Government do not propose to issue such a direction.

*Nomination of depressed classes to local boards.*

1849 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to lay on the table a statement showing the representatives belonging to the depressed classes nominated by the Government to the various district boards, taluk boards, municipal councils, district educational councils and secondary educational boards during the last Ministry and during the present Ministry; and

(2) to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that even the representatives given to members of the depressed classes in the Municipal Councils of Mayavaram and Ootacamund have been taken away and others substituted;

(*b*) why in spite of representations made to Government by Messrs. Rathina Samban and Krishna Samban for nomination to the Municipal Council, Cuddalore, nearly three months ago, the Government did not deem it fit to nominate a member of the depressed classes as yet; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to nominate at least one representative to the above-said bodies from among the depressed classes?

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*A.*—(1) *District and taluk boards and municipal councils.*—A statement [a] showing the names of representatives of depressed classes appointed to district boards and municipal councils during the life time of the last Ministry and during the existence of the present one is laid on the table. If other information is required the Government will be prepared to furnish it. Appointments to taluk boards are made by the presidents of district boards and not by the Government.

*District educational councils.*—The Government have reserved seats for the representatives of the depressed classes on the district educational councils and it has always been their policy to appoint to those seats only members of the depressed classes except in those rare instances where suitable men of the community are not available. A statement [a] showing the names of members appointed to district educational councils to represent the depressed classes during the lifetime of the last Ministry and during the existence of the present one is laid on the table.

*Secondary education boards.*—The constitution of the district secondary education boards has not till now provided for the representation of the different communities. The names of members appointed to these boards have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(2) (*a*) Persons not belonging to the Adi-Dravida community were appointed to the Mayavaram and Ootacamund Municipal Councils on the expiry of the terms of the appointed members of that community, as no suitable representative was available in the former case, and the community was already represented by an elected member, in the latter.

(*b*) The Government have received the application of M.R.Ry. Krishna Samban and it is under consideration. No application appears to have been received from M.R.Ry. Rathina Samban.

(*c*) The question will be considered.

## II

## COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 387, [b] Development, dated 3rd March 1928, recording the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th June 1927.

(2)

With reference to the Legislative Council resolution passed at its meeting of the 13th December 1921 and G.O. No. 42, Finance, dated 11th January 1922, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement [c] of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above that have been created during the quarter ending December 1927.

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 289–293 infra.

[b] Printed separately.

[c] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 294–297 infra.

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[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

## III

### MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29.

### DEMAND XXII—AGRICULTURE.

*The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 17·86 *lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture.'*"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17·86 lakhs under Demand XXII—Agriculture."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I move

*'that the allotment of Rs.* 46,700 *for direction be reduced by Rs.* 100'

in order to criticize the policy of the department as having done little to spread knowledge of agricultural improvements and to improve agriculture.

"Sir, there are three ways in which agricultural improvement can be spread. One is by means of schools, secondly by experimental demonstration farms and thirdly by means of distributing pamphlets and other literature on the subject. As regards agricultural schools, there are two in this Presidency, of which the Government have closed one or at least have decided to close one. The other school which is in Malabar, it is said, is showing some signs of unpopularity; so far as I know, it has made not much progress in the way of attracting a large number of people. We are not aware of the causes of this unpopularity of these schools which are after all only two for the whole Presidency. There must be something wrong in the method of education, in the subjects taught. What is perhaps required is that agricultural education should be given not only in special classes, but it must be made a part of the syllabus of all literary schools. At present agricultural education is divorced from education in other subjects, so that when the boys get a smattering of elementary education, they leave the school, probably discontented with their lot; because they are unable to take to their professional habits, as they have had no vocational education at all, with the result that all these half-educated boys when they leave school are practically fit for nothing."

*The hon the PRESIDENT :—"May I suggest to the hon. Member to stand at a little distance from the microphone and speak?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Some sort of system should be devised, Sir, and I do not know if this has received the careful consideration of the old and recent ex-Ministers and also of the present Ministers . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a row of ex-Ministers."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"This is a matter of great importance and I think that something should be devised to improve the system of education by which the improved agricultural methods will reach the masses.

"Then, Sir, as regards demonstration farms, there are very few of these experimental demonstration farms in the province to meet the requirements of the people. In the whole of the district of South Kanara, we have got only two or three of these farms and that in connexion with coconut trees.

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There is no farm there for teaching the improved agricultural methods to the people. If these farms are in the centre of the district at least, people who go there on business will be able to come in touch with them; but they are in one corner of the district, with the result that not many people know much about them. So much with regard to these demonstration farms.

"As regards the third point, i.e., education by means of pamphlets, etc., there is of course an agricultural calendar and leaflets are also issued wherein agricultural improvements are brought to the notice of the people; but what is really necessary is that the agricultural officials should be more in touch with the educated people, with the Members of the Legislative Council of the district, with the local board members and with the associations interested in agricultural and industrial development. For instance, in South Kanara we have got a District Advancement Association under the presidentship of the Collector. I am glad that recently arrangements have been made by which the Director of Agriculture and the other agricultural officers come in touch and keep themselves in touch with such associations. I hope, Sir, that more officials will come in contact with such associations and the educated people of the district. It is not quite enough if they go to one village, talk to the people there and get into their confidence; they should place themselves in touch with the educated people.

"In this connexion, I may also point out another thing. That is the difficulty arising from the lack of interest taken by the people in these things. Neither landlords nor tenants take any interest in these improved agricultural methods, because there is no certainty of tenure. That is however a point I need not dilate upon, but I hope that some steps will be taken as in Malabar to give fixity of tenure, so that hereafter at least people may take some interest in improving their lands. I shall not further waste the time of this House, Sir, but I would urge that this House, the department and the hon. the Development Minister also should take greater interest in this question which is of paramount importance to the people of this country. We must tackle the question with all earnestness, and I hope that this House will show its earnestness in this question by pressing this motion, if need be, to a division."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This grant will be guillotined at 1 o'clock before we rise for lunch."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"As I pointed out, Sir, in my speech during the general discussions on the budget, it is passing strange that agriculture which forms the most important avocation of the majority of the people in this province, and gives the largest income to Government has been allotted only Rs. 19·17 lakhs out of Rs. 1,747 lakhs which is the total amount of our expenditure for the coming year. Out of the Rs. 117 lakhs and odd set apart for new expenditure, only Rs. 96,000, i.e., not even 1 per cent has been provided for new expenditure under Agriculture. Sir, Government are getting from land revenue to the extent of Rs. 754 lakhs, that is nearly half of the total revenues. But yet, how little they spend for agricultural improvement and development, as compared with what they spend on other departments. The need for more *demonstration officers and more farms*, for larger irrigational facilities, for greater number of loans on easier terms, for the expansion of agricultural education and for better tackling of the problem

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of cattle breeding have been pointed out very often in this House on previous occasions. But Government are not providing either sufficient men or money for all this work.

12-15 p.m. "The question of manures may be taken as an illustration of the way in which Government neglect our interests. We read from the report on agriculture that the ryots are coming to appreciate more and more the utility of indigenous manures like fish, bone meal and oil-cakes. But on account of the increase in export to foreign countries the price of these manures is rising higher and thus the ryots are unable to make use of them to the extent to which they desire. The large export of groundnuts is becoming a serious matter. I find that the area under cultivation of this crop in 1927 has been estimated at 3,260,100 acres, that is an increase of 22 per cent over that of the preceding year. In most districts the area is larger than it was in the preceding year. The cultivation of groundnut is increasing rapidly in extent and it is encroaching upon the lands where cotton and food-grains were being produced. No doubt the ryots get money for their produce. But the foreign manufacturer is benefited more and the country loses the oil-cake which is a good manure as well as a valuable food for the cattle. We send out this valuable substance and import chemical manures from countries outside. The estimated yield of this groundnut is nearly 16 lakhs tons of unshelled nuts. If an export duty is put on this at one rupee per ton it will give us Rs. 16 lakhs which can be utilised for starting manufacture of chemical manures and for developing oil industry in our country. The development of oil industry will be of advantage to us in two ways. We can extract the oil ourselves, retain the oil-cake for our own use, which is both a manure and food for cattle and send the oil to foreign countries. By exporting oilseeds we give the manufacture of oil extraction to foreigners and lose also a valuable manure and cattle food. Unless Government wake up to their duties in this as well as other matters concerning agricultural development and improvement, there can be no prosperity for the country."

*Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—"A perusal of the report of the department for Agriculture will produce the impression that there is ample justification for more money being spent on agriculture. We are told that as many as 173 students sought admission in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, but owing to the limited accommodation only 48 students were admitted. It was not a particular feature of last year, but seems to have been generally the case during the last five or six years. This shows that Indian students are not averse to taking courses other than purely academical ones. If as many as 173 students wanted to take up agriculture but on account of want of accommodation they had to defer the realisation of their wish to another year then it is a clear case that the need exists for at least one more college of agriculture Money spent in agricultural education is no loss to the Government and the people.

"Those portions which deal with middle schools are somewhat disappointing. But, I think, a careful reading will show that even those middle schools have not been complete failures, especially the one at Taliparamba and that more specially after the school was thrown open to castes other than Nairs. If this had been done at the beginning the middle school would have developed to a greater extent. I was sorry to notice in to-day's questions and answers, that the middle school at Anakapalle has been abolished. And at

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the same time I find that the hon. the Minister has given his sanction for the opening of another middle school at Kalahasti in Chittoor district and there is also a proposal to open a middle school at Usilampatti. Whatever may be the reasons for the lack of response which the school at Anakapalle had to meet with I still maintain that if sufficient care had been taken to locate the school in a place where there was a real demand for such instruction, or as some of my friends said, if the school had been opened in a deltaic area the experiment would have been a much better success than it ultimately proved. Therefore I say that there is no reason why we should give up this experiment of middle schools as premature or as not meeting the wishes of the people or on the ground that there is no demand for them. A more careful consideration of the circumstances, the place, the nature of the middle school, its syllabus, equipment, the kind of demand or, rather, whether there is a demand for the education imparted in these middle schools —all these considerations should go towards determining the choice of a centre such as would make the middle school flourish.

"I think, Sir, the time is come for us to have more experimental farms and more demonstration farms. This has been already dealt with by one of the previous speakers. I know that when Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was Minister for Development he visited the experimental station at Aduthurai twice, and those visits were occasions when a large number of mirasidars and ryots assembled in that place and listened to the many lectures delivered both by official and unofficial members, chiefly on the results and nature of the work that is carried on in the experimental farms generally, and in the Tanjore district in particular. Sir, I was fighting for the opening of an experimental station at Trichinopoly and till now I find nothing has been done. These experimental farms carry out into practice the suggestions made by the experts in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. These experts deal with crops, selection of seeds, pests, more especially insect pests and all the discoveries which are the results of the researches carried on by the experts have their practical application in the demonstration farms whence they filter down to the masses.

"Now, Sir, in addition to these demonstration farms I should like to see a large increase in what are known as demonstration plots opened on the ryots' own lands. If the mountain will not go to Muhammad, Muhammad will have to go to the mountain. If the ryots are very apathetic in taking up the new methods it will be very wise on the part of the Agricultural department to have demonstration plots on the ryots' own lands, and show to the ryots practically the beneficial results obtained by applying the improvements suggested by the experts at the Agricultural College. I should like to see more of these demonstration farms opened. That would mean increase in the staff and that in its turn would mean increase in expenditure. I am for more money being spent on agriculture.

"Secondly, with regard to the diffusion of knowledge, I find, Sir, the Indian agriculturist, even the illiterate ryot has a good deal of commonsense and practically adopts very many of the methods, which Dr. Maine, an authority on agriculture has found to be scientifically correct and suitable. What he requires is to be told of the special manures to be used or how he must conserve manure, what seeds he should use and how he can improve them. If he wants to use a certain manure he has to be told how much water that will require, what kind of soil and so on. These things will certainly make

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him increase the yield, which is certainly what the demonstration farms have in view. As a matter of fact, I know that many of these demonstration farms have been successful in increasing the yield to twice or thrice more than that which was considered to be the average yield a few years ago.

"Thirdly, as Mr. Saldanha said there is a good deal of literature on the subject. I do admit that we have the villagers' agricultural calendar both in English and in the vernaculars. That is really a very useful work. I myself have collected a number of these, and make use of them with profit and advantage. But the issue of leaflets and bulletins is far below the rate at which they appeared when the Publicity Bureau was in existence. The activities of this department in publishing pamphlets and leaflets on many important agricultural subjects for wide diffusion of knowledge should be taken up by the Agricultural Department. The worst of it is that since its abolition there has not only been a fall in the publication of such pamphlets but that unfortunately many of those publications are out of print to-day. I went twice to the Mount Road Government Book Depot for some of these, but was sorry to learn that many of them are out of print. (Hear, hear.)

"The Publicity Bureau which has been publishing these pamphlets has been abolished. I think it would be better if the Agricultural department which can boast of many experts will do this work. For, it is these pamphlets that carry to the very door of the agriculturists the results of the experiments of the experts in the language of the ryots themselves, all technical terms being rendered in their own language so that any one can, without the assistance of the expert or the specialist, understand what he is asked to do and how best to adopt the methods recommended. Why, he could certainly derive much greater benefit from the application of the results of these experiments when expressed in the ordinary language of the ryot than from learned discourses. So I earnestly press upon the hon. the Minister for Agriculture the consideration, namely, that of continuing the publication of these pamphlets in the vernaculars. On these grounds, I think, considering the importance of this subject, the Government and the department concerned must not think that any money spent on this kind of popular literature is a little too much. As it is, I feel constrained to say it is too little; there is ample scope for improvement and any work done in this way will confer real and lasting benefit on the agricultural population."

12-30 p.m. *Mr. C. R. T. Congreve:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of my hon. Friend, the mover. I do it because I consider the allotment under this head is so small as to hamper the work of the Agricultural department. I should like to congratulate the Agricultural department on the excellent work they have done in the past and are doing now with the funds at their disposal. The work done by Dr. Bute with regard to sugarcane and G W. Furrell with rice goes to prove what can be done by this department if they have adequate funds at their disposal. I was reading an article in the *Madras Mail* on agricultural research in India. In it is, I believe, mentioned that at Coimbatore 5,000 lb. of rice per acre have been and are constantly being produced, while the average crop of the ordinary ryot is only in the neighbourhood of 2,500 lb. per acre. Again at Pusa the farm which is 413 acres in extent produced in 1912–13 3,626 maunds of grain and 16,301 maunds of green stuff and fodder; whereas in 1925–26

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5,984 maunds of grain and 22,906 maunds of green stuff and fodder were harvested. I think, Sir, that this goes to show clearly what can be done by scientific agriculture.

"Now, turning first to research it seems to me that we want a very much larger body of scientific officers to study the whole question of diseases and cultivation of crops, the better breeding of cattle, and other general conditions in this country. These officers, be they of whatever nationality they may, should only be employed if they have the highest possible scientific attainments. With regard to demonstrators I agree with my hon. Friend who said that we want more demonstrators; but if we have more demonstrators it will be necessary to have more men in the senior service to supervise their work and co-ordinate it and see that it is carried out on the best possible lines.

"My hon. Friend also spoke on the subject of cattle. I think, Sir, that everybody realises that the cattle of this country are amongst the worst in the world, probably due to want of knowledge of breeding and insufficient food. It seems to me that an enormous amount of research can be done in this matter. There are some very fine stocks such as the Sindhi, Nellore, Mysore and other breeds which can be improved by careful selection and breeding. A great deal can be done in this way to improve the milk supply of the cattle in this country. It is also necessary to educate the ryot to only breed from young and healthy stock and not to allow bulls to run with the herds promiscuously. Research under this head will, I think, cost a lot of money but the results still justify increased expenditure. A trial is being made at the Hosur station and at the Coimbatore Agricultural College and bulls are now being sent out to help the ryots' cattle but a great deal more can be done and should be done. Again, from what I have seen the cattle here seem to wander about the roads and pick up the grass along the edges. Now it seems to me that it is quite impossible to expect to get decent cattle if this is the way cattle are fed. I consider the Agricultural department could serve a very useful purpose if they started experimenting with fodder crops and can get the ryots to grow them after they have taken the grain crops off their land. If fodder crops for feeding can be introduced and the ryot taught to grow them, I feel sure it will go a great way for the improvement of the cattle in this country."

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I quite wholeheartedly endorse all the statements that fell from the lips of my hon. Friends who spoke before me. Sir, this is a very important question indeed. India's greatest problem is food supply. I personally think that of all the Britisher's burdens perhaps the heaviest is our Blessed India. Before I proceed any further I wish to quote the statements of some distinguished personages in support of my contention.

"Sir W. W. Hunter once had said that the English in India are now called upon either to stand by and witness the pitiless overcrowding of masses of hungry humanity or to aid the people in increasing their food supply to meet their wants.

"Hon. F. A. Nicholson once rightly said that the agriculture in India is starved by the Government with the largest land revenue in the world.

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"Mr. W. Crooke also on one occasion had said that there is perhaps no more pathetic situation in the whole range of human history than to watch these dull and patient masses stumbling in their traditional way along a path which can lead only to suffering.

"Sir H. S. Cunningham rightly estimated that 90 per cent of the rural and 80 per cent of the total population of India is closely connected with the land. From these unfortunate people the Government of India draws the largest revenue. In other words the largest revenue is drawn from the poorest country in the world.

"So under the above circumstances one would naturally expect that the improvement of agriculture would have received the most earnest attention of the Government of India. Something, it is true, has been done, I do not deny, but on the whole, the neglect has been most deplorable. What has the Madras Government done for our province? Nothing more than assuming the eye-wash policy of throwing away the usual crumbs to the Agricultural department.

"If we just pause for a moment and see around for some effectual remedies, they are not far to be found. In my speech last year I suggested several ways and means for the department to take up and see if they are workable with least expense, but the lack of funds has been the invariable excuse of hon. the Minister-in-charge. The establishment of an Agricultural department is only the beginning of measures for the benefit of ryots of the province but my honest opinion is that developing the intelligence of the ryots lies at the root of all improvement. The value of rural education given to ryots will mostly depend upon its character.

"Our present system of education tends to give our youth a taste for a town rather than a country life the very thing which ought not to be done.

"A series of elementary text books on agriculture and kindred subjects should be prepared suitable for primary schools in rural districts. Natural phenomena as wind, rain, lightning, the formation of soil and the growth and structure of plants would be excellent and interesting subject for lessons. The prevailing defect in Indian agriculture might be shown with the advantage of an opposite course.

"If I remember rightly Lord Mayo was probably the only Governor-General who had farmed for a livelihood and made a living out of it. After he became Governor-General of India he honestly felt that the improved agriculture was the greatest need for the national progress of India. The progress is practicable. Sir Richard Temple in one of his speeches said that eleven bushels of grain are produced per acre in India as compared with thirty in England. The present rate of produce in England or in any other country was obtained only gradually. In England the average yield per acre is now about 36 bushels, in Scotland it had advanced to 44.

"I entirely agree with any one who says that it is not possible at one bound to introduce scientific agriculture, but sufficient progress might be made to meet the exigencies of the case. If one-fourth of a candy an acre could be added to the produce of our Indian field it would feed more people. All this is possible only when the ryots of our country are properly instructed. in the improved methods of cultivation.

"Agriculture is now a transferred subject. Hon. the Minister concerned could do a whole lot if he so chooses. I think and honestly think that

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all sides of this hon. Council will now agree with me to say that the rural agricultural education is totally neglected. The hon. the new Minister concerned will be failing in his duty if he shuts up his eyes and says that everything is just fine as long as the world serves him aright. With these remarks, I support the motion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The motion was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

*Ayes.*

1. Mr Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
3. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
4. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
5. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
7. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
8. Mr. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
9. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
10. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
11. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
12. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
13. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
14. ,, C. Venkatrangam Nayudu.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. F. B Evans.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, G. T. Boag.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
15. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, V. Ch. John.
21. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
24. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, N. Siva Raj.
27. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Venkayya.
32. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
33. Sir James Simpson.
34. Mr. K. Kay.
35. ,, C. R. T. Congreve.
36. ,, A. T. Luker.
37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. The Zamindar of Kallikotta.
40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
41. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.

*Ayes* 14. *Noes* 41.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am an agriculturist myself and it is my sincere wish that I should do something in the near future during the tenure of my office. I have heard the hon. Members very carefully in regard to the suggestions to improve the efficiency of the Agricultural department. I find that the Agricultural school at Taliparamba is very popular and students are increasing in number. The school at Anakapalle has been closed as it did not attract students. The opening of a school at Kalahasti has been sanctioned but not yet opened. The opening of yet another school for the Tamil area at Usilampatti is to be sanctioned next year and is under consideration. With regard to Mr. Shetty's proposal I may say that Government have an idea of appointing an oil specialist in the year 1929-30. We have now on hand fourteen experimental stations in the Presidency but te problem of diffusion of knowledge is not a simple one Experience has shown that the ryots will not change their present methods and adopt improved methods without adequate proof that they will be 12-45 p.m.

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benefited by them. It is therefore necessary that experiments should be demonstrated on the ryots' own lands. Now we have not got enough trained hands to demonstrate in the ryots' fields. The idea is to have one demonstrator for each taluk. We have at present 1,200 demonstration plots and in order to meet the difficulty of want of trained men, we have increased the admission to the agricultural college from 20 to 40 last year. Agricultural knowledge is also spread by means of exhibitions, by lantern lectures at fairs and festivals and by distribution of leaflets. With regard to the difficulty pointed out by the hon. Member, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, regarding the publication of leaflets I shall look into the matter and see where exactly the difficulty arises. Another step towards demonstration which we have under contemplation is the fitting up of a motor unit with a cinema outfit in order to exhibit to the ryots in interior parts, pictures showing methods of improved cultivation advocated by the department and their results. Thus in a cotton tract pictures showing cotton cultivation, etc., will be exhibited; in a sugarcane tract pictures on sugarcane cultivation will be exhibited. It is hoped to fit up two motor units early in the next financial year—one for the north of the Presidency and the other for the south. The only difficulty now is want of adequate funds for the same. That is the great fear. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has visited and has taken evidence in the various parts of the Presidency and as soon as its report is received Government will consider the recommendations made by them to improve the agricultural conditions in the Presidency."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"Sir, I wish to bring to your notice an objectionable statement made by one of the members, I mean the mover of the amendment, Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar He quoted a proverb which is very objectionable. He said that if mountain would not come to Muhammad, Muhammad should go to the mountain. This is a slander and there is in it an allusion to a false story concocted by the enemies of Islam. In an assembly of this kind where representatives of different religions meet to make such a statement is certainly objectionable. I strongly object to the statement and I hope you will call upon the gentleman to withdraw the statement."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It appears that the hon. Member, Mr. Schamnad takes objection to the proverb: 'If the mountain does not go to Muhammad, Muhammad will go to the mountain' The hon. the Home Member will enlighten us."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think it is objectionable."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I would advice the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar to withdraw the remark."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, when I used the proverb I never thought that it would meet with the least objection from any quarter. It is a very ordinary proverb. But seeing that it has given offence to my Muhammadan friends, I readily and most willingly withdraw the same."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, coming from the mountain to the Development Minister, I have to say that we are aware that the Development Minister is an agriculturist. We are also aware that he is not a strong man in his department. Even in respect of his attitude

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towards the closure motion I am afraid he has been pulled up by his Colleague the Finance Member. Having regard to the weak position of the Ministry in the present situation I am only afraid he cannot make good the promises he has made."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"Mr. President, in the short time at my disposal I do not propose to deal with the reference of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to the question of closure except to say that we have as much right to *oppose* the closure of reasonable debate as the Opposition have to *move* it. I would, however, refer to the criticisms passed by the hon. Member who represents the planting industry on the agricultural budget. He urged that the sums allotted for this department were quite inadequate to meet the needs of the ryots. May I say that I heartily concur in these remarks, and personally agree that much more money might profitably be spent on this important department, but may I assure him that, to the best of my recollection, since our financial position improved, no demand, put forward by the Agricultural department has been turned down and that the budget for the coming year includes all the proposals which they were in a position to put forward? His reply to that will no doubt be that in that case the proposals put forward by the department are inadequate. And there is justification for that view. But perhaps I might point out the real reason why progress has been curtailed. I entirely agree with what the hon. Member said about the necessity for the department having at its disposal men of the highest possible attainments, in order that the scientific instruction and research for which they are responsible may be handed down properly through the department to those demonstrators and others who in the field have to place the ryots in touch with the practical knowledge which derives its origin from such research. But the hon. Member will remember that some years ago, shortly after the reforms, this important department was practically denuded of the highly trained staff of scientists and research workers which had been built up since it was placed on an organized footing. I have no time to go into the causes which led to that serious loss but its effects were, of course, disastrous to the department. And the Director of Agriculture has had a very difficult task indeed in building up a department adequately staffed to meet the objects for which it exists. And that is why progress has been considerably delayed. But a considerable measure of success has been achieved in placing the department once again on a proper footing and I sincerely trust that it will now be possible to go forward with more extensive schemes for the benefit of agriculture which is far and away the most important industry in this province, and the advancement of which will benefit our greatest asset, the industry and labour of the largest section of our population."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

*Ayes.*

1. Mr J. A. Saldanha.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
7. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
8. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
9. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
10. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
11. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
14. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
15. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
16. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
17. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
18. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.

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*Noes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M R. Setura'nam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. ,, P J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. ,, R Foulkes.
16. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, V. Co.John.
19. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
24. ,, N. Siva Raj.
25. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. V. I Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
29. ,, S. Venkayya.
30. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
31. Sir James Simpson.
32. Mr. K. Kay.
33. ,, A. T. Luker.
34. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
37. Raja of Panagal.
38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
39. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
40. Rao Bahadur S Ellappa Chettiyar.
41. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
43. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

*Ayes* 18. *Noes* 44.

The motion was lost.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

At this stage the Council rose for lunch.

## After Lunch—(3 p.m.)

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*cont.*

[Vide page 237 supra.]

## STARRED QUESTION

### Industries

*The condition of the Carnatic Paper Mills.*

* 1847 A *Q.*—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total amount lent by the Government to the Carnatic Paper Mill;

(*b*) what is the amount spent already in the concern;

(*c*) what is its present liability;

(*d*) whether one of its creditors is seeking a liquidation for non-payment of debts;

(*e*) whether the company has applied to Government for further assistance and if so, on what date and to what extent;

(*f*) why has the application not been disposed of yet;

(*g*) will the Government kindly lend the further loan at least to the extent of its liability immediately and the balance shortly; and

(*h*) what do they propose to do to safeguard their interests in the concern?

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*A.*—(*a*) Cash loan of .. ... Rs. 4,71,000
Over draft with Imperial Bank „ 1,34,469

6,05,469

(*b*) The value of the assets on 30th June 1927 is Rupees 21, 22, 162-12-2 as per the last balance sheet.

(*c*) Rs. 7,98,898-6-0 as per the last balance sheet.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes. An application for Rs. 3,50,000 has been pending from October 1925.

(*f*) The delay has been due to the need felt for further investigation as to the commercial possibilities of the concern.

(*g*) & (*h*) This question is under examination.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if more than 15 lakhs of subscribed capital has been sunk in the concern ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if the cash loan of Rs. 4,71,000 was lent on the condition that it should be entirely spent in discharging prior debts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the application for loan then made was for 6 lakhs ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if it is a fact that this loan of Rs. 4,71,000 was made eight months after the application was made ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I believe so. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know, Sir, after this loan was made whether the Tariff Board recommended a loan of 10 lakhs for this concern ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the application referred to in answer to clause (*c*) was made subsequent to the recommendation of the Tariff Board, or rather in accordance with it ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know when this investigation was begun or whether the investigations were really begun ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R SETURATNAM AYYAR :— " Investigations have already begun and there are some reports in our hands and they are under consideration. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" How long ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" For more than a year. "

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that his predecessor in office when questioned some months back was making promises to pass early orders on the question of the Government taking up this concern?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I do not know."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether enquiries were made before giving this loan?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I think so, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether the Government were fully satisfied that it would be a profitable concern before they lent the four lakhs and odd?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The assets justified the grant of the loan."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Were they satisfied with the affairs of the concern before they lent the money?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as I understand from the papers, only the value of the assets was considered in making the loan. The Government was not in a position to say whether a particular commercial concern was going to be a definite failure or not. They could not forecast the future of it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Am I to understand that the question of the concern proving successful or not was not taken into consideration when the money was lent?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The general probability was that if properly run it would be successful."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Did not this Government send for Mr. Raitt, the Paper Expert of the Government of India, to enquire and report on this matter?"

Mr. A. McG C. TAMPOE :—"Mr. Raitt is an expert on particular aspects of paper-making. So far as these aspects were concerned, the Government were satisfied."

Mr. K. V. R SWAMI :—"Did he not report that the machinery, the situation, and everything about the mill were satisfactory and that it would end, in profit, but not in loss?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"I do not think he made any general recommendation of that sweeping nature."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Did he object, previous to the lending of the money, on the ground that the machinery was not proper, that the situation was not proper, that the forests were far away and so on?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"He raised no objection with regard to the things that had been done there, but he animadverted on certain things which were not done."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I know the wish of the Opposition as to how long we are to continue this—the supplementary questions on this question?"

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Owing to the importance of the subject, I would like to fix half an hour "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The whole time is at the disposal of the Opposition."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Did Mr. Raitt recommend that six lakhs might be lent ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Not so far as we know, nor was it within Mr. Raitt's province as an expert on paper to give an opinion on the actual financial condition of a certain concern."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Did he mention in his report that after enquiry he was satisfied that the amount of 20 lakhs was properly spent and that six lakhs might be lent to the concern ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" As far as I know, he made no definite statement of that kind, referring to the actual figures. As far as making paper, I remember now, a general report was made concerning the prospects of etc."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Was the Government satisfied that this concern could not go on unless they gave a further loan ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" The Government have been assured by the Directorate that the only means they have of getting further money is by another loan."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Have the Government taken charge of the mill at Rajahmundry ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" The Government in the Department of Industries have taken possession of the mill at Rajahmundry."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" With what view ? Is it with the view of working the mill or selling it away to some European clique ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" That matter is under consideration." (Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—The cat is out of the bag.)

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is it the selling of the mill that is under consideration or the working of it, or both ? "

Mr. A McG. C TAMPOE :—" We have taken possession of the mill in pursuance of the legal rights we have over it. The matter is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI —" Without knowing what the next step would be, has the Government taken possession of the mill preventing the possibility of the Directorate working the mill ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Knowing what the further steps are, Government have taken possession of the mill. As to what particular step they are to take, that is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. Member mention what the possible steps are that are contemplated by the Government in this behalf ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" The possible legal steps, I believe, are bringing it to sale as a creditor or working it ourselves, handing it back to the Directorate and a host of others."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Without arriving at any decision with regard to the several steps, how could the hon. Member say that the Government have taken possession of the mill?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That has been answered."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it not a fact that some negotiations were going on before taking possession of this mill between a European clique and the Government?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"I know of no European clique in this connexion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Or European firm or a group or number of gentlemen highly interested in the development of this country?" (A voice : Best & Co.)

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The negotiations that have been going on have been with Indian gentlemen."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Was the Government aware that he was only an agent—the Indian gentleman had no status to go in for a bargain like this?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"That is a matter which is itself under enquiry."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it not a fact that the Finance Member is taking the whole file from the Development Minister and trying to sell away the mill to some European firm?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"It is not so, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is any negotiation going on between certain European group and the Finance Member?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"There is not."

Mr K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Does the Finance Member want that the Government should take up the mill and work it?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"As the hon. Mr. Tampoe said these questions are under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"How long, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I can't say, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is the hon. the Finance Member aware that by taking it up the Government is not going to realize even the amount it invested?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Would the hon. the Finance Member take care of the interests of the people and of the shareholders who have invested 16 lakhs of rupees in this firm?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"The duty of the Finance Member is to look after the interests of the Government and of the public purse."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Not of the people, is that so?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Not of the individual shareholders."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Not of the group of shareholders ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Not even of the group of shareholders."

Mr. K. V R. SWAMI :—" Is he very particular about the interests of European firms—that they should be profited by the sale of this firm ? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to (*f*), when was the investigation begun, Sir ? "

The hon Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Which investigation, may I ask ? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The investigation referred to in (*f*) ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Investigations have been going on for considerable time, something like 18 months."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Who are the officers investigating Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" There are various officers."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" On a point of order. These questions are addressed to the hon. the Minister for Development but . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am thinking of it. I can easily see the inconvenience caused to members by the Member in charge not answering the questions himself. The only alternative will be for the new Minister that has taken charge to demand notice for every supplementary question, and when he began demanding notice I thought it would be to the convenience of the House to allow the Development Secretary and the Finance Member who are both concerned with this, to give information. But if the Leader of the Opposition insists upon the Minister answering them, he will have to wait till next August."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I make my position, clear, Sir ? I don't mind if the hon the Finance Member, or the Secretary to the Development Department undertakes to answer these questions on behalf of the Development Minister. What I should like to know is where the responsibility for the answers should be placed ? " 3-15 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As far as any question of policy of the Government is concerned under the State-Aid to Industries Act, the Minister is to answer. As far as the financial aspect of the question is concerned, both the Development Secretary as well as the Finance Member are in possession of facts and they would better elucidate facts."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I can understand so far as the financial aspect is concerned, but in regard to the question of policy. When my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chetti, asked the question relating to the investigation, the hon the Finance Member volunteered information. I should like to know whether the Development Minister or the Finance Member undertakes the responsibility for the answers ? "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—" I wish to know, Sir, whether the Opposition can insist upon particular Member of Government giving the reply ? (Voices : Oh, Oh.) Because, the practice in the Assembly is, for any question put, any Member of Government can answer."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, we are trying to settle the procedure."

Mr. S SATYAMURTI :—" On the question of procedure, may I ask whether the hon. the Development Minister takes the responsibility for all the answers given by either his Colleague the Finance Member, or the Development Secretary ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I say, Sir, that I take the responsibility for any answer that I make ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My question was intended for the Development Minister, whether he takes full responsibility for all the answers to supplementary questions, whether answered by the hon. the Finance Member or by the Development Secretary ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Every answer made by the Finance Member is taken as one from the Government."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With regard to the investigation, the hon. the Finance Member said that several people have been investigating the question. May I know the names of the investigators and their qualifications ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I say, Sir, that I made several answers in this House because I am anxious to give information which is at my disposal and I have been called to question for doing so ? I do not myself propose to answer any further questions. This question was allowed and special facilities were given ; and as hon. Members of the Opposition have chosen to treat it as an offence on my part to attempt to give information to them, I do not see why I should attempt to do so any further."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. the Finance Member is not in a mood to answer, the supplementary questions are to be addressed to the Minister."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I am sorry that the hon. Finance Member should have misunderstood the point of order raised. We are only anxious to know where to place the responsibility (hear, hear), so that such of the powers as can be exercised by the Opposition can be exercised in case the responsibility is taken by the Development Minister. Now the Development Minister has been bold enough to say that he accepts responsibility for all the answers given by the Finance Member ; certainly we have nothing to dispute whether the answer is given by the temporary Minister for Development or by the permanent Secretary for Development We cannot understand why the Finance Member should feel offended at this parliamentary interruption of raising a point of order on this question."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The leader of the Opposition knows that any Member of Government who answers questions on behalf of the Government accepts full responsibility."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the Tariff Board has gone into this matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice Sir."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if the Tariff Board has recommended a loan of 10 lakhs to this concern?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"We will be glad to have an answer. We want to know whether the Government has at any time taken the market value of the concern?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"The assets of the company were prepared by Government."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I take it that the assets given here are the assets as taken by the Director of Industries, or whether it refers to the balance-sheet?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"Director of Industries."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In view of that, I want to know whether the Director of Industries has taken this as the correct asset?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"Mr. President, Sir, the valuation of the mill for the purposes of the loan was done by the Director of Industries and it appears in the balance sheet."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know what is the valuation of the assets as given by the Director of Industries for the purpose of giving a loan?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if Government has received notice of a petition in the High Court?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"There is nothing in the file to show that Government knew it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, Sir, on whose information, (*d*) has been answered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We understand so, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know, Sir, from whom the Government understand it?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"From the creditor."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Does it mean that the creditor has reported to Government that he has applied for liquidation?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"In reply to question (*d*) whether one of its creditors is seeking a liquidation for non-payment of debts, the answer given is 'Yes'. Does the Government know that a petition has been put in the High Court?"

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—"We have heard so."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, in view of that, whether the Government will take any steps to see that liquidation proceedings are not proceeded with and that Government would see that the concern may not be sold ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" I fail to see how it is a function of the Government under the State-aid to Industries Act."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I only say that the Government has not realized its responsibility for the creditor to see that the concern is not sold or taken possession of by the Official Receiver and the money is got by some means or other ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" We are not now in a position to say."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether it is not a fact that if an Official Receiver is appointed the property will have to be in the hands of the Official Receiver for purposes of sale ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" I want notice, Sir. We have to take legal opinion on that."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the name of the Hindu gentleman is confidential and whether he is not acting on behalf of a group of foreigners ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, when the cash loan of Rs. 4,71,000 was granted to this concern, did the Government promise any working capital ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" As far as I know, no such promise was given."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Was there no promise of a working capital at the time the loan was advanced ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the person who is dealing with the Government in this matter does not belong to the Best and Company ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" As far as I know, he does not."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, in reply to question (*f*) the Government say that the delay has been due to the need felt for further investigation as to the commercial possibilities of the concern. May I know whether these investigations are besides what have been carried on by both Messrs. Raitt and Thomas ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" These are in addition to these investigations."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Who was the gentleman who was entrusted to carry on this investigation ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" At present the Director of Industries has been asked to investigate."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether between the investigation of Messrs. Raitt and Thomas and at present the Director of Industries' investigation, there was any other investigation carried on by any other gentleman ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" I believe, it was the Forest department."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I ask, Sir, whether it is not the legitimate occupation of the Forest Officer to investigate this question of the commercial possibility ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" The legitimate function of the Forest Officer is to see how much bamboo there was to meet the demand."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Was not the Forest Officer's opinion with regard to the availability of bamboo got even before the examination of Messrs. Raitt and Thomas ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" More detailed information was got later."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I take it that the Director of Industries recommended to the Government of Madras a grant of 4 lakhs cash and an overdraft of 2 lakhs without the opinion of the Forest Officer about the availability of bamboo ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" We had the opinion of the Forest Officer."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is it a fact that the Director of Industries recommended that this mill should be worked so that people may know that it is in working order. Is it his last recommendation ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that Government wants to transfer their mortgage right to a firm of Europeans and Persians ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" The whole question is under the consideration of Government."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know, Sir, if the mortgage bond consists a clause for foreclosure and for sale ? "

Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the Development Minister whether he is aware of any paper being made there now ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" At Madras or at Rajahmundry ? "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are you making any paper in Madras ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is what I am asking."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I know what the Government propose to do to get back the money they had already advanced ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is under consideration."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the self-imposed time-limit of the Opposition has now expired, the Council will now proceed with the consideration of the demands.

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III—*cont.*

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29—*cont.*

DEMAND XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 8·37 *lakhs under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services.*' "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8·37 lakhs under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services."

2-30 p.m.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 3,75,300 *for touring establishments be reduced by Rs.* 100 '

to urge the need for more dispensaries at centres within easy reach of the villagers and for more touring assistants to treat their cattle.

" Sir, the other day I spoke of cattle being the wealth of the agriculturist. This morning, I am glad to find Mr. Congreve seconding me and also stating that he was very sorry to find that the poor specimens of the cattle he has come across in several places really did not very much contribute to the wealth of the province. Whatever it may be, even the wretched specimens of cattle that the agriculturist has for carrying on his operations must be very carefully attended to. The hon. the Minister himself, when he moved the demand for more serum for inoculation against rinderpest, felt that this epidemic was the cause of very great mortality of the cattle, especially in the villages. And my object in tabling this token cut, Sir, is to urge upon the Government the need for having certain hospitals in taluks within easy reach of the villagers and of the people generally in the rural areas.

" With regard to almost all these questions, the one thing that stands in the way of the good intentions of the Government and of their activities not materializing or bearing fruit is the fact of illiteracy and want of education. The villagers, especially those in the remote villages, far away from the trunk roads and railway stations, have not the slightest idea of what is done by Government for their own good to enable them to carry on their work satisfactorily with profit to themselves and those dependent on them. Therefore, I think that more funds ought to be allotted for this department and certain dispensaries should be started not in the big centres but in certain taluks within easy reach of the people in the rural areas.

" Again, Sir, it is necessary that we should have more touring assistants. That again is a question of a more liberal allotment. I am sorry that hon. Members who have also tabled motions recommending the appointment of touring assistants at least one for each taluk have not pressed them. But, Sir, these are really very beneficial to the agriculturist and unless something is done to see that all the benefits which this department exists for conferring on the agriculturist are extended to them, I think there will be no hope of a great progress being possible in this direction.

" I have already spoken, Sir, of the great havoc wrought by rinderpest, and I have also drawn the attention of the House to the fact that the old resources namely of the villagers resorting to an expert in the field of cattle disease is failing them, because with the death of many of these experts also,

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the recipes have vanished. So that the ryots have to depend more or less on themselves. Unless therefore they are made to realize the fact that there are dispensaries for them and they can, if they take the trouble of taking the cows down to the hospital, get some relief, and efforts are made to impress on the head of the department that some more touring assistants ought to be immediately appointed and deputed to infected places to study the nature of the disease and supply the remedy, a great deal of havoc will continue to be wrought.

"Now, all that implies the existence of a large staff. Sir, recently I heard of an attempt made by some gentlemen of the Tanjore district to start an insurance company to insure cattle. Although it does not come under this subject, that is one way of advertising the fact that villagers must join these insurance societies and the existence of these insurance societies will at least result in more touring assistants being employed by them in order that this disease may be arrested from a business point of view. So, for these reasons, Sir, I press on the hon. Minister the urgent need for more touring assistants and more dispensaries being located at centres within easy reach of the villagers."

*Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Mr. President, Sir, the present safeguards afforded to the cultivators and ryots by way of veterinary assistance is not adequate. In the Administration Report for 1926-27, it is stated that Nilgiris was one of the districts that suffered severely by rinderpest. Coming as I do from the Nilgiris, I know, Sir, that many of the cultivators and shepherds had to pay a heavy toll to the rinderpest. The Mover of this motion has clearly stated that provision must be made for more veterinary assistants to tour round the districts. I think it is high time that it is done. Apart from that, Sir, even in dispensaries enough supply of serum is not kept. In the recent outbreak I know that the main dispensary at Ootacamund had not enough serum to meet the demand. Sir, I understand that the system of serum-alone inoculation is not very successful. The other method they used, viz., the serum-simultaneous method, is more effective. But in the absence of the serum, I do not think they can do anything. As the agriculturists mainly depend on the cattle, if the cattle were to be carried away by this outbreak of rinderpest, it is a sad thing. Apart from there not having enough manure to manure their fields, they are losing heavily by purchasing new cattle. I know, Sir, shepherds who live on the produce given by cows had to fare badly in the recent outbreak of rinderpest. So, I request the hon. the Minister in charge to make adequate provision so that all the dispensaries may be supplied with the necessary serum required for the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation and to depute as many veterinary assistants as possible to tour round the district to safeguard the interests of the cultivators."

*Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:—"Mr. President, the cattle form the backbone of the agriculturist. As such Government should take steps to safeguard the interests of the cattle. The present system of veterinary help is not quite satisfactory on account of not having many assistants. Mr. President, especially in the Ceded Districts, the condition of the cattle is very bad. They die especially in summer season and the veterinary establishment which is located in the centre of the district is not able to come and attend to the urgent needs of the villagers. The Minister who

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is in charge of the subject should start this work in his tours throughout the Presidency and I am sure this would be a good means to start the relief work. Sir, the Minister in charge of this portfolio has to take care of these poor animals and I am sure that he would start with a good work as a good omen and provide as many veterinary assistants as possible in every centre."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, the object of the Government is to have one dispensary for each taluk in the near future. At present there are not enough dispensaries in the Presidency. Twelve dispensaries are provided for this year and twelve will be sanctioned for each year hereafter.

" We want more trained hands to run the dispensaries and as I had already said the other day, we want more men to undergo training in the Veterinary College. With a view to have more men, we are increasing the number of stipends from 15 to 40. As we get more men, we hope to run more dispensaries. Where there are no dispensaries, duly qualified veterinary surgeons are stationed to do relief work during outbreaks. If there are no outbreaks, they run taluk dispensaries in large villages for a number of months. Therefore we are trying our best to see that the Veterinary department does useful work in the interior villages also.

" As regards the serum method propounded by the other hon. Member, I have already stated, Sir, that the serum-simultaneous method is a more complicated one, which can be done only by efficient and skilled surgeons. As time goes on, we will be able to get more skilled men from the College and we hope to introduce this new method at a very early date."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member press the motion ? "

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" No, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 2,72,100 *for hospitals and dispensaries be reduced by Rs.* 100 '

to draw the attention of the Government to the need for extending the work of the Veterinary department and to the grievances of the veterinary surgeons."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member can move only the latter part."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. I find from the report, Sir, that the Veterinary College does not attract sufficient number of students. In 1926-27, only eleven people graduated from the Veterinary College, that is, six men short of the number required for the year 1927-28. The reason alleged for this is that there was a reduction in the number of stipends given to these people and accordingly it has been proposed that the number of stipends should be increased. The number of stipends has probably already been increased. The real causes of the unpopularity of the Veterinary College seem, however, to be different. The pay and prospects of the veterinary subordinates are not attractive enough. The training given at the college is rather short. I believe the subject of extending the

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course in the Veterinary College from three years to four years is under consideration. The affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Madras University was proposed by the Veterinary Graduates Association several years ago. The Veterinary Advisor to the Government also made mention of it in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

"It would be well, Sir, if the Veterinary College is affiliated to the Madras University, at least when the course is extended to four years. Such affiliation would raise the importance of the veterinary science and the veterinary profession and give it greater dignity. The veterinary subordinates are, as I said, low-paid and they are discontented with their lot. If we compare the salaries given to them with the salaries of subordinates in other departments, we find that they compare not at all favourably. In the Punjab as well as in Bombay, the subordinates of the Veterinary department get better pay. In the Punjab, they start on Rs. 100 and by increments of Rs. 10, go up to Rs. 300. In Bombay, the veterinary assistants start on Rs. 60 and get a maximum of Rs. 140, by increments of Rs. 4. In the case of veterinary inspectors in Bombay, the salary is Rs. 150—225. But here, the starting pay of veterinary assistants is only Rs. 60 and the maximum is Rs. 120. The chances of subordinates to rise above this pay are very rare, as there are only ten posts in the selection grade. No house-rent allowance is given as it was being done formerly. There is little or no scope for private practice. I hope, Sir, that the grievances of these people in the matter of pay and prospects as well as in other matters like the examination at the end of the post-graduate course will receive early consideration at the hands of the hon. the Minister. It is very regrettable to note that this department gets only nine and odd lakhs, and for new expenditure, only Rs. 37,600 has been allotted for the coming year. This is a department, Sir, which requires much more funds and considering the importance of cattle to ryots, it ought to have better claims on the attention of the Government." 3-45 p.m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I strongly endorse the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. Without repeating his arguments, I may draw attention to the passage in the General Administration Report for 1926-27, which states that there were eight vacancies at the end of the year in the subordinate staff, and that skilled men were not available. They cannot attract students to the college, because the service itself is not attractive. The pay of the subordinates is not only very low compared with the pay of subordinates in other sister Presidencies, but very low even compared with the pay of corresponding subordinates in other departments in this Presidency. I shall take, Sir, one service after another. First, in the Registration department, the minimum pay of a Sub-Registrar is Rs. 75 and the maximum is Rs. 200. Recently, after constant agitation carried on by myself and others in this Council, their pay has been fixed, on the recommendation of a sympathetic Inspector-General, to a maximum of Rs. 250. Similarly, in the case of the Deputy and Assistant Tahsildars, the maximum pay has been fixed at Rs. 200. Again, Sub-Inspectors of Police get a maximum of Rs. 150. The maximum pay of Deputy Inspectors of Schools is Rs. 250, and their minimum is Rs. 75. Similarly, the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons is Rs. 75—200 and that of agricultural demonstrators Rs. 85—250. The veterinary assistants however get a minimum pay of Rs. 60 and

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their maximum is Rs. 175. The educational training required of these assistant veterinary officers is higher than that required for subordinates of the other departments I have now mentioned.

"The department is carried on unsatisfactorily in other ways also. As regards the serum used, it is a simple waste of Government money, because it is worse than useless. For the past three or four years this House has been urging the adoption of the serums simultaneous method; but now the hon. the Minister comes forward and says that there are no skilled men. There are men available, I know, and if they are given a small training, they will be quite up to the mark. But the service is so unattractive and the pay offered is so low that naturally vacancies cannot be filled up. I hope the hon. the Minister will carefully consider these things. I am told that recently the Government have refused to increase the pay of these officers. I should think that next to the Forest department, this department is very badly managed. They do not look to the wants of the people. Member after Member on both sides of the House has drawn attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the serum used; but the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Minister have both turned a deaf ear to our demands. I say that immediate steps should be taken to improve things."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

*The ZAMINDAR OF KALLIKOTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion. The subordinates of this department, after a strenuous and risky study of three years in the Veterinary College, are paid a starting salary of Rs. 60—lowest paid to any professional man of so many years' professional training—and they rise by annual increments of Rs. 4 to the maximum of Rs. 120. 90 per cent of these poor subordinates have to retire on Rs. 60 per month, as their maximum is only Rs. 120 and only 10 per cent reach a maximum salary of Rs. 175 in the selection grade of Rs. 125—5—175. Sir, I wish to compare these subordinates with the medical men. In the Medical department the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is started on Rs. 75—5—150 and 15 per cent are allowed a selection grade of Rs. 200. The courses of study in the Madras Veterinary College compare very favourably with those of any medical school. The Veterinary Surgeon has to read comparative medicine and surgery and he has to pass also a riding test. The Government in their anxiety to get cheap Veterinary Surgeons in as short a time as possible have cramped the course in the Madras Veterinary College into one of three years and thus made the life of the veterinary student a very strenuous one. The course should be extended to four years. The usefulness of the Veterinary Surgeon to the community, especially to the agricultural community is in no way inferior to that of the medical Sub-Assistant Surgeons. While the latter has got the opportunity of some private practice, the Veterinary Surgeon has none as he has to treat mostly the poor man's cattle. Besides this three years' training, many of the subordinates in the Civil Veterinary Department have undergone an additional course of six months in the Madras Veterinary College, i.e., the post-graduate course. The claims of these people to be brought to the same level as the Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been represented to the Government by successive Veterinary Advisers many a time, but the poor Veterinary Surgeon seems to have had no opportunity of enlisting the sympathy of the hon. Ministers.

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"The subordinates in other Government departments rise up to a maximum of Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 but in this service, the maximum is only Rs. 175. The selection grade is only for 10 per cent of the cadre, whereas, elsewhere the selection grades are 15 per cent at least. For the whole Presidency, the gazetted provincial appointments in the Civil Veterinary department are only about 10 and recently even to these recruitment was made directly, depriving the chances of the subordinates to rise up to the few higher posts that exist.

"The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of hospitals had been promised in the Madras Veterinary College rent-free quarters and house-rent allowances. The present incumbents enjoyed this privilege for some time in return for services rendered to the in-patients and urgent cases at all hours of the day and night. Now this privilege of rent-free quarters has been withdrawn, but still they have to attend to the in-patients and urgent cases at all hours. This is very unfair. They are made to live in the quarters provided for them by Government within the premises of the hospital and to pay 10 per cent of their salary as rent.

"In short, owing to low minimum and maximum salary, meagre increments, withdrawal of free quarters or house-rent allowances, low percentage of appointments in the selection grade and no chances to rise to the provincial cadre, there is a lot of discontent among the subordinates of the department and it is difficult to expect efficient service from such subordinates.

"To a question asked by my hon. Friend, Mr. A. B. Shetty, in October 1927, the Government replied that the grievances and requests of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are under their consideration. I regret that until now no favourable decision has been arrived at. I ask the hon. the Minister what his attitude is towards the poor veterinary subordinates and when he expects to redress their grievances."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Minister has not yet replied."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. President, for the information of the hon. Members of this House, I shall give the scale of pay of these officers in the other provinces.

"In Bombay, the pay of Veterinary Inspectors is Rs. 75—350 and that of Veterinary Assistants Rs. 64—136. There are also Veterinary Inspectors and lecturers there drawing a salary of Rs. 150—5—200. In Bengal, the pay of the Veterinary Assistants is Rs. 50—170 and that of the Inspectors Rs. 120—170. In the United Provinces the Veterinary Assistants are on the scale of Rs. 45—160. In the Punjab, the pay of the Veterinary Assistants is only Rs. 60—90 and that of the Inspectors Rs. 120—170. It would therefore appear that the scale of pay in this Presidency compares favourably with those in the other provinces. The matter also came up previously, some time ago, and nothing seems to have been done. Again, it was pointed out that there was a difference in the courses prescribed for the medical and the veterinary students. The medical course runs up to four years, whereas the veterinary course is only for three years, and the men in the Medical department are therefore much better off than those in the Veterinary department. If the course of study is to be extended over a longer period, and if we are able to have skilled men, certainly their claims will be favourably considered.

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"As regards the serum, referred to by hon. Mr. Saldanha, I have already stated that the serum . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion under consideration now relates to the scale of pay of the officers of the Veterinary department."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Are they allowed private practice?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As regards free quarters, I understand that the officers have applied for Government quarters saying that they should be supplied either with free quarters or should be given house-rent allowance. I shall see what I can do for them in the matter, when a suitable opportunity occurs."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not press my motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"With your permission, Sir, may I know whether we can take advantage of Mr. Slater's presence in the House?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No, not at all."

*Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

*'that the allotment of Rs. 8·37 lakhs for Civil Veterinary Services be reduced by Rs. 100'*

in order to discuss the question of eliminating the scrub bulls of the country.

"Sir, there are bulls of the poorest quality. There is a good deal to be said on the necessity of the Veterinary department, at least for the purpose of reducing the disease of the cattle; but the best method to fight the disease is to eliminate bulls of poor quality. At present, Sir, this work is being carried on by the Agricultural department. I want to suggest that this work may be taken up by the Veterinary department, and if the veterinarians carry on this work during their tours, they will be able to eliminate a lot of disease-carrying poor bulls.

p.m. "And for this purpose it is better if strong and pure bred bulls are maintained. And to supplement this, undesirable scrub bulls should be castrated."

*Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE:—"Mr. President, if the hon. Member means to render the ordinary village bull innocuous to the herd, it can be done only by surgical operation and we shall take his suggestion into consideration. But to do so on a large scale we have not the necessary staff. And what is more there is no legal authority to enforce it on all scrub bulls, unless we have the consent of the owners and the support of the public."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The question that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 8·37 lakhs under Demand XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

*' that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 9·20 lakhs under Demand XXIV—Co-operative Societies '. "*

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I move—

*' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,500 for Registrar by Rs. 100 '*

to discuss the development of co-operative organizations.

" Sir, there has been an increase in the number of co-operative societies and banks. Though that is gratifying yet it must be admitted that, as has been admitted by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Hood, these banks and societies though intended to relieve the indebtedness of the agriculturist have not achieved that object. I myself was an eye-witness of the appalling lengths to which this evil has spread. In a place called Marneri in the Tanjore taluk I have seen the people of that place carrying about 2,000 kalams of paddy immediately after harvest to their creditors at Trichinopoly. Now the rates of interest are certainly abnormal; generally it is 12 per cent and sometimes more, and if the debtor does not pay interest for a certain number of months he has to pay compound interest. I am sorry to find in the report that the Land Mortgage Banks are not working satisfactorily. Therefore this problem of indebtedness has not yet been satisfactorily solved. When co-operative societies are started in the villages people are eager to get loans but when it comes to payment of interest or capital I find in many places the villagers absconding when the Co-operative Inspectors go there. Hence you have those overdues that figure in the list. Further it is said in the report and admitted by the Registrar that this is due to lack of adequate supervision. I would also urge that panchayats, unions or other organizations pledged to spread co-operation should not take part in political and party activities (hear, hear) but should work with disinterested motives. Besides, just at the time when a larger staff is required I find the department introducing the principle of retrenchment (laughter) so that in an office of the Assistant Registrar where there were formerly eight or nine clerks you find four or five clerks. They are overburdened with work and therefore they cannot discharge their work satisfactorily.

" I say knowledge of co-operation ought to be spread among the illiterate people. I am glad to find that when Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar visited Tanjore as Development Minister to preside over the Co-operative Conference he insisted on the opening of educational courses in co-operation. Reference was also made to the work of one educational centre. I think it would be advantageous to have such classes opened in places not like Kumbakonam and other large centres where we have a number of retired officials and cultured mirasdars but chiefly in taluks where we have a large number of poor ignorant ryots.

" Then, Sir, the central banks attract large deposits with the result that there is very little difference between the interest paid by these banks and that of the Imperial Bank. I therefore suggest there should be a reduction in the rate of interest at which money is lent to the co-operative societies. I press on the hon. Minister the need for investigation so that co-operation may be conducted on sound lines, otherwise the main object with which these

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co-operative societies were started and also central and small banks and Land Mortgage Banks were brought into existence, the very object, namely, to afford substantial relief to the agricultural and the labouring classes, especially in this matter of indebtedness will not be realized. I for one, and I hope every one in this House, think that this co-operation will be the salvation of the country. (Cries of 'Oh' from the Swarajists.) It has been the salvation of many countries in Europe and it is by means of this co-operation that the working classes, the labouring classes and the poorer classes have been rescued from the subjection and control of the capitalists. The capitalist has under his control the factors of production and distribution. In Holland, in Belgium, Germany and other countries (a voice: 'In Russia too') we find that as a result of the spread of this co-operation on sound lines the labouring classes and the poor agriculturists are self-reliant This has destroyed the centralization of profits and this has solved the problem of lock-outs. As regards ruinous litigation the question was put to the Registrar when he appeared before the Commission to give evidence as to whether co-operation has put an end to it and he said, without facts and figures before him, that on the whole there was improvement. I do not believe in these vague generalities. This movement prevents the impoverishment of the masses and saves them from the clutches of the money-lenders. Just as in the West co-operation has made the people independent, has taught them to realize their power, their influence for good likewise I think if the work is carried on and if the hon. Minister who has just taken this portfolio vigorously goes into this question to see that the poor agricultural classes are afforded real relief, then co-operation in this province will make the people self-reliant, will put a stop to the abuse of litigation, will save them from the clutches of the money-lenders and make their lives happier and more prosperous."

*Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. But at the same time I will be failing in my duty if I did not say a few words in appreciation of what Government has done for the expansion of the co-operative movement. I know, Sir, that Government have been doing something for the depressed classes. No doubt they have started co-operative societies but there are a few defects here and there and I hope the hon. the new Minister who has taken charge of this portfolio will move to afford better facilities for the depressed classes, by fixing a different ratio of the share capital. The rule now prevailing is to give equal opportunities to all classes of people who start co-operative organizations.

"Speaking about building societies there is a certain amount of delay in sanctioning loans which causes a great deal of discouragement among the members. I know the conditions in Nilgiris where we enjoy only a four months building season. The present rules are, the application has generally to be made to the Deputy Registrar and he in turn forwards it to the Registrar and there a certain amount of delay takes place. I may say that a great deal of interest has been taken by the Co-operative Department in encouraging building societies, and I would request Government to see that very little delay takes place, or rather shall I say that no delay takes place in sanctioning loans."

Swami A. S. Sahajanandam:—"எங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத் திற்கு ஐக்ய நாணய சங்கங்கள் மிகவும் அவசியமானவை. சங்கங்களை கற்பக விருட்சத்திற்குச் சமமாக உணர்கின்றேன். எங்களுக்காக எற்பட்

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ுள்ள சங்கங்களை இரண்டு வகையாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். ஒன்று கோவாபரேட்டிவ் ரெகுலர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் ஏற்பட்டவை. மற்றொன்று லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் ஏற்பட்ட ஸொஸைட்டிகள். முற்கூறியவை நல்ல வேலைகளைச் செய்கின்றன. ஆனால் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் ஏற்பட்ட ஸொஸைட்டிகள் நல்ல வேலைகளைச் செய்யவில்லை யென்றே சொல்லுவேன். தாலூகா ரெவினியூ அதிகாரிகள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்லும்போது அங்குள்ள குறைகளை ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸருக்கு எழுதுகிறார்கள். உடனே லேபர் ஆபீஸர் ஒரு ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரை அனுப்புகிறார். அவர் கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்று ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் அவசியம் என்று தெரிவிக்கிறார். உடனே ஒரு சங்கத்தைக்கூட்டி அதன் மூலம் மனைக் கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தாரது புறம்போக்கு நிலமாயிருந்து இலவசமாகக் கொடுப்பதாயிருந்தாலும் அங்கும் ஒரு ஸொஸைட்டி ஏற்படுத்தி முதலில் பங்காக ரூபாய் ஐந்தேகால் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஸொஸைட்டிகளுக்கு மனைக் கட்டு கட்டன்களில்லாமையால் அவைகள் கிரமமாக வேலை செய்கின்றன. மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுப்பதற்கு புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில்லாத விடங்களில் அரசாங்கத்தார் விலைக்கு வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் நிலம் வாங்க முதலில் கொடுத்த தொகைக்கு வேர்வாங்கிய மனைக்கட்டுகளை அடமானமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு அடமானக் கடனைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஐக்ய நாணயச் சங்கம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சங்கத்தின் அங்கத்தினர்களிடம் மாதா மாதம் ஒவ்வொரு ரூபாயாக வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி தென்னற்காடு முதலான ஜில்லாக்களில் நடைபெறுகின்றது. உதாரணமாக, ஒருவனுக்கு நூற்றைம்பது ரூபாய்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொகைக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு வட்டி ரூபாய் ஒண்ணரை யாகிறது. அங்கத்தினரிடம் மாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வாங்க முடியாது. அங்கத்தினன் மாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறான். இப்படி இவன் வருஷ முழுவதும் கொடுத்த பிறகு தனது கடனில் 12 ரூபாய்கள் கழிந்துவிட்டது என்று நினைக்கிறான். ஆனால் அவனுக்கு வட்டி வருஷத்தில் 18 ரூபாய்களாகிறது. அதில் 12 ரூபாய்கள் போனால் வட்டியில் ஆறு ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. இருபது வருஷங்களானால் அசல் இருந்தபடியே இருக்க வட்டியில் கொடுத்த இருநூற்றுநாற்பது போக பாக்கி வட்டி 120 ஆகிறது. முடிவில் கொடுத்தது போக வாங்கிய மனைக்கட்டுப் போவதோடு உள்ள சொத்தும் போகுநிலைமை யேற்பட்டு விடுகிறது. ஆதலால் மனைக்கட்டுக்காக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் சங்கங்களால் யாதொரு பயனும் உண்டாகாது. மேற்படி சங்கங்களால் ஐக்ய நாணயச் சங்கங்களின் பயன் சித்திப்பதில்லை. கடன் தீருமட்டும் அவர்கள் சங்கங்கள் மூலம் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கலாதி ஐக்ய இயக்கத்தின் பயனையடைய முடியாது. ஆதலால் மனைக்கட்டுகளுக்காக சர்க்கார் தீர்வை வாங்கும் காலத்திலேயே மனைக்கட்டு கடன்களுக்கு வருஷத்தில் இவ்வளவு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிச்சயித்து அப்படியே வசூலிப்பது நலமாயிருக்கும். செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் இப்படி நடைபெறுகிறது. 'தக்கேமான்யூல் லிஸ்டம்' அதுவே. அப்படியே தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லா முதலான இடங்களிலும் வசூலித்துக்கொண்டு ஐக்ய நாணயச் சங்கங்களில் பண லேவாதேவி செய்யும்படி விட்டுவிட்டால் சங்கங்களின் பயனை யனுபவிப்பார்கள்.

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4-15 p.m. "ஐய சங்கங்களிலும் திண்டாமையா?—செகுலர் இலாகாவில் எற் பட்டுள்ள சங்கங்களுக்கு யூனியன்களேற்பட்டுள்ளன. மேற்படி சங்கங் களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் கோவாபரேட்டிவ் அர்பன் பாங்க் எற் பட்டிருக்கிறது. சங்கங்கள் யூனியன் மூலம் ஜில்லா பாங்கோடு சம்பந் தம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பணம் அனுப்பவும் வாங்கவும் அவைகளுக்கு மிகவும் அனுகூலங்களிருக்கின்றன. ஆனல் லேபர் ஆபி ஸர்கள் மூலம் எற்பட்ட ஆதிதிராவிட சங்கங்களுக்கு யூனியனில்லை. சென்னையிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்டியன் லெண்ட்ரல் பாங்குக்குப் பணம் அனுப்ப வேண்டும். மணியார்டர் செலவு என்ன ஆகிறதென்பதைக் கவனித்து பாருங்கள். அன்றியும் சென்னையிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்டியன் லெண்ட்ரல் பாங் குக்கு மற்றைய சங்கங்கள் அங்கங்களாதலால் தகவல் தெரியவோ ஜென ரல்பாடி மீட்டிங்குக்கோ வருவதாயிருந்தால் என்ன செலவாகும். திரு கெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வருவதாயிருந்தால் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் எற்படும், உணர்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். மற்றைய யூனியன்களி லும் ஜில்லா பாங்குகளிலும் மேற்படி ஆதிதிராவிட சங்கங்களை சேர்க் காமலிருப்பதற்கு காரணம் ஜாதி கொடுமையல்லவா. ஐக்கிய ராணயச் சங் கத்திலுமா காங்கள் திண்டாதவர்களாயிருக்கவேண்டும். ஆதலால் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்ட் மூலம் எங்களுக்காக எற்பட்டுவரும்ஸொஸைட்டி களால் அவற்றின் பயனடையவும், மற்றைய யூனியன்களோடு சம்பந்த மிருக்கவும், ஜில்லா அர்பன் பாங்கோடு சம்பந்தமிருக்கவும் அரசாங்கத் தார் செய்யவேண்டும். அல்லது எங்களுக்காக ஒரு தனி பாங்க் எற்படு த்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்."

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—" Sir, in supporting this motion I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the vagaries of the department in the city of Madras. There was a time when there were only 30 or 35 societies in the city; but there are now more than 100 societies. I understand that these societies have been started promiscuously in order to create the necessity for a post of Assistant Registrar. Many of these societies are Adi-Dravida societies. Unfortunately their level of literacy is not sufficient to work the societies to the best advantage. Many of these societies have large overdues and the department seems to have called upon them to liquidate these societies. These societies have asked the Government for an extension of time so that they may rectify their errors. They have also appointed an enquiry committee consisting among others of Messrs. Ramadas and M. C. Raja. One of the societies has already been liquidated and three more are pending. Since orders were passed, collections are coming in and they are also prepared to advance the interest. These societies ought not to be liquidated, but must be given a chance. I would request the hon. Minister to postpone liquidation for six months or an year, or if that is not possible at least till the enquiry committee has made its recommendations."

Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva :—" Mr. President, Sir, the advantages of co-operative societies are well recognized, especially by our community which has been oppressed by the caste Hindus. There are instances of loans taken several years back, but though several instalments have been paid, the capital remains unpaid for future generations even. It is no wonder therefore that on account of the social difficulties, their illiteracy, and their servitude, they are in the hands of the leechlike money-lenders and cruel

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landlords. This can be only remedied if the Labour department in the district contains a large number of members of the depressed classes and they have a net work of co-operative societies. Though we have a separate department for this I have no faith in the success of this department for the depressed classes. It requires a certain amount of paternal care. The Fisheries department includes in its activities the education of fishermen children also. The Labour department also should be worked on the same lines."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Members who have preceded me have said enough to show that it is not all well with the co-operative department as it is at present worked. Some months back, when another Ministry was in power, in this House a resolution was brought to appoint a committee to overhaul the department in this province. The fate of that unfortunate resolution is fresh in our minds. The then hon. Minister instead of giving effect to the long-cherished desire of the House for a committee consisting of representative members of this House among others, which would have commanded the respect of the country, appointed a committee entirely different in composition from the one sought by the House. Some of the members of the committee had absolutely no knowledge of co-operation; and as if local talent was not enough, they brought in an officer from outside as President, who confessedly had no knowledge of co-operation though he had other experience. This committee worked for 120 days and they have enriched their report with 240 recommendations. I do not want to take up the time of the House by dilating upon how the whole thing was hatched. The President stayed with the Registrar and the Roman hand of the Registrar is seen in almost every word of the questionnaire. It was one-sided and did not cover many of the important branches of the co-operative movement.

"Then, Sir, as regards the evidence taken by the committee, my hon. Friend, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, has given notice of a motion but he is not here. The whole country demands that that evidence ought to be published. But the committee in its wisdom, which is not understood by the ordinary people, decided not to publish the evidence. There is a widespread belief that the recommendations of the committee as have finally emerged in the report are not borne out by the consensus of evidence that was taken. I do not want to dilate on the way in which the evidence was taken. Many impartial people were kept out or had to keep out. Circulars from the Registrar's office in Chepauk went in advance to the various bodies hinting that it was desirable to give evidence in a particular way. This was done not directly but insidiously. Not content with drafting such a questionnaire and sending objectionable circulars, the Registrar himself in a most objectionable and shamefaced manner followed the committee from place to place, and from village to village. When honorary appointments are going to be made and people have relations to be taken into the department, if the Registrar goes like this from place to place we can judge of the independent nature of some at least of the evidence tendered to the committee. It will take me very long to analyse the 240 and odd recommendations of the committee. But even a cursory glance will show that the effect will be to increase the powers of the Government and reduce even the scanty powers of non-officials now existing. While professing to train the people for self-government and pretending to non-officialise the movement, the recommendations have the effect of putting more and more powers—even extraordinary and dangerous

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powers—in the hands of the Registrar and his officers and correspondingly reduce the power of the non-official workers. It will be a long catalogue if I were to give an account of the new powers sought to be conferred on the Registrar.

4-30 p.m. "He is to get some of the rule-making powers of this Government, he is to get some of the powers of the Government of India Act itself—because by one stroke of the pen he could say that such and such a society should only borrow up to a certain reduced limit and so on. The societies have to act to his dictation. These are only samples of the extraordinary powers which are sought to be taken by the Registrar. Public opinion in no civilized country would endorse such an attitude on the part of officialdom. It may no doubt be urged that there are safeguards; but a close examination will show these are more imaginary than real. Then coming to the committee, the questionnaire and the string of questions which were repeated at every place show that the committee or one section of it wanted to see that the Imperial Bank subtly dominated the whole of the co-operative finance in this province. At every stage the Registrar was saying though not in so many words that the interests of the Imperial Bank were paramount. The Imperial Bank representative might be a financing expert, but it cannot at the same time be forgotten that the policy of the Imperial Bank is at variance with the growth of real financial prosperity of the co-operative movement. Sir, they say that the two eyes of the image in the temple of Jagannath are lustrous diamonds of rare value and beauty. To the devout worshipper the diamonds are holy things, but to one who casts covetous eyes on those diamonds or to a greedy and profiteering jeweller from Hatton garden they are perhaps only covetable treasures. In the same way the interest of the Imperial Bank in the financial prosperity of the Madras ryot is no more than that of the profiteering jeweller from London coming to estimate the market value of the diamonds which form the eyes of the God Lord of the Universe. The Imperial Bank view, as I said, dominates everywhere right from the beginning to the end. Further, there is one other thing which is patent. The seeds of discord have been sown though not deliberately but nonetheless effectively among the groups of non-official workers. There seems to be a distinct policy pursued by the Registrar during the last two years or so. The means he adopted was to set up a pro-federation group against the Central Bank, as if the objects of the Central Bank or its constitution are fundamentally different from those of the federation. But the Registrar seems to make a fetish of it and by doing so he has sown broadcast the seeds of internal dissension and unhealthy rivalry. Considering the reactionary nature of some of the recommendations whereby dangerous powers are sought to be conferred on the officials and considering also the insignificant position to which non-officials are going to be reduced under the new regime, myself and many other non-official workers are full of apprehensions as to the future of the co-operative movement in this province. I lay so much stress on this because I believe in co-operation. I believe that this is the only movement which can set the ryot on the road, if not to financial prosperity, at least, to ensure his having one square meal a day. If that source is vitiated at the very fountainhead by an official-ridden committee whose qualifications are questionable and by a Registrar who is trying to deprive the non-officials of even the scanty powers they have got, I have reason to fear for the success of the movement. I hope the hon. the Minister who is unfortunately new to this work, will go through the committee's recommendations and also invite

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the opinions of responsible people and not be in a hurry to endorse the committee's recommendations without a critical and searching examination. But if he does accept the committee's recommendations as they are, I can assure him that he will set back the clock of progress, not by a year or two, but by a full quarter century."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I need not dwell on all the things done for the co-operative movement in the past, but I will only say that serious attempts are now being made to develop co-operation in the presidency. Among the efforts made to improve co-operation, I may mention the development of non-official supervision and grant of State loans to co-operative building societies. As to the question raised by Mr. Muniswami Pillai, regarding delay in the disbursement of loans, amendments of the rules are under consideration and action will be taken. We are establishing land mortgage banks and grants are made for the construction of godowns. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar stressed on co-operative education. I can say that we are now providing for instruction on co-operation in the Commercial College at Madras.

" As regards land mortgage banks, we have got now four, of which one is working satisfactorily. With regard to the depressed classes they are under the Labour Commissioner and the delay in sanctioning loans, etc., will have to be considered by that department. I can also state that the supervisors in the Labour department are all men trained in the regular Co-operative department lent to that department and they are familiar with the work they have to do.

" With regard to the point raised by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, about the liquidation of the Adi-Dravida Societies, some appeals are now pending before Government and they will be disposed of as early as possible.

" With reference to the points raised by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, I may say that the members of the committee—(Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : 'They are hopeless')—the members of the committee are not entirely hopeless, they are men of very good status, men like the hon. Ramadas, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and Mr. Devadhar are not ordinary men. The Government will consider the recommendations very seriously and action will be taken only after the recommendations are carefully considered. As to the questionnaire, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar might have himself objected to it and suggested improvements."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I boycotted it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I move that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put and carried.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,500 for Registrar by Rs. 100 was put and lost.

The question whether the demand can be put to the House, was put and passed.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XXV—CINCHONA.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2·10 lakhs under XXV—Cinchona.'*"

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—INDUSTRIES.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

*'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 14·58 lakhs under Demand XXVI—Industries'.*"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I move, Sir,

*'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,41,600 for direction by Rs. 100 to discuss the delay in deciding the fate of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.'*

"Mr. President, the House has been refreshed with information regarding the manner in which the Government have been dealing with the Carnatic Paper Mills. If credit can be taken by the Government of Madras for having done anything under the State Aid to Industries Act, it is only in respect of the subvention which the Government made some time ago to the paper mills. But as in the case of several other things, the Government have been very parsimonious in this matter. The possibility of a paper industry in this Presidency has been very well demonstrated by investigations made by experts of Government. Mr. Rait who investigated the question has spoken very highly of the possibilities for that industry in this country. On his recommendation and on the recommendation of the Director of Industries assisted by a board consisting of officials and non-officials of the Legislative Council, a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned for the Carnatic Paper Mills some time ago The Government no doubt granted that loan but in granting that, they stipulated a condition that the amount should be paid in liquidation of debts which were pressed on the Carnatic Paper Mills Hon. Members were even then aware that after the amount granted by Government was completely utilized for liquidating the debts, the company would still be short of funds for working expenses. If the Government were really anxious and solicitous to improve the industries of the country, they should have treated the application of the Carnatic Paper Mills with much more generosity than they had done. Owing to this niggardly help, the paper mills, on account of the pressure of other unsatisfied creditors and also on account of the shortage of funds for carrying on their work, were obliged to reduce the working limit. Subsequently another application was made by the paper mills, and that application was supported by the Director of Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act. This application was made so early as 1925 for Rs. 3,03,000. It is a pity that the Government should be still wasting time without disposing of this application. Having regard to the fact that as much as 16 lakhs were invested by the shareholders and the public in this company, and having regard to the fact that we are anxious that the industries in this country should be encouraged and supported, it is really

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very regrettable that the Government should have not decided upon the question of giving further relief to the Carnatic Paper Mills. Not only did they not pass orders upon its application, but also went to the extreme length of taking possession of these mills, with perhaps the intention of disposing of them so as to recover the amount already advanced by the Government. The Government in taking possession of these mills and in collecting the amount they had advanced are clearly looking at the matter from a commercial and money-lender's point of view instead of being anxious to improve and encourage the Indian industries.

"Far from acting in the manner in which they have done, they ought to have gone to the rescue of the directors of the mills and should have given them ample encouragement to see that the paper mills are placed on a better footing. However cleverly the Government might have evaded answering questions put from this side of the House in respect of this question, it is obvious that the Government are contemplating to sell the concern to another firm dealing in the same article. If there is anything to be avoided in this matter, it is that of avoiding the sale of this concern to a competor. I may also state and I continue to believe it unless it is flatly denied by the Government, that a gentleman connected with a paper concern in northern India has been deputed to investigate the commercial possibilities of this concern. Not that the Government are unware of the sure contingency of an unfavourable report in this matter, but it looks as though they are inviting an unfavourable report by deputing an officer employed in a rival concern to investigate the commercial possibilities of the concern." 4-45 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I suggest to the hon. Member to bring his remarks to a close soon, so that the Minister and the Finance Member may have time to reply."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Of course it is quite open to Government to investigate, but our only anxiety is that they should only go to the rescue of this concern in a liberal manner and see that this is put on a firm footing. It may be a losing concern and Government are not unacquainted with such concerns as the Russellkonda Saw Mills. Therefore, having regard to the recommendation made by the Committee on State Aid to Industries and also to the pressure brought to bear on Government by non-official members, the Government should pay due regard to those recommendations."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Fortunately or unfortunately as some hon. Members put it I have taken charge only recently and as I find from connected papers, the matter is a very complicated and intricate one, I could not come to a conclusion all at once. No doubt I am having an open mind and will give my serious consideration to this matter. That is the only thing I can say at present and nothing more."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Finance Member propose to say anything?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I should prefer to speak after hearing other hon. Members who may wish to speak, as otherwise, there will be no one else to answer on behalf of Government."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, what has happened to this concern is this. This is of course a very rare industry, so far as this province is concerned. A gentleman of this city happened to go into the matter

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and he started a mill at Rajahmundry. The people were so much interested in the matter and wanted to support the industry that they subscribed to the extent of 16 lakhs and the directors borrowed another 4 lakhs more and invested the whole amount of 20 lakhs in the concern. They were trying to find more money but unfortunately difficulties cropped up and the directorate tried to get help from one quarter or the other. While the matter stood thus, it was thought hopeless to expect help from outside and the Government was approached and they promised help in the matter. The directorate at first thought that the Government were sincere in their offer of help and that they were not going to sell it up or put obstructions in the way and destroy the industry altogether. My charge in this matter is that Government from the very beginning wanted to destroy this industry altogether. My first reason is that when the Government promised to lend 4 lakhs they made it a condition precedent that it should be paid to the previous creditors. When the grant was given in those circumstances nothing was left to be utilised for running expenses of the concern, that being so, no one would lend money because the Government had become the first mortgagee. Of course the Government went into the matter fully and were satisfied that it was a very good and paying concern. My hon. Friend, the Secretary to the Development Department, knows that it is a good concern and he is not free to speak out his own mind. The Government are also aware that Mr. Rait gave his opinion on every point concerning this mill. He said that the present site was the best location for the mill; that it was a good concern where bamboo industry could be tried. That gentleman was anxious that the experiment should be tried, especially because we were threatened with paper famine. Now the whole money is gone. If they had only given 3 lakhs more the concern would have been going on very well, but they do not want to lend money, and they have now wasted two years in considering whether 2 or 3 lakhs could be lent, and they made it a condition that whenever they liked they would step in and altogether take possession of the mill, sell or mortgage it or do anything they liked, so that they might kill the industry at any moment, and show to the world that Indians were not fit to carry on any industry; that industries cannot be carried out in this country; that this is a hopeless country and so the people should not trust these adventurers. On account of the failure of this industry several other industries have also failed, because the people lost their faith in the industrial capacity of Indians. That is what Mr. Moir, the Finance Member, wanted to demonstrate to the country. Now, what is Government's aim? When certain questions were asked they were saying that it was not true that a European firm is transacting the business, that it was not the aim of Government to sell this concern to a European firm and that the whole question was before the Government. Their aim is to sell the mill to a European firm. It is true that negotiations are being carried on through an Indian agent of a European firm. They want to sell it to a European firm and they have got everything ready in regard to this. The Finance Member has got everything ready in his private chest. He has got the necessary opinions also ready. He has got the opinion of a rival concern the Titaghur Paper Mills that this mill would not work at all and that it must be sold. I correct myself and say that he has got everything ready in his secret chest and not his private chest. Now the paper industry has been given a good start. The Tariff Board put a tariff on foreign paper and they also recommended that a sum of 10 lakhs should be given to this

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concern. With all that, the Government do not want to give it. They are contemplating to sell it away before we meet again. Now, there is a sum of 4 lakhs sanctioned for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act. We are requesting the hon. the Finance Member and also the new Minister for Development to help the industry. The new Minister pleads ignorance and I sympathise with his position. I only request him not to play into the hands of the Finance Member who wants to sell it to a European firm and destroy Indian industry, but to care for the prestige of Indian industry. The Finance Member wants to destroy the industry and show to the world that Indians are not capable of starting any industry at all, and in that game I only request the new Minister not to join."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, if it had been possible in these few minutes at my disposal I should have attempted to make more clear to this House the position with reference to this particular enterprise, but the last Member who spoke has chosen to bring against me in this House, knowing that at the most I would have only five minutes to speak, an accusation of a most offensive character, an accusation which if it were true would debar me from being a Member of this House or occupying the position which I now hold. There is no time at my disposal to say more and to give an emphatic denial to those accusations. They are accusations which the hon. Member has neither ground nor reason to make. He accuses me of having manœuvred over this business and of abusing my position in order to favour an attack upon the industrial enterprise by Indians and to act in the interests of European firms. That is the accusation which he has chosen to make against me from that bench. I only hope that he will take the first opportunity to repeat that accusation outside this House."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It being 5 o'clock, I shall now put the 5 p.m.
outstanding demands to the vote of the House.'

DEMAND XXVII—FISHERIES.

"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7·85 lakhs under Demand XXVII—Fisheries."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 20·38 under Demand XXVIII—Labour including Factories."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS-IN-AID).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 68·35 lakhs under Demand XXIX—Civil Works (Grants-in-Aid)."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS (TRANSFERRED).

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 138·55 lakhs under Demand XXX—Civil Works (Transferred)."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—PENSIONS.

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 56·99 lakhs under Demand XXXI—Pensions."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—STATIONERY (FOR RESERVED DEPARTMENTS) AND PRINTING.

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17·62 lakhs under Demand XXXII—Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—STATIONERY (FOR TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS).

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3·10 lakhs under Demand XXXIII—Stationery (for Transferred Departments)."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS.

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 28·04 lakhs under Demand XXXIV—Agency Tracts."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES.

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4·63 lakhs under Demand XXXV—Expenditure in England other than on Stores."

The demand was put to the House and the grant was made

DEMAND XXXVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

• The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 78·96 lakhs under Demand XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

The demand was put to the House and declared lost.

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The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
10. Mr. F. B. Evans.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, G. T. Boag.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, S. H. Slater.
15. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
16. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, V. Ch. John.
21. ,, Mahmud Sohamnad.
22. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
24. ,, N. Sivaraj.
25. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. Soundarapandia Nadar.
29. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
30. Sir James Simpson.
31. Mr. K. Kay.
32. ,, W. O. Wright.
33. ,, C. R. T. Congreve.
34. ,, A. T. Luker.
35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
38. Mr. G. R. Pramayya.
39. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
41. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
43. The Raja of Ramnad.
44. The Zamindar of Seithur.
45. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
46. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
47. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
48. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
49. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
50. ,, Abdul Razack Sahib.
51. ,, Kadir Mohidin Sahib.
52. ,, T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
53. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.

*Noes.*

1. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar.
3. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
8. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
9. Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
10. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
11. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
12. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
13. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
14. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
15. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

*Ayes* 53. *Noes* 15.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Neutral, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Not necessary."

## IV

### PROROGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have now to announce to the House that I have received the following message from His Excellency the Governor:

In pursuance of section 2 of Clause 72-B of the Government of India Act I, Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, do hereby prorogue the session of the Madras Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on the 30th March 1928."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

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## APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 1839 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1928, page 222 supra.]

List of agricultural implements in stock on 31st December 1927 in the following departmentally worked coupes.

| Name of depot. | Ploughs. | Guntikadindlu. | Nagatinoga. | Meditoka. | Kodimanu. | Dantedindlu. | Goltichekkalu. | Dantenagalu. | Guntikanagalu. | Dundechekkalu. | Bandenagalu. | Miscellaneous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KURNOOL WEST.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Sample plots III, IV and V of Pecheruvu range.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | (a) Yedikolu (Yagi). |
| T.C. No. 2 of 1927-28 of Pecheruvu range .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | (b) Nagulu I class. II class. |
| Bairluty range (a) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 44 |
| Gundlabrahmeswaram 16 acres plots (b) .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (c) 5 5 |
| Ramanapenta (c) .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (d) 1 1 |
| Five acres sample plot (d) .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Dulalapenta coupe 3 of Nandyal range .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Guvalakunta depot .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | |
| Total .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 115 + 50 |

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List of agricultural implements in stock on 31st December 1927 in the following departmentally worked coupes—*cont.*

| Name of depot. | Ploughs. | Guntikadindlu. | Nagatinoga. | Meditoka. | Kodimanu. | Dantedindlu. | Goltichekkalu. | Dantenagalu. | Guntikanagalu. | Dandechekkalu. | Bandenagalu. | Miscellaneous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KURNOOL, SOUTH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The stocking and sale have been done by contractors of which details are not available. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **KURNOOL, EAST.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chenna Mantrala Forest depot .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | |
| Chintala depot .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Maddipenta depot .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | |
| Velayalapaya depot .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Boggulasorva .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | . | |
| Telugnayanicheruvu depot .. .. .. .. | 27 | 3 | 29 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | 35 | 44 | .. | .. | |
| Guttulacheruvu depot .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | 27 | 3 | 89 | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 39 | 50 | .. | 7 | |

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1844 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1928, page 225 supra.]

### *Revised Syllabus for the Agricultural Middle School, Anakapalle.*

*First Year Class.*

Vernacular.

Ananda 7th Standard Reader with the elements of Telugu Grammar according to any approved text-book.

Composition.

In addition to lessons in ordinary composition, reading and writing of pro-notes, sale-deeds, mortgage-deeds, cowls, kadapas may also be taught.

Geography.

1. The solar system, the sun and its planets.
2. Rotation and revolution of the earth, formation of day and night and the seasons.
3. Weather and its changes—thermometer and barometer and their uses.
4. Land and sea breezes; trade winds and monsoons.
5. Snow, fog, mist and rain.
6. The five zones and the fauna, flora and vegetation, etc.

Text-book recommended for use—Geography of the British Empire by Mr. K. Viraraghavachari.

Arithmetic.

1. Numeration and notation.
2. Four simple rules.
3. Compound quantities and volume: measure of length, weight, capacity, area and volume and tables of money and time.
4. A comparison of units of indigenous measures with those of the British measures.
5. Four compound rules.
6. Approximations.
7. Metric and decimal system.
8. G.C.M, L.C.M. and vulgar fractions.
9. Problems involving fractions.
10. Casting of accounts—indigenous and foreign methods.
11. Angles and triangles.
12. Squares and rectangles and their areas.

Text-books recommended for use—

(1) Lower Secondary Arithmetic (Revised Edition) by J. S. Devasahayam

(2) Elementary Mathematics Book III by V. Venkata Subbayya.

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*Second Year Class.*

Vernacular.

Macmillan 7th Reader with the elements of Telugu Grammar according to any approved text-book.

Composition.

In addition to lessons in ordinary composition, reading and writing of pro-notes, sale-deeds, mortgage-deeds, cowls, kadapas may also be taught.

Geography.

Madras Presidency, India—

(1) Physical features.
(2) Climates and effects.
(3) Productions and exports and imports.
(4) Facilities for navigation and commerce and trade.
(5) People and their character.
(6) Industries and occupations.
(7) Towns and their importance.
(8) Practical lessons on banking and co-operative credit.
(9) Conversational lessons on patta, darkhast, remission, relinquishment, transfer, etc.

Arithmetic.

1. Rule of three—Unitary and other methods.
2. Practice—Simple and compound.
3. Percentages and averages.
4. Ratio and proportion (direct and inverse).
5. Profit and loss.
6. Interest—Simple.
7. Problems involving decimal fractions.
8. Square measure.
9. Cubic measure.
10. Areas of triangles.
11. Areas of irregular figures.
12. Time and work.
13. Time and distance.
14. Mensuration with special reference to practical survey.

Text-books recommended for use—Same as for first year class.

SYLLABUSES OF LESSONS IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

*First year.*

Plant life.

[First term, May 15th to August 31st—14 weeks. Three lessons of 45 minutes a week.]

Various uses of plants to animals—plant and animal—ordinary plant—part above ground, shoot—part below ground, root—functions of parts—roots to absorb water and mineral matter, leaves, oxygen and carbon dioxide from air, stems and branches to support the leaves and get the maximum amount of sunlight.

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*Constituents of a normal plant.*—Water combustible part—not combustible part.

*Respiration in plants.*—Compare with animals.

*Roots.*—Main and lateral roots, rootlets, rootcaps, roothairs, growing, absorbing and conducting regions of roots—kinds of roots.

*Stems*—Solid hollow—underground stems—pith-wood, bark, soft thin active layer—no separate parts in single seed leaved plants but soft and tissue right across with harder portions irregularly scattered—not much growth in thickness—erect, prostrate and clinging and twining—habits of stems. Modified stems.

*Leaf.*—Parts of leaf, shape of leaf—venation arrangement of leaf to get sunlight. Simple and compound leaves, shedding and sleep of leaves—structure of leaves—function of leaves—formation of starch.

*Buds.*—Bud scales, dormant and adventitious buds

*Flowers.*—Parts, stock, sepals, petals, stamens (anthers and pollon)—ovary, style, stigma—compartments in ovary—ovules, bursting of anthers.

*Function of floral parts.*—Pollination—and fertilization.

*Fruits.*—Fleshy—dry—bursting and non-bursting fruits—grains of cereals.

*Seeds.*—Coverings—water-absorbing hole—place of attachment of seed in fruit.

*Contents of seed.*—Seed leaves—food material in seed—embryo shoot—embryo root—single seed leaved and double seed leaved plants.

*Distribution of seeds and plants.*

*Germination of seed.*—Causes and method of germination—How the young plant uses up the plant food in seed.

*Growth in plants.*

*Branching by main shoots and by lateral shoots.*

*Types of plants.*—Annuals—biennials—perennials.

## II. Physics.

[First term, May 15th to June end—six weeks. Two lessons of 45 minutes a day.]

*Matter.*— Properties—hardness—porosity—Properties of liquids.
*Properties of gases.*
*Atmospheric pressure.*
*Fluid pressure and Bramah Press.*
*Density.*—Relative density.
*Centre of gravity.*—Equilibrium.
*Fulcrum.*—Uses—three orders of levers—steel yard—weighing machine—picottah.
*Hand-ginning machine.*—On the principle of wheel and axle.
*Mhote run.*—On the principle of inclined plane.
*Lifting heavy loads.*—With less effort by means of pulleys.
*Oil-pressing machines.*—On the principle of screw.
*Heat expands* and cold contracts—temperature.

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## III. Chemistry.

[First term, July 1st to August first week—five weeks. Two lessons of 45 minutes a week.]

*Composition of air* —Oxygen and nitrogen.

*Composition of water.*—Oxygen and hydrogen.

*Elements.*—Compounds, molecules and atoms.

*Mechanical mixture.*—Chemical compound.

*Metals.*—Iron, calcium, potassium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium silicon.

*Non-metals.*—Oxygen—hydrogen—nitrogen, carbon- sulphur—chlorine.

*Acid.*—Base, salt.

*Organic substances, carbo hydrates—proteids.*

## IV. Soils.

[First term, August second week to August end—three weeks. Two lessons of 45 minutes a week.]

*Soil.*—Sub-soil—organic matters, clay sand, humus in soil.

*Disintegration of rocks.*—Soil formation—agents causing disintegration of rocks. Sun's heat—wind—rain—water—carbon dioxide—organic acids from roots of plants.

*Action of rivers.*—Formation of deltas—Locally formed and transported soils.

*Water, air* and temperature in soils.

*Soil constituents.*—Classification of soils.

## V. Animal life.

[Second term, September second fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Soft-bodied animals.*—Animals with bony structure—animals with hard outer shells.

*Hoofed animals* that chew the cud—horned animals—cattle, sheep and goats.

*Digestive*, circulatory and respiratory systems of animals.

## VI. Insect life.

[Second term, October four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*The bodies of insects* are divided into segments.

*Life history of a butterfly* and a grasshopper—egg, larva, pupa—adult stages.

Head and mouth parts—biting and sucking.

*Breathing holes* on sides.

*Means of defence* in insects.

*Insects live* on plants directly or indirectly.

*Insect parasites.*—Balance of life.

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## VII. Fungus.

[November, first fortnight two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Mushrooms—moulds on wet bread and decaying fruits—fungus seeds (spores), sporadic appearance of fungus growths.

## VIII. Micro-organisms.

[November third week— one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

In soil—in silk and the root nodules of leguminous plants.

## IX. Climatology.

[November fourth week and December first three weeks—four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Factors influencing* climate—distance from equator—height from sea level —nearness to the sea—position of mountain ranges and forests—nature of soil with reference to absorption of heat and moisture—nature of the slopes of land—wind currents—atmospheric pressure and humidity.

*Rainfall*—evaporation—concentration—cloud formation—drifting of clouds based on the influence of winds—condensation and precipitation.

*Seasons.*—Twelve months of the year divided into 27 Telugu karthies—months and karthies of south-west and north-east monsoons.

## X. Rope-making.

[Third term, January last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Material* used—process—kinds—uses of ropes to a farmer.

## XI. Brick and tile making.

[February first week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Material used—process—kinds and uses of tiles and bricks to a farmer.

## XII. Agricultural operations.

[Third term, February second week to March end—seven weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Tools and implements required for the same under manual labour—cattle power and engine power.

*Tillage*—kinds of tillage—preparation of soils for receiving crops.

*Country plough*—parts—kinds of country plough.

*Monsoon plough*—parts—adjustment in the working of a monsoon plough —(iron mould board type)—difference between the work of a monsoon plough and a country plough.

*Method of ploughing* with a country plough and that of an iron mould plough—advantages and disadvantages of a country plough—timber used for the parts of a country plough—Scind plough type—ridge plough, type ploughs for special purposes—other iron ploughs.

*Hand tools*—crowbar—spade—digging fork—axe—mallets—rollers—clod crushers.

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*Sowing and planting.*—Winnow—basket, brush harrow—triangular and rectangular harrows—seed drill and guntaka.

*Manuring—methods.*

*Interculturing—methods*—handhoes—dantulu—other harrows.

*Irrigation—methods*—Water lifts—hand-watering pots.

Watering can—baling basket—picottah—mhote—oil-engine and water pump.

*Harvesting—methods.*—Sickle—bill hook—sugarcane mill—jaggery pan and accessories.

*Threshing crops—methods.*—Beating sticks—plank for hand threshing—cattle treading roller—winnows.

*Stacking hay and straw.*—Hay forks—ropes.

*Storing—methods.*—Seedbins—gunnies—trash platforms for storing jaggery.

*Fodder—chaffing implements.*—Knife—sickle—chaff-cutter.

*Second year.*

[First term, May second fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Soils.*—Points which determine the fertility or barrenness of soils—chemical condition—physical properties—presence of injurious salts.

*Natural* and added fertility of a soil—how to maintain the fertility of the soil.

[June first three weeks—three weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Manures and manuring.*—Necessity for the application of manures to plants—form in which plants take substances to build up their bodies—atmospheric nitrogen—green manuring—potash—phosphates—bones—basic staglime.

*Cattle manure.*—Quality—preservation of urine and dung by absorbing substances.

*Green leaf manure.*—Leaf mould—fish manure—sheep, goat and horse manures.

*Oil cakes.*—Silt.

Valuation of manures.

[June last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Surveying.*—Plotting to scale—use of cross staff chain—offset rods—estimating construction—construction of cattle sheds, granaries and digging wells (practical side will be taken up in the field classes).

[July—four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Cattle diseases and treatment.*—Various needs of cattle to an Indian farmer—breeding tracts in the Madras Presidency—rearing of cattle in the Vizagapatam district—the buffalo, the sheep, and the goat.

Milch cattle—cheap maintenance swells the number of undesirable cattle—improvement of cattle-breeding—feeding—village grazing grounds—private grazing—management of herds—housing of animals—feeding milch cows—milk—butter—finding the age of cattle.

*Diseases and treatment.*—Foot-and-mouth disease—rinderpest—cowpox—anthrax—blackquarter—sorethroat—common ailments—jokegal—wounds—broken horn—diarrhœa—bloated stomach—retention of after birth.

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[August first three weeks—three weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Insect pests and control.*—Insects attacking stored grains—insects injurious to man and cattle—the house fly—mosquito—pests of cattle—classification of insects from a farmer's point of view—injurious—beneficial—neutral—bees

*Popular control methods of insect pests.*—Insecticides—spraying machinery—legislative enactments for the prevention of new pests—fungi—diseases and throat.

[August last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Symptoms of disease by fungi in plants—principles of control of plant disease—selection and breeding of resistant varieties—seed disinfection—spray fluids and powders—some common diseases as the green ear disease in cumbured rot in sugarcane and the palmyra bud rot.

[Second term, September second fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Agricultural plants.*—A botanical study of—paddy—cumbu—ragi—sugarcane—groundnut—cow-pea—sunn hemp—Dhaincha cotton—gogu—gingelly—onion—sweet potato—chillies—brinjal—turmeric—plantain.

[Second term, October four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Gardening.*—Laying out—tillage—manuring—propagation—watering—after cultivation—pruning—preservation of fruits and vegetables—avenue trees—vegetables—fruit trees.

[November first fortnight—two weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Labour data of farm operations*—Clearing jungle—ploughing—crowbarring—sowing—planting—drilling—carting manure—spreading manure—interculturing—trenching—weeding—harrowing—wrapping canes—irrigating—harvesting—threshing—watching crops.

[November second fortnight and December three weeks—five weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

Principles underlying cropping—factors influencing agriculture in a country—selection of a farm—virgin land—clearing bushes—levelling—digging drains—terracing—construction of cattle sheds, wells, etc. Importance of a ryot living on his holding—fences and hedge plants—paths—farm yard—economy in irrigation—conservation of moisture in the soil—mulching—quantity of water required for crops—sources of irrigation.

Propagation by seed—selection of seed—pedigree influence—improvement of seed.

[Third term, January third week and three weeks in February—four weeks. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Crops.*—Classification of crops according to nature of produce—rotation of crops—mixed cropping.

*Cereals*—Paddy—ragi—cumbu—maize—cholam.

*Pulses.*—Redgram—horsegram—black and green grams—bengalgram and cow-pea.

*Fibre crops*—Cotton—gogu—sunn hemp.

*Oil-seeds.*—Gingelly—groundnut—castor—fodder crops—cholam—sunn hemp.

*Green manure crops.*—Sunn hemp—dhaincha and wild indigo.

*Narcotics.*—Tobacco.

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*Condiments and spices.*—Chillies and coriander.

*Root crops*—Sweet potato—tapioca yams.

*Money-giving crops.*—Sugarcane—onion—plantain—coconut.

[Third term, February last week—one week. One period of 45 minutes a day.]

*Marketing produce.*

*Communications in India.*—Agricultural products and manufactures of India—chief inland centres of trade.

[Third term, March first fortnight—two weeks.]

*Village life.*—Land and tenure—sanitation—co-operation—rural credit—farmer's relations with revenue—agricultural—Veterinary, Forest and Public Works Departments—local boards and Legislative Councils.

[Third term, March third week.]

Examinations.

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1849 asked by Swami A. S. Sahajanandam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th March 1928, page 239 supra.]

(i)

*Statement of members of district boards belonging to the depressed classes appointed by the last Ministry.*

| District Board. | | Name of Member. |
|---|---|---|
| Anantapur ... ... | M.R.Ry. | C Rangaswami Pillai Avargal. |
| Arcot, North ... ... | ,, | P. Adimulam Avargal. |
| ,, South ... ... | ,, | G. Devanayagam Avargal. |
| Bellary ... ... | ,, | Vetti Ramappa. |
| Chingleput ... ... | ,, | P. V. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| Cuddapah ... ... | ,, | Galipotha Venkatayya Garu. |
| East Godavari ... ... | ,, | Undur Tatayya Garu. |
| Ganjam ... ... | ,, | Karivika Malleru Garu. |
| Guntur ... ... | ,, | Moundra Jiyyadoss Garu. |
| Kanara, South ... | ,, | Kodialbail Angara Avargal. |
| Kistna ... ... ... | ,, | Pandula Subbarayudu Garu. |
| Kurnool ... ... | ,, | Madiga Ramanna Garu. |
| Do. ... | ,, | Maladan Nagappa Garu. |
| Madura ... ... | ,, | Palni Ramalinga Samban Avargal. |
| Malabar ... ... | ,, | Aramban Gopalan Avargal. |
| The Nilgiris ... ... | ,, | V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal. |
| Ramnad ... ... | ,, | S. Arunachala Kudumban Avargal. |
| Salem ... ... ... | ,, | Usheni Varadayya Avargal. |
| Do. ... ... ... | ,, | Kolar Subrahmanyam Avargal. |
| Tanjore ... ... | ,, | Attukara Marudan Avargal. |

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*Statement of members of district boards belonging to the depressed classes appointed by the last Ministry*—cont.

| District Board. | | Name of Member. |
|---|---|---|
| Tinnevelly ... ... | M.R.Ry. | Gnaniar Kudumban Avargal. |
| Vizagapatam ... ... | ,, | Chenna Dharma Rao Garu. |
| Anantapur ... ... | ,, | G. Babanna Garu. |
| Chittoor ... ... | ,, | Sibbala Nagayya Garu. |
| Coimbatore ... ... | ,, | Munia Maistri Avargal. |
| Guntur ... ... | ,, | K. Yellamanda Garu. |
| Trichinopoly ... ... | ,, | S. Subrahmanya Moopan Avargal. |
| Nellore ... ... | ,, | Adivayya Garu. |
| Arcot, North ... ... | ,, | A. Ramalingam. |

*Statement of members of District Boards belonging to the depressed classes appointed by the present Ministry.*

| District Board. | | Name of Member. |
|---|---|---|
| Arcot, South ... ... | M.R.Ry. | A. S. Sahajanandam Avargal, M.L.C. |
| Chingleput ... ... | ,, | O. Chengan Avargal. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | L. C. Guruswami Avargal, M.L.C. |
| Cuddapah ... ... | ,, | M. V. Gangadhara Siva Avargal, M.L.C. |
| Godavari, West ... | ,, | P. Subbarayudu Garu. |
| Kanara, South ... | ,, | Puddu Avargal, son of Nongra. |
| Kistna ... ... | ,, | Sundra Venkayya Garu, M.L.C. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | Veerla Pullayya Garu. |
| Madura ... ... | ,, | P. Ramalinga Samban Avargal. |
| Kurnool ... ... | ,, | Madiga Ramanna Garu. |
| The Nilgiris ... ... | ,, | V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C |
| Salem ... ... ... | ,, | R. Arumuga Vel Avargal. |
| Tanjore ... ... | ,, | Ramaswami Kaladi Shanmugam Kaladi Avargal. |
| Tinnevelly ... ... | ,, | Gnaniar Gnaniar Avargal. |
| Vizagapatam ... ... | ,, | Gudivada Bangarayya Avargal. |

*Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classes appointed to Municipal Councils during the last Ministry.*

| Name of the Municipal Council. | | Name of Councillor. |
|---|---|---|
| Anantapur ... ... | M.R.Ry. | P. Kondappa Garu. |
| Hindupur ... ... | ,, | D. Kadirappa Garu. |
| Tadpatri ... ... | ,, | Bollu Lakshmana Garu. |
| Gudiyattam ... ... | ,, | Sorian Viran Avargal. |
| Tiruvannamalai ... | ,, | R. Thangavelu. |
| Vellore ... ... | ,, | Subadar C. Maduraimuthu Avargal. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | J. Ganapathi Pillai Avargal. |
| Tiruppattur ... ... | ,, | Samudi Munuswami Muniswami Pillai Avargal. |
| Chidambaram ... | ,, | Swami Sahajanandam Avargal. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | Kumaravelu Pandaram Ambalavana Pandaram. |
| Cuddalore ... ... | ,, | Panchama Sadasiva. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | Krishna Samban Avargal. |

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*Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classe appointed to Municipal Councils during the last Ministry*—cont.

| Name of the Municipal Council. | | Name of Councillor. |
|---|---|---|
| Villupuram ... ... | M.R.Ry. | P. Poongavanam. |
| Hospet ... ... | ,, | Mochi Parasappa Garu. |
| Adoni ... ... ... | ,, | Pathi Mala Thanuvettappa Garu. |
| Bellary ... ... | ,, | R. Annaswami Pillai Avargal. |
| Coimbatore ... ... | ,, | R. Veerian Avargal. |
| Cuddapah ... ... | ,, | S. Nagayya Garu. |
| Proddatur ... ... | ,, | Midde Balayya Garu. |
| Berhampur ... ... | ,, | Savrati Durgayya. |
| Cocanada ... ... | ,, | Bathula Satteyya Garu. |
| Peddapuram ... ... | ,, | Chakkerala Perayya Garu. |
| Rajahmundry ... | ,, | Sirayala Appalaswami Garu. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | Badugu Dharmayya Garu. |
| Ellore ... ... ... | ,, | N. Devendrudu Garu, M.L.C. |
| Tenali ... ... ... | ,, | Gaddeti Viraswami Garu. |
| Kurnool ... ... | ,, | Chowdri Achanna. |
| Madura ... ... | ,, | Tholasinga Appaswami Avargal. |
| Periyakulam ... ... | ,, | Marutha Kudumbun Andi Kudumbun Avargal. |
| Dindigul ... ... | ,, | Y. Sebastian Avargal (Adi-Dravida Christian). |
| Bodinayakanur ... | John David (Chuckler Christian). | |
| Kodaikanal ... ... | M.R.Ry. | N. Ariamuthu Maistri Avargal. |
| Palni ... ... ... | ,, | V. Irula Kudumban Avargal. |
| Cannanore Municipal Council. | ,, | K. Baduran Avargal. |
| Palghat ... ... | ,, | P. K. Neelakantan Avargal. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | K. Raghavan Avargal (Tiyya). |
| Nellore ... ... | ,, | Battu Subbiah Garu. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | Byrpaga Subbiah Garu. |
| Coonoor ... ... | ,, | Ramaswami Tiruvengadam Manikkam Avargal. |
| Ootacamund ... ... | ,, | Parthasarathi Sundaram Pillai Avargal. |
| Srivilliputtur ... | ,, | Mayakudumban Avargal. |
| Sivakasi ... ... | ,, | M. Karuppanna Samban. |
| Salem ... ... | ,, | Urchni Varadayya Avargal. |
| Tanjore ... ... | ,, | A. M. Jesudasan Avargal (Panchama Christian). |
| Kumbakonam ... | ,, | K. Ponnuswami Nayanar (Adi Valluvan). |
| Mannargudi ... ... | ,, | K. Kolandavelu Nayanar Avargal. |
| Negapatam ... ... | ,, | K. Duraiswami Avargal. |
| Mayavaram ... ... | ,, | Pavadai Chinnatambi. |
| Palamcottah ... ... | ,, | M. Periya Kasangathan Samban Avargal |
| Tuticorin ... ... | ,, | S. Thangayya Maistriar. |
| Tinnevelly ... ... | ,, | S. Muniandi Samban Avargal. |
| Trichinopoly ... ... | ,, | Palani Siva Pitchai Avargal. |
| Srirangam ... ... | ,, | C. Ammavasi Moopanar. |
| Anakapalle ... ... | ,, | Joda Jagannadham Garu. |

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*Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classes appointed to Municipal Councils during the last Ministry*—cont.

| Name of the Municipal Council. | | Name of the Councillor. |
|---|---|---|
| Vizagapatam ... ... | M.R.Ry. | Chenna Dharma Rao Garu. |
| Bimlipatam ... ... | ,, | D. Y. Sadananda Garu. |
| Vizianagram ... ... | ,, | Arzi Appalaswami Garu. |
| Chingleput ... ... | ,, | N. Kanthan Avargal. |
| Saidapet ... ... | ,, | S. V. Narayanaswami Das. |
| Mangalore ... ... | ,, | J. Guruva Avargal. |
| Bezwada ... ... | ,, | R. Venkataswami Garu. |
| Masulipatam ... ... | ,, | A. Mathu Butchayya. |

*Statement showing the names of members belonging to depressed classes appointed to Municipal Councils during the present Ministry.*

| Name of the Municipal Council. | | Name of the Councillor. |
|---|---|---|
| Gudiyattam ... ... | M.R.Ry. | Solan Chinnapian Avargal. |
| Tiruppattur ... ... | ,, | S. M. Muniswami Pillai. |
| Tiruvannamalai ... | ,, | R. Thangavelu Pillai Avargal. |
| Adoni ... ... ... | ,, | Kinneri Muneppa. |
| Bellary ... ... | ,, | Madiga Ramappa. |
| Hospet ... ... | ,, | Mochi Parasappa Garu. |
| Coimbatore ... ... | ,, | R. Veerian Avargal. |
| Proddatur ... ... | ,, | Milde Subbayya Garu. |
| Cocanada ... ... | ,, | B. Satteyya Garu. |
| Peddapur ... ... | ,, | Chakkirala Perayya. |
| Rajahmundry ... | ,, | Siriyala Appalaswami Garu. |
| Do. | ,, | Pilla Narasimhulu Garu. |
| Guntur ... ... | ,, | Nallamothu Subbayya Garu. |
| Palacole ... ... | ,, | Sodathasu Venkappa Garu. |
| Masulipatam ... ... | ,, | O. Ramayya Garu. |
| Kurnool ... ... | ,, | Salkapuram Maranna Garu. |
| Periyakulam ... ... | ,, | M. Andi Kudumban. |
| Calicut ... ... | ,, | C. Nagan Avargal. |
| Do. ... ... | ,, | M. Narayanan Avargal (Tiyya). |
| Cannanore ... ... | ,, | Arambau Gopalan (Cheruman). |
| Palghat ... ... | ,, | P. K. Neelakandan Avargal. |
| Nellore ... ... | ,, | Byrapogu Subbayya Garu. |
| Coonoor ... ... | ,, | R. T. Manickam. |
| Srivilliputtur ... ... | ,, | Sinappan Avargal. |
| Salem ... ... | ,, | Vardan Avargal. |
| Kumbakonam ... | ,, | K. Guruswami Avargal (Chuckler). |
| Mannargudi ... ... | ,, | A. Krishnan Samban. |
| Negapatam ... ... | ,, | A. Sivaramaswami Pillai Avargal. |
| Tanjore ... ... | ,, | A. M. Jesudasan (Christian Adi-Dravida). |
| Tuticorin ... ... | ,, | V. Madaswami. |
| Srirangam ... ... | ,, | C. Ammavasi Moopanar Avargal. |
| Bimlipatam ... ... | ,, | D. Y. Sadananda Rao Garu. |
| Vizagapatam ... ... | ,, | Chennia Dharmarao Garu. |
| Vizianagram ... ... | ,, | Koyyana Ramaswami Garu. |

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(ii)

*Statement showing the names of members appointed to District Educational Councils to represent the depressed classes.*

| Name of District Educational Council. | Name of member appointed during the Last Council. | Present Council. |
|---|---|---|
| Anantapur .. .. | M.R.Ry. Venugopal Raju Guru .. | M.R.Ry. P. Venkatesam Garu. |
| North Arcot .. | Mr. C. J. Lucas .. .. .. | Mr. C. J. Lucas. |
| South Arcot .. | M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam Avargal. | M.R Ry. A. S. Sahajanandam Avargal. |
| Bellary .. .. | ,, Annaswami Pillai Avargal. | ,, Boya Jadalayya Garu. |
| Chittoor .. .. | ,, V. Ayyaswami Avargal.. | ,, Jolly Ramadasu Garu. |
| Do. .. | ,, P. Guru Ayya Garu. | |
| Chingleput .. .. | Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja .. .. | ,, N. Siva Raj Avargal. |
| Do. .. | M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasan. | |
| Coimbatore .. .. | ,, R. Veerian Avargal .. | ,, M. Chinnaswami Reddi Garu. |
| Cuddapah .. .. | Rev. R. Newport .. .. .. | ,, M. Gangadara Siva. |
| Ganjam .. .. | M.R.Ry. Sidi Appalaswami Garu. | ,, Sidi Appalaswami Garu. |
| West Godavari .. | .... | ,, Guduri Sriramulu Garu. |
| East Godavari .. | M.R.Ry. K. Veeraswami Garu .. | ,, S. Soorayya Garu. |
| Guntur .. .. | ,, G. Vandanam Garu .. | ,, Gera Jacob Garu. |
| South Kanara .. | ,, Kodiallai Angara Avargal. | ,, Ramachandra Avargal. |
| Kistna ... .. | ,, Devendrudu Garu .. | ,, V. Ramjee Rao Garu |
| | | ,, S. Venkayya Garu. |
| Kurnool .. .. | ,, Venkataswami Garu .. | ,, P. Ayyanna Garu. |
| Do. | ,, C. Achanna Garu. | |
| Madras .. .. | ,, N. Sivaraj Avargal .. | ,, Dharmalingam Pilla Avargal. |
| Malabar .. .. | Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan Avargal. | ,, K. M. Appu Ezhuthassan Avargal. |
| Madura .. .. | M.R.Ry. Karuppanna Kudumban Avargal. | ,, Karuppanna Kudumban Avargal. |
| Nellore .. .. | ,, D. Adivayya Garu .. | ,, D. Adivayya Garu. |
| The Nilgiris .. | ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal. | ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal. |
| Ramnad .. .. | ,, P. Srinivasan Avargal .. | ,, Nallakuthalam Pillai Avargal. |
| Salem .. .. | ,, Sonnappa Garu .. .. | ,, Sengodan Avargal. |
| Tanjore .. .. | ,, K. N. Somasundara Nayanar Avargal. | ,, K. Kulandavely Nayanar Avargal. |
| Tinnevelly .. .. | ,, P. Perumal Samban Avargal. | ,, M. Devadason Avargal. |
| Trichinopoly .. | ,, M. Balakrishnan Avargal. | ,, Sivapitchai Avargal. |
| Vizagapatam .. | ,, Chenna Dharma Rao Garu. | ,, Chenna Dharma Rao Garu |

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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item II on page 239 supra.]

**List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1927.**

### A.—PERMANENT.

| Department and designation of post. | Pay per mensem. | Date of creation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Judicial Department— | *Police.* | | |
| Commandant, East Coast Special Police. | Pay in the superior scale of the Indian Police Service. | 31st October 1927. | This is in lieu of the Military Commandant sanctioned by the Secretary of State in August 1926 but not yet utilized. |
| Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department— | *Medical.* | | |
| Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras. | Rs. 700—100/2—1,200; Presidency allowance Rs. 100. | .... | Awaiting selection of a suitable candidate. |
| Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Madras. | Rs. 500—50—900; Special pay Rs. 150. | 1st October 1927. | .... |

### B.—TEMPORARY.

#### (i) Extension of previous sanctions.

*General Administration.*

| Department and designation of post. | Pay per mensem. | Period of tenure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law Department— | Rs. | | |
| Chairman, Malabar Tenancy Committee. | 3,000 | From 1st November 1927 to 31st March 1928. | Originally sanctioned for three months from 1st August 1927. |
| Secretary, Malabar Tenancy Committee. | 1,200 | Do. | Do. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Public Department—** | | | |
| Additional Sessions Judge, Ramnad. | Rs. 1,275 from 4th November to 27th December 1927 and Rs. 1,350 thereafter. | Three months from 4th November 1927. | Post abolished on 4th February 1928. |
| **Law Department—** | | | |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Nellore. | 650 | One year from 1st October 1927. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Ellore. | 650 | Do. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Tanjore. | 650 | 16th December 1927 to 31st March 1928. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Masulipatam. | 650 | 22nd December 1927 up to the commencement of summer recess, 1928. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Chingleput. | 650 | Do. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Guntur. | 650 | 22nd December 1927 to Christmas holidays, 1928. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore. | 650 | 22nd December 1927 to Christmas holidays, 1928. | .... |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly. | 650 | 24th December 1927 to Christmas holidays, 1928. | .... |

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## B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

### (i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont.*

*Industries.*

| Department and designation of post. | Pay per mensem. | Period of tenure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development Department— | | | |
| Special officer for the Survey of cottage industries. | Rs. 550 | Six months from 1st October 1927. | The post was first created for six months from 1st April 1927. |

### (ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

Public Department—

*General Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special officer for the preparation of the Presidency Administration Report for 1926-27. | Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus Presidency Allowance of Rs. 150. | Three months from 28th October 1927. | .... |
| Two Joint Additional Secretaries to Government. | Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus special pay Rs. 200. | Six months from 6th December 1927. | For the collection of information in connection with the Statutory Commission. |

*Administration of Justice.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Additional Sessions Judge, Anantapur. | 1,275 | One month from 2nd November 1927. | Sanctioned chiefly for the retrial of a case remanded by the High Court. |
| Second Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore. | 1,275 | Four months from 10th December 1927. | Created with a view to reduce arrears. The appointment was terminated on 29th February 1928 as the work has been considerably reduced. |
| Law Department— | | | |
| Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam. | 650 | One year from 15th November 1927. | .... |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Department— | | | | |
| President of the Committee on Co-operation. | 3,750 | Three months from 8th September 1927. | Extended till the middle of January 1928. | |
| Secretary to the Committee on Co-operation. | Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus a special pay of Rs. 200. | Four months from 1st September 1927. | Do. | |
| Members— | | | | |
| (1) R. H. Ellis, Esq., I.C.S. ... | Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus a special pay of Rs. 250. | September 1927 to middle of January 1928. | .... | |
| (2) S. P. Stoker, Esq., of the Imperial Bank. | 2,012½ | Do. | .... | |

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